A Protectionist Ministry is again in power. Lord DERBY, warned by his failure to form an administration last year, and knowing the feeble and rickety condition of the Russell Cabinet, exposed it to a dissolution at any moment, was prepared for the emergency. A telegraphic despatch on Friday night to Badminton, whither he had gone on a visit that day, brought him up to town by the mid-day train on Saturday. A few minutes after his arrival hereceived the Royal command to attend at the Palace on Sunday, obeyed, and undertook at once the duty of forming a New Ministry. This time there was no delay or difficulty. On the meeting of both houses on Monday afternoon, the resignation of the Whiga was formally communicated, and the fact that Lord DERBY was their successor. In the 'Herald,' which is the new Ministerial organ, a list appeared in the morning, which showed that for most of the offices the new Premier had the names ready cut and dry. A short recess of four days was requested to complete the arrangements, and in that time the Ministry and the list of the Household Officers were alike finally arranged. The country party, which we were so frequently told was dead and buried, and beyond all chance of resurrection, is once more installed in Downing-street. With few exceptions, the new Ministers have not formerly held office. They are a spick and span fresh lot, and so far preferable to a junta of red-tape hacks in office. Whether they will be equal to the task they have undertaken time alone can show. Meantime, though there are serious misgivings, there is at the same time a disposition to give them fair play. The late Ministry were so thoroughly incapable, and had so completely lost the confidence of all parties, even of their own friends. that it is a positive relief to have got rid of them; and with that sensation a far inferior and even less tried Cabinet than that just constructed by Lord DERRY, would have been hailed with at least the negative satisfaction of having escaped from a terrible bore. A short trial will show whether we have exchanged King Log for King Stork.

Taking advantage of the short cessation of parlia-

mentary business, the week has been made a busy one of public meetings. Some of these had been announced previous to Lord J. Russell's sudden trip up by Lord Palmerston subject :- the sham reform. which expired with the official existence of its author. Of course, it was of no use slaying the slain, or subjecting to a detailed criticism a measure which had almost fallen still-born. Still we are happy to perceive that, at all these meetings, the same estimate we had formed of its utter inadequacy to satisfy the demands of any section of earnest and genuine Reformers, was strongly and unmistakeably expressed. That is a hopeful sign of the times, which is not the less encouraging because the Tories are again in office. The meeting for the repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge called forth a demonstration of public opinion on that question; which proves that it is ripe for settlement. Vast numbers left the place unable to procure admission, and the speeches were up to the mark.

A huge Anti-Militia gathering took place on the same evening in the City, at which there was evinced a very decided hostility to the revival of that species of force, whether it is called 'local' or 'general.' PALMERSTON'S plan, for which the Commons voted, was as little to their liking as Russell's, which was kicked out. The fact is, that John Bull, though he has no objection to fight when there is absolute necessity, does not like compulsory soldiering, which may cause him to neglect his business; and he does not see why he should be called upon to submit to the consequent loss thereupon, when he knows he has been for many years paying at the rate of £17,000,000 sterling for soldiers and sailors, arsenals, and ships of war. If these things really are needed, where are they? Surely we have paid enough for them. If they are in existence, let us have the use of them; if not, let those who have misapplied and squandered the public money be duly punished for their misdeeds. before any more good money is sent after the bad. Seventeen millions yearly is a pretty fair sum to pay for assurance, especially when it is taken in conjunction with the £28,000,000 we pay as interest on the cost of old wars, which were said to be for the same purpose. If more is needed, let the people who have the property to protect, pay the premium. It is surely 'too bad' to levy a forcible conscription, and, in fact, to make our young men liable to five years compulsory service for the protection of the property of others, while they are refused a vote for members of Parliament. If Lord PALMERSTON and the Tories insist on carrying the measure further, the cry should be 'no vote, no musket.'

Strife and alienation between employer and employed continue to be the order of the day. In addition to the standing quarrel between the Employers and the Operative Engineers, a new struggle has commenced between the Omnibus Proprietors and the Drivers and Conductors. The statements of the latter -made at meetings after midnight-prove how thoroughly anarchical our present system is in all its ramifications, and how totally opposed it is to the intellectual and moral development and progress of the class who, under its influence, are condemned to helotism, while they are mocked with the name of

A strike among the Coalwhippers on the Thames for an advance of 2d. per ton, appears to have been generally successful. It is a peculiarly laborious and trying occupation, and at the old price of sevenpence, to which the work had been reduced, the average earnings were only 12s. 3d. a week. The strike seems to have been conducted with great moderation and discretion, and without giving rise to any disorder.

Among the other meetings in the metropolis that claim peculiar attention, was that with reference to the late Wolverhampton strike-the particulars of which have been so amply reported in this Journal. It was expected that the defendants, whose term of imprisonment expired on Monday, would have been present at the meeting, but they were arrested on coming out of the Queen's Bench by sheriff's officers, and conveyed to Horsemonger-lane Gaol, where, under much inferior treatment and much more stringent regulations, they will have to remain until the taxed costs of the prosecutor are paid. Unless the funds be forthwith raised for that purpose, this will be equivalent to a sentence of perpetual imprisonment on men whose only fault was their honest, and manly, though temperate, determined defence of their 'order.' We earnestly trust that, numerous as are the calls upon the purses and upon the attention of the working classes at the present, these brave men, who won a substantial legal victory for Trades' Unions, will not be suffered to languish in prison; in one case we fear, from our personal knowledge, that further confinement for even a short period would be attended with dangerous, if not fatal, results. The sum for which these martyrs in the cause of Labour are incarcerated is large in itself, but would be a trifle to the trades collectively. It is a matter which will not brook delay.

Continental affairs present scarcely any novel feature. The French Dictator continues to issue decrees at the usual rate, and gives parties at the Elysee and the Tuileries, which are marked by the two notable characteristics-first, the absence of every respectable Frenchman and Frenchwoman; second, the presence of Englishmen and Englishwomen, who, we must suppose, would have been quite ready to drink champagne and waltz with JACK SHEPPARD, if he had only possessed the means of 'doing the thing handsomely.' Meantime, the elections are carefully and openly manipulated by the creatures of the Dictator, so that even the slender vestiges of freedom of choice, which appeared in the so-called Constitution, will be entirely destroyed, and no man who has the slightest independence, or who dares to have an opinion of his own, will be returned to the Chamber of Mutes, who are in future to be the body slaves of the French despot. There are, however, symptoms of a coming storm—trade is dull—'order' has been gained, but nothing besides by the bourgeoisie—discontent spreads wide and deep—and certain war-like demonstrations in the direction of Switzerland and Belgium—the latter especially—has elicited a significant hint from NICHOLAS of Russia, that my uncle's nephew must not play too many pranks. He may be permitted to keep the place warm for a real Legiti-mist, but no more. He does not belong to the real China basins.

The mild and respectful note of Lord GRANVILLE to the bullying dispatch of the Austrian Minister, respecting Foreign Refugees, has elicited a still more insulting and hostile letter from Prince SCHWARTZEN-

VOL. XV. No. 747.

Free Correspondence.

A NATIONAL BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,-My last letter contained "Junius's" de-

scription of his boasted American Banking System and the

principle on which it is based. It is my object now to

state his opinions on a National Bank. A State Bank is a

means a bank chartered by the Congress and Government of

the United States. Of the last we are now about to treat.

On this subject our author says:—
"We have shown that this country cannot do without a

use the paper of private and irresponsible persons, or whether

whether it is best for the several States alone to furnish a

paper currency, or whether we shall have a National paper

"If experience be of any weight, we all know that we have all had infinite trouble when the States alone have done

this. All the cheating, all the bank frauds, and all the

losses complained of, as falling on the public through the

agency of banks, have come from State institutions. Where-

as, during the twice twenty years of a National paper cur-

rency, all went well, and no nation ever had a better cur-

rency. It is a notable fact, that neither the government,

nor people, ever lost the first cent. by a national bank, and

that both, and all, have realised from it incalculable bene-

fits. The power of the general government over a na-

tional institution, to prevent fraud, is much more effective

than that of the several States over their institutions. The

skill of legislation in the former case is of a higher order,

as combining the concentrated wisdom of the nation, and

the vigilance of the nation is greater-a thousand eyes for

one. It would be next to impossible for a national insti-

"The universal credit of a national paper medium, is in

dispensable to the domestic trade, and the domestic com-

mercial relations of the people of this immense country. A

man starts on a journey with current money of the state banks, and at the end of the first stage it becomes uncurrent.

The farther he goes, the worse it is; and the time has been

when a traveller might lose fifty per cent. on the money he set out with before he gets to the end of his journey. It is

the same with remittances. We have lost forty-five per cent.

on money received as a remittance at the city of Washing-

"But between the remotest points of the Union, the dis-

count on a national currency could not exceed one cent. and

a half in a hundred; generally it would be nothing. And

in our foreign trade the credit of a national currency would

be as good at London, Paris, St. Petersburgh, Constan-

tinople, or Canton, as at New York, Philadelphia, or New

Orleans. Whereas, our state bank paper is good for nothing

abroad. Such credit of our national paper medium abroad

is of incalculable importance to a great commercial nation

like ours. A national paper medium, indeed, is almost, if

not quite, as necessary as the constitutional specie tender,

and discharges nearly the same functions-exactly the

same, so long as it is redeemable in specie. Nobody would

tolerate an unsound national currency, nor have we ever

had one; nor would a national institution tolerate an un-

sound state currency. Consequently, in the co-existence of

these two kinds, we are sure to have an universally sound

" England, doing most of her business in London and Li-

verpool, where her circulating medium is prodigiously active.

can, from that circumstance alone, do with a less amount of

circulating medium than we can; whereas England em-

ploys a much larger amount. Under such circumstances,

as a commercial rival, we stand but a poor chance. Our

field of trade is vastly wider, and our uninvoked resources

immeasurably greater, but for want of an adequate circula-

ting medium, we can neither cultivate the one nor call out

As to the constitutional power of Congress to establish a

national bank, for the issue of a national paper currency.

None will deny that the design of the constitution in giving

power to Congress 'to coin money,' and the withholding

that power from the States, was to secure a uniform currency.

Nor will it be denied that the power to issue a paper medium exists somewhere; but a paper medium being the chief

currency of the country at all times, it is, in fact, more in-

fluential in maintaining or disturbing uniformity, than coins.

Besides, a constitutional power, given for a specific end,

implies the means indispensable for that end, else it is

no power at all, and so says the constitution itself-- 'Con-

gress shall have power to make all laws which shall be

necessary and proper for carrying into execution the fore-

"Consequently, as a paper medium has always been and is

the chief currency of the country, the end of uniformity

would be totally subverted if this power be denied to the

general government. If, therefore, it is the right and duty

of the general government 'to coin money,' it is also their

right and duty to furnish a paper currency also, so long as

on the subject of a government (in contradistinction to

a National) bank; and it is not perhaps even now

generally well understood. But it is important that it

should be well understood, as efforts have recently been

made to establish such a constitution—or rather to extend

the constitution, of the United States, by enlarging the powers of government. Ur. Van Euren's 'Sub-treasury Act' was a

government bank in embryo, and Mr. Tyler's 'Exchequer Act,' was its consummation. And it is apparent that the principle

of a government bank is not yet dead, and that another at-

tempt will be made to revive it in a new form. The new,

pet banking system will be an attempt to make government

credit answer the purpose of a common currency—a thing

impossible; if a uniform and stable currency be required

government credit can never be anything other than a sub-

ject of trade, to be dealt in by bankers and brokers. We

ask the single question, Are you accustomed to see United

States Treasury Notes pass as a common currency? Such a

thing was never known, and cannot be. You may see these

treasury notes passing over the counters of bankers and

brokers, in the way of trade, or in the hands of persons who

want to keep money by them, but the moment they want to

use them, they either sell them at a premium, or are obliged to submit to a discount, if they should be below par. We

must have a national (not a government) bank, and a national paper currency, a part of it as low as ten and five dollar

"Banking is a trade (trading in money) not a governing

power. To introduce it into the government, is adding to

the constitution, for government to assume it is usurpation.

Banking in the hands of government, as a part of its func-

tions, would have no master—it would be a sovereign power.

Why, sir, it is frightful to think that banking should have

country! But such, precisely, is the thing that has been proposed! Nay, nay-we will have no such thing. Banking

is a vocation to be governed, and well governed-not a go-

verning power. Separate it, therefore, entirely from the government, and govern it well. Give your national bank any improved form you can devise, and throw around it

additional guards; for of all the agencies of society, bank-

ing requires the most rigid authority of law, and the most

watchful care of government. Through their representa-

tives, the people will make it, and take care of it, and it will be obliged to do as they bid. It will always be in the

power of the laws and under the care of government. And

it should be aware that a master stands by its side in the

Such are the ideas of this writer in relation to a national

bank for the United States. The objects he proposes to ac-

complish by it are—Firstly, the issue of a largely increased

paper currency, wisely judging that a large brisk proxy-power and profitable trade cannot be maintained unless there be a large amount of money in circulation. He,

secondly, would have this money to maintain an uniform

and its full value at all times; and, thirdly, to pass freely thus, not only in all the states of the Union, but also, if

needful; in foreign countries. To secure these results, the

bank to have a large capital in real property, and be pre-pared to meet all its notes on demand, in gold or silver. He proposes that the national bank should be an institution

altogether separate and distinct from the executive govern-

ment; but that the government, in accordance with the

laws passed by Congress on this subject, and under its

laws passed by Congress on this subject, and under its directions, should watch over continually, and, if necessary, control its proceedings. The impossibility of either the American or the English banks meeting their notes at all

times in specie has been already proved; and since the bank

capital, consisting of real property, according to the American system, far exceeds in value all the notes the bank

has in circulation, why should not the general government

make these notes a legal tender in every state in the

Union? By this means they would be relieved altogether

government, and is ever looking into its concerns."

notes, always of uniform value by being payable in specie.

"It is only within a few years that much has been said

a paper circulating medium is necessary for the country.

the other, as our interests claim.

ton, which was at par in the State where it came from.

tution to cheat the public.

currency.

going powers.'

sponsible for, or committed to, any.]

We shall see.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1852.

BERG, who threatens every kind of annoyance to from panics, and from bondage to bullion. As fresh capi-Englishmen travelling in Austria, because we will tal was lodged in the bank, in pledge for additional notes, their paper circulation would increase, and it would not drive the victims of his despotism from our decrease in proportion as the notes were returned shores. This will be a capital test of the policy and the property redeemed. Money, the represenof the new Cabinet, in regard to foreign matters, Perhaps Lord DERBY will submit to obey the hector-

and the property redeemed. Money, the representative of wealth, would increase in proportion as wealth lodged in the bank inc reased, and the money would decrease as the wealth there decreased; and thus the circulating medium would always be exactly proportioned to the requirements of trade and the wants of so. ing mandate of Austria, and order out of England all who are obnoxious to the Holy Alliance of despots. ciety. A national bank should, in fact, be a national pawn-shop, at which property of every kind should be taken in pledge for national legal tender bank notes. These notes would thus be, in reality, pawn tickets; and as they would all be based upon property greatly above their value, they would at the same time be the safest and best possible cur-[As the columns under this head are open for the rency. These notes should be issued as low as £1. By free expression of all opinions, the Editor is not rethis means—except for small change—gold and silver would be considered unnecessary and useless, as money. You will naturally ask, what shall we do in such case for a THE UNITED STATES BANKING SYSTEM, FROM THE TRACT ON CURRENCY, BY "JUNIUS." standard of value? I intend to answer that important question in my next letter.

I am, &c., JOHN FINCH. Liverpool Feb. 22nd, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir, - Will you allow me to have an opportunity to say a few words to the friends and admirers of Mr. O'Connor, bank chartered by some particular State. A National Bank and the members of the National Land Company, upon the painful and unfortunate position in which he is placed. No circumstance has occurred in the history of the Democratic movement in this country that has east such a gloom upon the character, or degraded and hundliated the position of democracy, in the eyes of its enemies, as the neglect and estrangement manifested to one who for so many years bank-paper circulating medium, nor does any sensible man dream that it can. The question then is, whether we shall has been looked up to as the leader of the movement, and we shall have a law-regulated paper currency, involving in it a proper responsibility to the public? Manifestly, there can be who, in reality, has sacrificed everything he possessed—his time, his intellect, and his wealth—to promote the intebut one answer to that question. The next question is,

rests of the working millions. It is no use, at present, to inquire whether he could not have devoted it in a more practicable manner. According to the circumstances and influences he had to contend with, there can be no denying but that he combated them in a way which proved that he was sincere in the policy he pursued, and which roused the hatred and animosity of the enemies of progress to compass his ruin.

There is no necessity to recapitulate the causes, both internal and external, which have brought about this deplorable result. The open hostility of enemies, and the secret and treacherous opposition of those whose interest he was attempting to promote, have combined to effect it; and if there be one thing more than another which ought to convince us that the time has arrived when active and immediate steps ought to be taken to assist Mr. O'Connor, to throw around him the shield of protection, to rescue him from the insults which are heaped upon him, it is the conduct of the newspaper press, both metropolitan and provincial. With what a tone of triumph have they exbibited to their readers the weaknesses natural to Mr. O'Connor's lamentable position; and I regret to say it, that the mass of our countrymen, ignorant of the causes of those weaknesses, are led to make them the subject of ribaldry and jest. And are we, who in the hour of his prosperity thought it an honour to be associated in the cause he was engaged in, to become, by our apathy, our indifference, and our ingratitude, the accessories to this villany, inhumanity, and injustice? Forbid it, Heaven!

To talk of resuscitating the movement in its present degraded state is folly; go where you will, the men of thought and feeling, belonging to the movement, seem to be seized with a moral stupor, a reckless indifference to political questions, because they feel that every insult offered to Mr. O'Connor is a stab at their own characters Until this blot has been erased from the escutcheon of Char;ism, we shall never get that union, confidence, and Co-operation which is essential to successful political agitation.

There appears to be two things requisite at present :-1st .- To take immediate steps to have the accounts of Mr. O'Connor with the Land Company properly collected and brought in a business form before the Master in Chancery.
2nd.—To take steps to have Mr. O'Connor placed

beyond the reach of penury, and under the best medical treatment and protection. Now, Sir, without any disparagement to the men of

Stockport, for the position they have taken in getting up a subscription for this purpose, I conceive that their conduct deserves every praise; but, to be effective, it appears to me necessary that the subscription should be headed from London, and that the party acting as treasurer should be independent of the movement-should occupy, if possible, a high social position; because of late there has been such antagonism exhibited, such hatred and ill feeling engendered, amongst the leaders of the people, that it is impossible to find a man who would command the confidence of all sections and parties in the movement. If such men as Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Wakley, or some gentlemen in their position, whose characters would be above the petty spleen of the men who "would rather reign in Hell than serve in heaven," could be got to lend their influence and assistance, I feel assured that there is honour and humanity amongst the leading men in the metropolis,

sufficient to carry out this humane and benevolent object. To the first proposition I would call the attention of the members of the Land Company, and ask them, if they value honour, if they have any desire to rescue their own characters, and the character of Mr. O'Connor, from eternal obloquy, to meet in their various localities, and speak out what course they intend to pursue; and I conceive that it will not be out of place, as secretary to a very large branch of the Company, to ask where are the Directors,—Messrs. M'Grath, Clark, Doyle, and Dixon? We who for so long a time had them engaged as our servants, have a right to know what course they intend to pursue. I but re-echo the words of thousands, when I ask, where are they? will they assist to an honourable settlement of this business? or will they be parties to the injury of their own characters and the character of the Company. I have not the least doubt of the integrity of Mr. O'Connor's conduct, if it is fairly brought forward, and investigated by honourable parties.

To the second proposition, I would appeal to the friends of political and social progress of all parties, and ask them to behold in Mr. O'Connor a wounded soldier of the army of progress, a victim to the ignorance, corruption and tyranny of existing systems. To the immediate party with which he was connected I am sure the appeal will not be in vain. Whatever may have been the antagonism into which they may have been drawn against him, in the hour of adversity let him not have to exclaim.

" No friend, no refuge near, All, all is false, and treacherous around." No, I know that there are numbers who only want to

see the proper machinery organised, to lend their generous support; and there are thousands actuated by no other motive than sympathy with suffering humanity, who, when they see the question in its proper light, will give their aid and assistance.

Brother Democrats, -to you, who in days gone by, have cheered him in the great cause he so ably advocated, to you, as a duty, due to the principles you profess, is imposed the task of taking the initiative in this good work; on its due performance will depend the future character you will bear. I had hoped to see this painful subject taken up by abler hands. I have been silent, till silence becomes a crime, for there is involved in this our characters as intelligent men, our integrity as a combination of working men, and the future progress of political and social improvement. Hoping that the importance of the subject will be a suffi-cient excuse for asking the favour of insertion,

I remain, yours truly,
JAMES BROWN.

18, Upper Lawson-street, Walker-street, Preston,

THE NEW MINISTRY.

THE CABINET .- First Lord of the Treasury -- The Earl of Derby. Lord Chancellor—Sir E. Sugden. President of the Council—The Earl of Lonsdale. Lord Privy Seal—Marquis of Salisbury. Chancellor of the Excheque—Mr. Disraeli. Secretaries of State—Home, Mr. Walpole; Foreign, The Earl of Malmesbury; Coloniel, Sir J. Pakington. First Lord of the Admiralty—Duke of Northumberland. President of the Board of Control—Mr. Herries. President of the Board of Trade—Mr Henley. Postmaster-General—The Earl of Hardwicke. Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests-Lord John Manners. Commander in-Chief-Duke of Wellington. Master General of the Ordnance—Viscount Hardinge. Judge Advocate—Mr. Bankes. Scoretary at War—Mr. Beresferd. Secretary to the Admiralty-Mr. A. Stafford. Secretaries to the Treasury-Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Mr. Forbes Mackenzie. Secretaries to the Board of Control-The Earl of Desart, Mr. H. Baillie. Under-Secretaries of State—Home, Sir W. Jolliffe; Foreign, Lord Stanley. Lords of the Treasury—Marquis of Chan-Lord Stanley. Lords of the Treasury—Marquis of Uniandos, Mr. Bateson. Lords of the Admiralty—Rear-Admiral H. Parker, Rear-Admiral Phipps Hornby, Commodore Sir T. Herbert, Captain Milne. Attorney-General—Sir F. Thesiger. Solicitor-General—Sir F. Kelly. Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law Board—Sir John Trollope. HOUSEHOLD .- Lord Chamberlain-The Marquis of Exeter.

Lord Steward-The Duke of Montrose. Master of the Horse—Earl of Jersey. Vice-Chamberlain—Marquis of Worcester. Treasurer—Colonel Forester. Comptroller— Lord Ossulston. Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard-Lord De Ros. Captain of the Gentleman at-Arms-The Earl of Sandwich. Lords in Waiting-Morton, Byron, Crofton, Hawarden, Verulum, Gallwey, Shennon, Pol-

IRELAND .- Lord-Lieutenant-The Earl of Eglinton. Attorney-General-Mr. Napier. Solicitor-General-Mr.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

THE NEW REFORM BILL.

On Wednesday night a public meeting of the inhabitants of Lambeth was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, of Lambeth was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, for the purpose of taking into consideration Lord John Russell's Reform Bill. Mr. W. A. Wilkinson took the chair, supported by Mr. W. Williams, M.P., the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, M.P., Mr. Alcock, M.P., the Right Hon. J. Locke King, M.P., Mr. Trelawny, M.P., and other contiemen of influence in the parish other gentlemen of influence in the parish. The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings by denouncing any Reform Bill which omitted the Vote by Ballot, without

which there could be no real protection to the voters. But the Whigs were gone, though he hoped that in future the Whigs would be more useful in opposition. They had, however to consider a more grave question. The men who had been selected as her Majesty's Ministers were pledged to restore what was called Protection—or in other words to restore the dear loaf, and to take away the cheap one. The "Times," speaking of this new government, said that they ought to be pressed with no hasty or inconvenient questions, but allowed a fair trial. Well, he had no objection to their having a fair trial—(hear)—but let the people without asking them any questions, speak out and say to that government what was expected of them—(cheers) and give them to understand what course of policy would be required of them. (Hear, hear.) He was glad that they had the opportunity at that meeting of speaking out their

minds, and he trusted that the expression of their opinion would have its due effect. (Cheers.) Mr. T. HARVEY moved the first resolution-

Mr. T. HARVEY moved the first resolution—
That the sudden and abrupt termination of Lord J. Russell's Ministry shalf in no degree deter the inhabitants of Lambeth from pressing forward their well-matured demands for a thorough reform of the House of Commons; this meeting being fully convinced that if there ever was a time when interest as well as duty called for unanimity to prevail amongst all classes of Reformers, it is the present, and this meeting therefore calls upon every liberal constituency throughout the country at once to pledge their representatives to demand of the government such a change in our representative system as shall embrace the important principles of Residential Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Triennial Parliaments, Equal Electoral Districts, and the Abolition of Property Qualification for Members.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. J. P. MURROUGH, The Right Hon. C. T. D'EVECOURT, M.P., in supporting the resolution, referred to his l'arliamentary conduct as a proof that there was no necessity for his pledging himself to support the motion. He thought Lord J. Russell deserved the gratitude of the people. (Considerable disapprobation.) He fully agreed in all that had been said that evening as to the instant necessity of a sweeping Reform, and not such an one as the Reform Bill. That measure referred to thirty beroughs, to which additions were made, and he defied any man to point out one of them which had not become nomination boroughs. (Hear, hear.) This would have been the case under the proposed system, and with every extension of the franchise to which the liberty of voting by ballot was not superadded. (Cheers.) He believed that this would produce pure constituencies, and remove for ever those causes of complaint which had so often called them together in that room. (Cheers.) Mr. W. WILLIAMS, M.P., who was recei cheers, addressed the meeting in approval of the resolution, and declared his determination to pursue the course he had invariably followed for thirty years in aiding all liberal measures. They had now a Tory government in office, and he could now declare that he never knew one of them to vote for a liberal measure. If these men went to the country and succeeded, good bye to all reform for years to come; and not only that, the electors would have enough to do to keep what they had got. That government would rule them with a rod of iron-they would seek to impose a tax on bread-'cries of " Let them try" -they would try it, and not only that, they would succeed if the constituencies of this country were not true to their interests. (" We are ready for them.") If there were 200 resolute men in the House of Commons, they could not do it, for those men would never suffer them to have one farthing of the public money, or the Mutiny Bill, which they would require still more if such a measure were proposed. Let, then, the electors endeavour to return men who would uphold their interests, and if they did so, they would ultimately have a Reform Bill such as they sought, and such as the interests of the nation required. (Cheers.)

Mr. John Thwaites made a long speech of a very caustic character as to the duties of representatives, &c., and con-cluded by urging the Vote by Ballot as indispensably neces-

Mr. Brison moved an amendment demanding Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, the Payment of Mem-Mr. Mence seconded the amendment, which was negatived, and the original resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Webber moved the next resolution :-That this meeting viewing with deep regret the sudden advent to power of a party who have hitherto been the avowed enemies of progress, and the advocates of the unrighteous tax upon food, calls upon the friends of humanity in a determined manner to resist, by every constitutional means, any attempts to re-impose a bread-tax. Mr. Townsend seconded the resolution, which was spoken

The Hon Locke King, M.P., and Mr. Alcock, M.P. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting se-

THE PROPOSED ENROLMENT OF THE MILITIA. On Wednesday night a crowded meeting was held at the London Tavern to petition against the proposed enrolment

Mr. H. ALEXANDER (having been unanimously requested to preside) observed that the meeting had been called together, in order to express the views they might entertain with regard to the panic, which to a certain extent had prevailed amongst the people of this country, but which, ne felt, had been in a great degree unfounded, and which, he believed, would lead to consequences that might prove highly disastrous to us as a nation, because it would have the effect of increasing still further the public burdens. which were already so heavy in connexion with our military establishments .- He hoped that the present meeting would be only the first of a series to be held to protest against the scheme. If it was necessary to employ a large number of men in a military capacity he would very much prefer having such as would volunteer, and paying them for their services, to pressing men against their will. (Cheors.)

Mr. HENRY RICHARDS having offered an apology for the absence of Mr. Bright, moved a resolution, which alluded to the statements in the Queen's speech, and in those of Lord Palmerston's, and other distinguished political authorities, as to the continuance of our friendly relations with foreign powers, expressed the surprise and regret of the meeting that a proposal should have been made to increase the armaments of the country, and to enrol the militia; adding that such a proposition was calculated to encourage vague and groundless apprehensions at home, and to create irritation and distrust among neighbouring nations. (Cheers.) Mr. Richards proceeded in a vein of pleasantry to detail the invasion panic of late years, and ridiculed the idea of a French invasion. Most of the letters in the "Times" on this subject were written by officers and dated from the United Service Club. It was a pity that Mr. Carlyle's suggestion was not carried into effect, namely, that the army should be employed in time of peace upon some useful work. (Hear, hear.) If these army and navy officers. who had nothing to do but to lounge about the club-houses until they were overcome with ennui, and until they became quite hypochondriacal and began to scream like hysterical girl,s "The French are coming!"-if these gentlemen had only some useful service to perform—such, for instance, as draining the bogs in Ireland—(loud laughter)—there would be an end to these perpetually returning panics. (Loud laughter and cheers.) He should like to know where our

navy wasOur channel fleet we cannot see, Because it's not in sight.'

(Laughter.) Our ships were in the Mediterranean preserving the rock of Gibraltar and Malta; they were on the coast of Africa, battering down negro dynasties; they were chasing pirates, and yet after all we had to give £10 per head to amateur pirate hunters to do the work of exterminating them. (Cheers.) Mr. Richards, then sketched the provisions of the proposed Militia Bill, and asked if it was not a monstrous injustice? It taxed the young men who would be drawn to the amount of the wages they earned, and it would be just as fair to say that only those between the ages of twenty and twenty-three should pay the income tax. (Cheers.) To men of property it would not be of much inconvenience to serve, because they could make arrangements for the carrying on of their business in the meantime, but to the mechanic or clerk it would be ruin. (Hear, hear.) The men who rode up to town in first-class carriages would be ready enough to support the Militia Bill. Gentlemen, as they came up from their country seats, would say that they must have a militia to defend their property; but while they took the working man from his employment, and made him submit to the degradating discipline of the army, they would not give him the suffrage. (Loud cheers.) He trusted, however, that the country would send so loud a remonstrance to the minister as would compel him to abandon the bill. (Loud

Mr. Samuel Morley seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. WM. Townsend, a working man, then moved the

second resolution, which was to the following effect:-That this meeting regards with especial repugnance the proposal That this meeting regards with especial repugnance the proposal for enrolling of the militia, as a measure pregnant with moral and social evils to the community, fostering warlike teelings utterly opposed to the spirit of Christianity, inflicting great hardships upon the population, especially the working classes, exerting a most deleterious influence on the public morals, by deranging the habits, and corrupting the character of the young, while it will tend to encourage still further that wasteful and enormous expenditure of the national funds for military purposes, which has already absorbed more than six hundred millions of pounds sterling since the peace, on the pretext of putting the country in a state of defence.

(Loud cheers.) He considered that if he had not stake enough in the country to have a vote he certainly ought not to be called upon to fight. (Loud cheers.) If, therefore, he was ballotted, he should write on a card, and send it to the government, the motto "No vote no musket. (Cheers and laughter.) He appealed to such working men as had been employed in the same shop with foreigners whether a Frenchman as such was the enemy of the Englishman?. (Cheers.) He did not believe that he was, and, therefore, if Lord John Russell or some other gentleman here had quarrelled with some gentleman in France, let them meet at Dover, put on the gloves, and settle their dispute in that-

manner. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. John Scorle, in seconding the resolution, said there had never been a time of peace when we had so large an armament. We paid 230,000 mon, 150,000 of whom were upon our own above time. equipped, upon our own shores at the present time, equipped, armed, and disciplined, as he supposed, to meet an invader. Then we had a navy in which we had 39,000 men and officers, and consisting of 150 ships, 100 of which ought to be found on our shores at the present moment. (Cheers.) If, however, he had read history aright, the great enemy of Liberty was standing armies. (Cheers.) How was it that the instructed and civilised people of Europe were trampled under foot? It was by standing armies. (Cheers.) He did not think there was any fear of invasion, because every military power had as much as it could do to keep its population quiet; and he believed that the first musket fired at this country would be the signal for a general rising on the part of the people to assert their general rising on the part of the people to assert their rights, as in 1848. (Hear, hear.) He considered it the duty of all in this country to protest against the unjustness and unfairness of this Militia Bill. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, its object was to place the appointment of the officers directly or indirectly in the hands of the government, and was therefore opposed to the public liberties of the country. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. SEARLE, of the "Dispatch, had no wish to divide the meeting on the subject, but thought that there was no such absolute absurdity in the present dread of invasion.

Dr. BURNETT, in a humorous speech in which he recommended the restriction of the ballot to persons liable to the Income Tax on £500, proposed the following resolution:-That this meeting, bearing in mind the manifold and enormous evils which have befullen this country from the habit of interfering by force of arms in continental affairs, of which our national debt is a melancholy monument, protests in the strongest manner against any such intervention for the future, as likely to involve us in conflicts, the termination and disastrous results of which no human eye can foresee, while all our past experience proves that no permanent advantage can accrue from such forcible interference to the great interests of humanity and freedom.

This was seconded by Mr. George Thompson, M.P., who, in a few words, exherted the country to make the most of the short time which would elapse before the government of Lord Derby would be ready to meet the House of Commons. It was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Fry moved the next resolution, which was carried

unanimously :---That this meeting desires to record its conviction that the great bulk of the enlightened French nation cherishes towards this country no other than pacific and friendly feelings, and would convey to them the assurance that their feelings are cordially reciprocated by an overwhelming majority of the English people, who desire that the bonds of mutual confidence and good will, which have been growing so rapidly between them within the List few years, may become enlarged and cemented by all the combined influence of re-

become enlarged and cemented, by all the combined influence of re ligion, civilisation and commerce. Mr. CHAMEROVZOW moved, and Mr. Joseph Barrett seconded, the adoption of a petition embodying the above resolutions; and also that the petition be forwarded to Lord John Russell for presentation; and that the members for the City be requested to support its prayer.

A vote of thanks was then given to both Chairmen, and

the meeting broke up. BRISTOL.

On Tuesday evening a meeting, at which there were upwards of 2,000 persons present, was held at the Broadmead Rooms, to consider the proposition introduced by the late ministry, embodying a local militia. Robert Charlton, Esq., presided, and on the platform were several of leading members of the Society of the Friends in Bristol.

Mr. G. THOMAS moved, and Mr. H. O. WILLS seconded:-That this meeting observes with regret the proposals laid before parliament for calling out the militia, at a time when the late ministers assured the country that we are, as a nation, on terms of perfect amity with all foreign powers.

This was carried with three dissentients. Mr. H. Corsham moved, and Dr. Ash seconded:---

That in the opinion of this meeting such a measure is both unnecessary and mi-chievous, dangerously invading the liberties of British subjects, interrupting the regular pursuits of industry and commerce, bearing with peculiar hardship on the working classes of the community, and diffusing an influence most detrimental to

The proceedings were enlivened by the speeches of two gentlemen named TAMLYN and CLARKE, who contended that a stern necessity existed for a militia bill; the latter gentleman remarked that in case it was carried into effect, the suffrage should be extended to the whole body of men capable of bearing arms.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

The first of a series of 4 Monday evening public meetings on this subject, convened by the Committee of the National Reform League, was held at the Scientic Institute, Denmark-street, Soho, on the 23rd instant. About 200 persons were present, including a good-tempered looking observant policeman. Mr. Rogers was called to the chair, and read notes from Mr. Harney and Mr. E. Jones, who regretted that previous engagements prevented their attendance. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Murray, Bryson, Bezer, O'Brien, and others, and the undermentioned resolutions were carried without opposition .- 1. "That this meeting considers the New Parliamentary Reform Bill, put forward by Lord John Russell, as affording no essential improvement upon the existing law, because it still makes property. and not humanity, the basis of the Franchise-because it would not enlarge constituencies sufficiently to nullify the present practice of bribery and corruption in the return of members to the House of Commons-and because it makes no provision for the Ballot, or for shortening the duration of parliaments."—2. "That this meeting is of opinion that the advent of a new ministry is a favourable opportunity for the unfranchised classes to reiterate their claims to a bong fide share in the legislature, through representatives freely chosen by themselves, and who would go into parliament pledged to make the political and social requirements of the unfranchised and working classes known and understood; and that, therefore, this meeting earnestly recommends those classes, if they are not content to have their political existence ignored by the upper and middle orders, to enter at once upon a strenuous and legal agitation for their rights, through the means of public meetings and petitions to the legislature."

TO THE FRIENDS OF MR. O'CONNOR.

GENTLEMEN,-Having received communications from several parties in the country respecting the position of my unfortunate uncle, Mr. F. O'Connor, with the National Land Company, I avail myself of the columns of the "Northern Star' to make a reply.

In the first place, I beg to say that the present state of Mr. O'Connor's health is such that he is unable to attend to business of any kind; so that, unless the assistance of those for whom he has laboured so long and so faithfully be at once afforded him be will be utterly ruined. It is well known that he has at various times advanced

large sums of money in order to carry on the Land Plan; and that such sums are still owing to him by the Company; and unless this claim is liquidated Mr. O'Connor is ruined, for it is all that he has to depend upon to save him from positive want. The question then, is, what is to be done? Mr. O'Connor's state of mind disables him from making out his own accounts, or, in fact, rendering any assistance in making them out. It therefore becomes necessary that his friends should endeavour to provide means-in the first place to rescue his character from the foul imputations that have been heaped upon him of having robbed the Company; and, in the second place, to enable him to get back his own advances.

For these purposes it is requisite that Mr. O'Connor should he provided with counsel to conduct his case in the Master's Court, and likewise with an accountant, to take charge of bis papers, in the shape of vouchers, &c., for the amounts which he has paid on behalf of the Company, from its commencement up to the passing of the Bill; as neither the audit of Mr. Grey, taken at the time of the parliamentary inquiry, nor the audits made at the various Conferences of the Company, will be received by the Master. Therefore, even i Mr. O'Connor had been in good health, it would have been necessary for him to have had the assistance of some experienced accountant; but how much more so under his present unfortunate circumstances. To provide him with this assistance requires money.

Mr. O'Connor has none, nor have I the means of assisting him. It, therefore, rests with his friends either to SAVE HIM, OR TO LET HIM BE SACRIFICED. A small subscription from each would meet the emergency; but to be useful it must be immediate; there is no time to be lost.

All communications should be sent to me, addressed, "Mr. Roger O'Connor, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, London.' Post-office-orders to be made payable to me at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand. Small sums had better be sent in postage stamps. All monies received by me will be duly acknowledged in the "Star" each week.

Gentlemen, in conclusion, I beg to say, that this appears to me to be the only way in which my unfortunate relative can be saved. It is, however, for you to adopt such means to serve your old and TRIED FRIEND as to you seems best; and anything which I can do to assist both you and him, shall be done most willingly.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant. ROGER O'CONNOR. 16, Great Windmill-street, London, Feb. 26.

[In giving insertion to this painful communication, we must remind our readers that we have already earnestly ad-

vocated a similar course, but without effect. If the appeal of Mr. R. O'Connor is responded to, it appears to us that the most satisfactory way to proceed would be to form a committee of gentlemen friendly to the object, wi ha duly authorised Secretary and Treasurer. If the subscription is to be sufficient for the object in view, it will require an organised machinery of advertisements, collecting books, and canvassers, and these cannot be provided by an indivi-dual. We shall be happy to give any aid in our power to such a Committee.—Ed. N.S.]



Central Criminal Court.

This Court resumed its sittings on Monday. FRAUD AND CONSPIRACY - John Barker Murphy, alias Barker, alias Stanley, 41, described as a builder, Benjamin

Martin 43, agent, and Alexander Honeyman, 30, agent, were indicted, with a person named Tarner, not in custody, for conspiring together to obtain goods by false pretences with intent to defraud .- The Jury Acquitted Honeyman, but found both the other defendants Guilty. Sergeant Quinnear, of the P division, who had the case in hand, stated, in answer to questions put by the Court, that he had reason to believe that both the defendants who had been convicted formed part of a gang of swindlers about the metropolis, who obtained their livelihood by defrauding tradesmen of their goods by means of false references and representations with rezard to each other. He was not aware, however, that either of them had ever before been convicted .- The Recorder sentenced the defendants to be kept to hard labour or six months.

FELDNIOUS ASSAULT .- Daniel Sullivan, a powerfully formed young man, having the appearance of a pugilist, was indicted for feloniously assaulting George Harris and stealing from him a gold watch, valued at £40. The prisoner was Acquitted.

Forgery.-John Gilbert, 34, a person of respectable appearance, described as a machinist, was indicted for feloniously forging and uttering a bill of exchange for £110, with intent to defraud .- The learned counsel for the prosecution, which was instituted by the London Joint Stock Bank, on opening the case said it was one of rather a peculiar character. The prisoner, who he was instructed was a very respectable man had, it appeared, had some business transactions with Mr. Orr, a bookseller in Paternoster-row, and received from that gratleman in the course of the last year a bill of exchange for £110, which became due on the 4th of February, and the offence imputed to the prisoner was that he had made a forged duplicate of that bill, which he had paid away to a gentleman named Davis. He felt it was his duty to inform the jury that the prisoner had done all in his power to pay the forged bill before it arrived at maturity, but he was airaid that both according to law and also to common sense this would not make any difference in the character of the offence, and if the jury should be satisfied by the evidence that at the time the prisoner passed away the bill of exchange in question he was aware that it was not a genuine instrument, this would in law amount to forgery, and the jury would be bound to find him guilty of that offence.-The jury, after deliberating for a short time. returned the following verdict:-" We find the prisoner Guilty of uttering, but we at the same time strongly recommended him to mercy because we believe that he did not intend to defraud any one."-Mr. Ballantine submitted to the Court that this was tantamount to a verdict of " not guilty."-The Recorder said, it appeared to him that the finding of the jury was no verdict at all. It was clear that they could not have taken into consideration what he had stated upon the subject of the law, and he must request them to reconsider their verdict .- Mr. Ballantine insisted upon the right of the prisoner to have the verdict recorded in the terms in which it had been delivered by the jury .- The Recorder said, he should certainly hear what the verdict really was before he allowed it to be recorded.—The jury then consulted a second time, and in a few minutes they delivered a verdict of Guilty of uttering the instrument knowing it to be forged, but strongly recommended the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Court .- Mr. Ballantine having persisted in his right to have the original verdict recorded. the learned Judge said, that he would consult the judges upon the subject during the session, and if their opinion should be adverse to the course he had taken he would reserve the point for consideration by the Court of Criminal

Robbery.-William White, 18, a respectable-looking youth, was indicted for stealing eleven rings, valued at £300, the property of Christopher Walton.—The jury returned verdict of Guilty, and it appeared that the prisoner was convicted in 1849 of a shop robbery of the same character and sentenced to a year's imprisonment.-The Recorder sentenced him to be transported for seven years.

THEFT BY A SOLDIER .- James Bertram, 23, a private in the Royal Artillery, pleaded Guilty to the charge of stealing two silver spoons and forks, the property of his master, Sir Thomas Dawnman, an officer in the same regiment. It appeared from the inquiries made by the Court that the prisoner had borne a very good character in the regiment up to the time of the transaction in question, and the Recorder, taking the circumstance into consideration, sentenced the prisoner to be kept to hard labour for three months.

Charge of Misdemeanour .- Henry Woolff, 29, and Isaac Lyons, 29, described as dealers, were indicted under the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act for misdemeanour, in having unlawfully obtained goods upon credit three months b. fore their bankruptcy, under the pretence that they required such goods for the purpose of carrying on their trade with intent to defraud .- A Verdict of Not Guilty was re-

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Robert Bennett, 28, labourer, was convicted of an assault of a filthy description on Louisa Bennett, his cousin, a child of tender years.—The particulars were of a most disgusting character, and most conclusive of the fellow's guilt .- He was sentenced to one year's

THE "YOUNG IDEA LEARNING TO SHOOT."-James Kimber, an effiminate looking youth, with collar turned down in the Byronic style, surrendered to take his trial for felonicasly shooting at William Crutchley, with intent to kill and murder him. Sixother counts were in the indictment, varying the form in which the offence was charged .- William Crutchley, a lad fourteen years, stated that the prisoner was an acquaintance of his. Witness lived with his parents in Ampthill-place, Rotherhithe, and was a clerk in the London Docks. Prisoner also lived with his friends, and was a teacher at a school. On the evening of the 13th of January the prisoner called upon him at his father's house and asked him to accompany him to the house of a mutual friend named Stubbins. He did so; and when Stubbins came out prisoner said to witness "Now, am I a liar?" Witness said, "If I have said so, you have often called me one and I have not thought anything about it." He then put something into my face twice, and I saw it was a pistol. Witness was much frightened and stood still, and prisoner a third time put it to his face, holding him by the collar all the time, and at last fired it. Witness felt a sharp pain on his cheek and nearly fainted; they then all three ran different ways, and witness was ultimately taken to the doctor's. His face was very sore, and one of his eyes was still weak from the effects of it .- Cross-examined: I know Miss Frances Elizabeth Payne. I go to her father's house to learn drawing with her brother. I have not paid her any attention. I am only fourteen, and have not begun to look after the girls yet. (Laughter.) The injury done to the prosecutor was, by the medical evidence, proved to be but trivial, and had scarcely left any traces.—Mr. Robinson said he purposed to call Miss Payne to show the prisoner's intentions.—At this the prisoner became exceedingly agitated, and the scene that followed savoured very strongly of the burlesque. At first Miss Payne was not to be found, upon which she, not having been before the magistrate, was called upon her subpona. At length Miss Payne, a genteel looking girl, about sixteen, made her appearance, and upon getting into the witness box fainted. During this, the prisoner, who had drawn a large white handkerchief from his pocket, began to blubber most lustily, and rushing wildly about the dock called on his "dear Fauny" not to bear false evidence against him. Quiet having been restored, Miss Payne said that she knew both youths, and a week before Christmas had persuaded prisoner to make up a quarrel he had with prosecutor. He said he had, but only to get what he could out of him, and that day week she would hear of a serious quarrel. The prisoner then said he would give him another week, and then kill him. Prisoner had said "he would punch Master Crutchley's head." (Roars of laughter.)—The prisoner was acquitted.—The Recorder: Now, take care ; don't you go flourishing about with pistols and make a fool of yourself; and wait until you have a little hair on your chin before you make love to young ladics.-The prisoner then joined his friends and was led out of court in an hysterical state.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Thomas Connor, 24, cabman, and William Watts, 24, labourer, were indicted for stealing a banknote for £10, and £10 in moneys, the property of James Ritchie, from hisperson.—The jury Acquitted Watts, and found Connor Guilty.—The police proved that Connor was a known and desperate thief, but up to this time had escaped conviction, he having been no less than six times in cu-tody for similar felonies.—The prisoner was ordered to be transported for seven years.

William Sorthwell, 28, mariner, was indicted for unlawfully assaulting James Harman Crisp, and attempting to drown him in the river Thames .- The jury found the prisoner guilty of an assault.—A City policeman said that he had been to the vessel and seen the ladder, which turned round with him while descending, although it was being held by the captain .- The Common-Sergeant said that under those circumstances he should order the prisoner to be imprisoned for one month, and kept to hard labour.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON THE HIGH SEAS. -Bento Mayo Argenti, 30, Francisco Morati, 26, two Italian seamen were arraigned upon an indictment which, in the first count, charged them with the capital offence of feloniously wound ing Peter Getland, with intent to murder him; and in others with committing the same act, intending to do grie-Yous bedily harm. The offence was in all the counts alleged to have been committed on board a British ship, upon the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England. The jury, after hearing the evidence returned a verdict of Guilty against both prisoners upon the count in the indictment charging them with wounding the de-ceased with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. The judge, in passing sentence, said he did not think the jury had at all acted improperly in accquitting the prisoners of the capital characteristics. of the capital charge, but it was perfectly clear that they had both arranged together to commit this dreadful act of violence upon their unfortunate comrade. They were both therefore, equally grillen. therefore, equally guilty, and the sentence upon each of them would be that of transportation for ten years. It Was stated that the unfortunate man Getland died almost immediately upon his being taken on shore, and technical difficulties alone were the reason that the prisoners were not called upon to answer a charge of murder.

New OMEIBUS. - During its twenty years' existence the London omnibus has scarcely undergone a single alteration for the better-except as regards price. Yet there are few things in which improvement would add to the comfort of so many persons. A new idea has just been started in the way of omnibus construction. The chief novelty consists in the fact that the seats, capable of accommodating ten passengers inside, are detached, somewhat after the style of those in first-class railway carriages, and so contrived that the passengers sit with their faces to the horses, leaving a clear passage up the centre of from eighteen to twenty inches in width and six feet four inches in height. The passage is covered in by a semi-circular glass roof, by which means ample light is obtained. The ventilation is effected by interstices over the windows in each compartment, and perforated metal panels in the door of the vehicle:-which altogether weighs no more when loaded than the usual omnibuses. At the head of the vehicle is an alarm beil, to communicate to the driver and conductor, accessible to all the passengers. There are also a couple of clips for newspapers, an almanack, indicator, and a lamp. The inventor of this vehicle is said to be a private gentleman having no property in omnibuses, and no connexion with the road.—

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS, BARKER.

'I am happy to inform you that my rupture is quite cured.'—Rev. H. Berbico, May 17th, 1851. 'My rupture has never appeared since. I consider it a mira-cle to be cured after sufficing twenty years,'—J. Ede, Esq., June 2nd,

'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 aunouncement in our

of our readers as are his fellow sufferers to an aunouncement 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. Bealcas acids his arthur dealers are consequently believed. Dr. Barker a visit, his method being, as our correspondent believes, beyond improvement.

The above appeared in the 'Tablet,' of Saturday, Sept. 20th, DR. BARKER still continues to supply the afflicted with his cebath Datable sull continues to supply the america who has be-lebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which, for many years past, renders any further comment unneces-sary. 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, post free, to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 7s, 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 thefaculty has pronounced it incurable. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and ears resulting from deafne s 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 l'ost office order, by Dr. Alfred Barker, 48. Liverpool street, King's cross, London.

Consultations daily from 10 till 1, and 5 till 8 (Sundays excepted).

A cure in every case guaranteed. Your remedy entirely cured my deafness after all other means had failed.'-Rev. H. Smith. It quite cured the distracting noises in my head.'-Mrs. Eames. 'I had been deaf eleven years, and can now hear perfectly .- Dr.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER

FORTY-THREE YEARS' SUFFERING. Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,
Sig.—At th age of eighteen my wife (who is now sixty-one) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her ago-nies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men ad-vised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and. vertisements, and advised her to try your Fills and Uintment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last forty-three years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feeldelighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

(Signed) A PERSON SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING. Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851. To Professor Holloway,

Sin,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accomparesult of two of three different accidents at was works, accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) WHLIA ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England,
Chemist, 13. Market-street, Huddersfield. A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th., 1850.

Hent, dated December 13th., 1850.

To Professor Holloway,
Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period, had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unvivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was Idid so, for in less than a month a perfect our was effected, and the honefit that various other harmone to the profession of cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing, I now strongly recommend them to all my friends. (Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE. Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing

at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850. To Professor Holloway,
Sib,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay tarvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation hroughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lo:hian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th 1851.

(Signed)

JOHN FORFAR.

Loihian Road, Edinbro', dated April 20th 1851.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject,
from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which
she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could
not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers,
the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Oithment, and
thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment
and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her sidelwas completely cured,
and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years.

(Signed) Franc siarnor.

FRANC SIARNOT. (Signed)

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:--Bad Legs Corns (Soft) Rheumatism **Bad Breasts** Cancers Burns Contracted and Sore Nipplea Stiff-joints Sore Throats Bite of Moschetoes Elephantiasis Skin-diseases and Sand-flies Fistulas Coco-Bay Chiego-foot Chilblains Gout Glandular Swel-Sore-heads Tumours lings Lumbago Ulcers Chapped-hands Sold by the Proprietor 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar.) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilised world, in Pots and Boxes, 1s, 1½0., 2s, 9d., 4s, 6d., 15 and 15 an Piles

11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes. tions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each No more Pills nor any other Drugs.

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the invariable efficacy of his Revalent : Arabica Pood. But the health of many Invalids having been fearfully impaired by spurious compounds of pease beaus, Indian and oatmeal, palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such as Erralenta, 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 havor with the delicate stomach of an Invalid or Infant; and fir 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. Cure Ko. 75.
From the Right Honoural the Lord Stuart de Decies.—'I hav!

derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-restoring Food. STUART DE DECIES.—Dromana, Cappoquin, 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 avo-cations: these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after revious 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 STUART, Archdeacon of Ross.— Aghadown Glebe, Skibbercen, Co. Cork, Aug. 27, 1849.

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.

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 for years' recognized constitution, indigestion, and 'Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no me-

dicine 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. 'Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms and nausea, for which my server that consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Partonian Mandain and Advanced to Applications and Applica

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 Houlth Restoring Food. Magdalena Purvis.—Moffatt,

Cure No. 49 832. Sir,-For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony rom dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spa-ms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to 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 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 allments, to the association of the same of the sam 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 stealth Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning. Walter Keating. -2, Maining 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.' 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. 89.

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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 heartburn, and the functions are more regular for Thinks Weophorse. burn, and the functions are more regular, &c. Thomas Woodhouse. -Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex. Cure Ne. 2,821.

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 recommer ded your Food to a great many of my fellow-sufferers. ALEX. CALDER, Sergeant Royal Sappers and Miners, Ordnanco Survey, Dewsbury.—Dewsbury, 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. CHABLES 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 satisfactory. tisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read what other people eating it three times a day. When I first read what either 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.

'I was in such a state when I commenced your invaluable Revalenta 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 ditches as well as some of the horses; My restoration is a matter of astonishment to all my friends. With gratitude to you, &c .- HUGH EVOY .- 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 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 astenishing amount of drugs, produced not the slightest abatement of my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your in-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 been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Favina, 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 Waltens.—Broadwall Colliery, Oldburg pear Rismington.' Oldbury, near Birmingham."

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Poetry.

LOVE EACH OTHER.

Oh! that men would love each other. With a spirit earnest, real: And would look on man as brother. Seeking out his lasting weal.

Were men kind no more would sadness Leave its gloom upon the brow; But a spring of joy and gladness Would each kindred heart o'erflow. Love brings rest unto the weary. Healing up each spirit-wound

Love can make life's ills more even.-Places in the human breast, A sweet antepast of Heaven,-Making man so richly blest! Bitter words would ne'er be spoken,

Bringing sunshine to the dreary, Breathing sweetness all around

Strife would soon from earth remove, And hearts never would be broken, If mankind would only love! Men should dwell in love, uniting

Hand in hand, and heart with heart;

In each others good delighting-Fellowship will joy impart. Oh! that men would love each other, And that man could feel like man; For if man lov'd man as brother, Earth would Eden soon regain!

JOHN BOOKER. Sheffield, Feb. 24th.

Reviews.

History of the American Revolution. By GEORGE BANCROFT. Vol. I. London: Bentley. Mr. Bancroft has established an undisputed superiority as the historian of the United States. In thought and feeling he is thoroughly American: while, at the same time, his work is pervaded by a cosmopolitan feeling, which results from the cultivation of an enlarged knowledge and genial sympathy with the history and the struggles of our common race. As befits the narrator of the progress of a new community, his style is adapted to the nature of the incidents related, and without ceasing to be strictly historical and accurate, swells into something like the dignity and the feeling of the epic poem. The influence of the vast lakes and wild savannahs, the mountains and prairies of the great continent, is vividly felt in every page, and coloured by the light reflected from a richly stored mind and fine imagination, the dullest incidents become pictorial, and full of dramatic effects.

The new volume just issued is, however, wrongly named. It purports to be Vol. I. of a new book: whereas, it is in reality, the fourth volume of his 'History of the United States.' It commences with a brief review of the state of affairs in 1748—the point at which his former volume left off-and then carries on the narrative to 1763, two years before the first stamp act was passed, and twelve years before the war actually broke out. In reality, therefore, the history, so far as it has gone, is not a history either of the Revolution, or of the United States, but of the Colonies which afterwards rebelled, and were formed into United States, and traces the incidents which led to that result. The inaccuracy of the titlefor which, perhaps, Mr. Bancroft is not responsibledoes not, however, affect the work. His volumes have been pronounced by all those best entitled to pronounce a judgment, to be remarkable for the amplitude and accuracy of their references, and for the conscientious care with which the most obscure and recondite authorities had been verified.

From a work like this, it is evident that our space will not permit us to take more than a mere sample. In making a selection, we present a complete storyone of the numerous instances in which the rule of Great Britain in other countries has been marked by the greatest disregard of all justice and humanity, and which, there is reason to fear, mayyet be tracked by an avenging Nemesis. With nations as with individuals, evil doing entails retrioution. This illustra-tion of British rule is the story of the unhappy people of Acadia, one of the north eastern of the English settlements. Mr. Bancroft presents us with a graphic and touching description of the virtues and the happiness of this obscure people, before English policy converted their simple annals into a dark and painful tragedy, which may well take its place beside the massacre of Glencoe.

After repeated conquests and restorations, the treaty of Utrecht conceded Acadia, or Nova Scotia, to Great Britain. Yet the name of Annapolis, the presence of a feeble English garrison, and the emigration of hardly five or six English families, were nearly all that marked the supremacy, of England. The old inhabitants remained on the soil which they had subdued, hardly conscious that they had changed their sovereign. They still loved the language and the usages of their forefathers, and their religion was graven upon their souls. They promised submission to England; but such was the love with which France had inspired them, they would not fight against its standard or renounce its name. Though conquered, they were French neutrals. For nearly forty years from the peace of Utrecht they had been forgotten or neglected, and had prospered in their seclusion. No tax gatherer counted their folds—no magistrate dwelt in their hamlets. The parish priest made their records and regulated their successions. Their little dis putes were settled among themselves, with scarcely an instance of an appeal to English authority at Annapolis. The pastures were covered with their herds and flocks; and dikes, raised by extraordinary efforts of social industry, shut out the rivers and the tide from alluvial marshes of exuberant fertility. The meadows, thus reclaimed, were covered by the richest grasses, or fields of wheat, that yielded fifty and thirty fold at the harvest. Their houses were built in clusters, neatly constructed and comfortably furnished, and around them all kinds of domestic fowls abounded. With the spinning-wheel and the loom, their women made, of flax from their own fields, of fleeces from their own flock, coarse, but sufficient clothing. The few foreign Inxuries that were coveted could be obtained from Annapolis or Louisburg, in return for furs, or wheat, or cattle. Thus were the Acadians happy in their neutrality, and in the abundance which they drew from their native land. They formed, as it were, one great family. Their morals were of unaffected purity. Love was sanctified and calmed by the universal custom of early marriages. The neighbours of the community would assist the new couple to raise their cottage, while the wilderness offered land. Their numbers increased, and the colony, which had begun only as the trading station of a company, with a monopoly of the fur trade, counted, perhaps, sixteen or seventeen thousand inhabitants.

The transfer of this colony from French to English rule could not fail to be productive of some untoward results. The native priests feared the introduction among them of heretical opinions-the British officers treated the people with insolent contempt. Their papers and records,' says our historian, 'were taken from them' by their new masters:-

Was their property demanded for the public service? "they were not to be bargained with for the payment." The order may still be read on the Council records at Halifax. They must comply, it was written, without making any terms "immediately," or "the next courier would bring an order for military execution upon the delinquents." And when they delayed in fetching firewood for their oppressors, it was told them from the governor, "If they do not do it in proper time, the soldiers shall absolutely take their houses for fuel." The unoffending sufferers submitted meekly to the tyranny. Under pretence of fearing that they might rise in behalf of France, or seek shelter in Canada, or convey provisions to the French garrisons, they were ordered to surrender their boats and their fire-arms; and, conscious of innocence, they gave up their barges and their muskets, leaving themselves without the means of flight, and defenceless. Further orders were afterwards given to the English officers, if the Acadians behaved amiss to punish them at discretion; if the troops were annoyed, to inflict vengeance on the nearest, whether the guilty one or not-"taking an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

There is no reason to believe that these atrocious orders were not executed in the spirit in which they had been conceived. But worse remained to come:-

The Acadians cowered before their masters, hoping forbearance; willing to take an oath of fealty to England; in their single mindedness and sincerity refusing to pledge themselves to bear arms against France. The English were masters of the sea, were undisputed lords of the country, and could exercise elemency without apprehension. Not a whisper gave a warning of their purpose till it was ripe for execution. But it had been "determined upon," after the ancient device of Oriential despotism, that the French inhabitants of Acadia should be carried away into captivity to other parts of the British dominions. France remembered the descendants of her sons in the hour of their affiction, and asked that they might have time to remove from the peninsula with their effects, leaving their lands to the English; but the answer of the British Minister claimed them as useful subjects, and refused them the liberty of transmigration. The inhabitants of Minas and the adjacent country pleaded with the British officers for the restitution of their boats and their guns promising fidelity, if they could but retain their liberties, and declaring that not the want of arms, but their conscience, should engage them not to revolt. "The memorial, said Lawrence in council, "is highly arrogant, insiduous, and insulting." The memorialists, at his summons, came submissions. submissively to Halifax. "You want your canoes for carrying provisions to the enemy;" said he to them, though he knew no enemy was left in their vicinity. "Guns are no

part of your goods," he continued, "as by the laws of England all Roman Catholics are restrained from having arms, and are subject to penalties, if arms are found in their houses. It is not the language of British subjects to talk of terms with the Crown, or capitulate about their fidelity and allegiance. What excuse can you make for your presumption in treating this government with such indignity as to expound to them the nature of fidelity? Manifest your obedience by immediately taking the caths of allegiance in the common form before the Council." The deputies replied that they would do as the generality of the inhabitants should determine; and they merely entreated leave to feture home and consult the body of their people. The next day, the unhappy men, foreseeing the sorrows that menaced them, offered to swear allegiance unconditionally.

But it was now too late. The savage purpose had been formed. That the cruelty might have no excuse, it happened that while the scheme was under discussion letters arrived leaving no doubt that all the shores of the Bay of Fundy were in the possession of the British. It only remained to be fixed how the exportation should be effected .-

To hunt them into the net was impracticable, artifice was therefore resorted to. By a general proclamation, on one and the same day, the scarcely conscious victims, "both old men and young men, as well as all the lads of ten years of age," were peremptorily ordered to assemble at their respective posts. On the appointed 5th of September, they obeyed. At Grand Pre, for example, 418 unarmed men came together. They were marched into the church, and its avenues were closed, when Winslow, the American Commander, placed himself in their centre, and spoke :- "You are convened together to manifest to you His Majesty's final resolution to the French inhabitants of this his province. Your lands and tenements, cattle of all kinds, and live stock of all sorts, are forfeited to the Crown, and you yourselves are to be removed from this his province. I am, through His Majesty's goodness, directed to allow you liberty to carry off your money and household goods, as many as you can, without discommoding the vessels you go in." And he then declared them the King's prisoners. Their wives and families shared their lot; their sons, 527 in number, their daughters, 576; in the whole, women and babes and old men and children all included, 1,923 souls. The blow was sudden; they had left home but for the morning, and they never were to return. Their cattle were to stay unfed in the stalls, their fires to die out on their hearths. They had for that first day even no food for themselves or their children, and were compelled to beg for bread. The 10th of September was the day for the embarkation of a part of the exiles. They were drawn up six deep, and the young men. 161 in number, were ordered to march first on board the vessel. They could leave their farms and cottages, the shady rocks on which they had reclined, their herds and their garners; but nature yearned within them, and they would not be separated from their parents. Yet of what avail was the frenzied despair of the unarmed youth? They had not one weapon; the bayonet drove them to obey; and they marched slowly and h avily from the chapel to the shore, between women and children, who, kneeling, prayed for blessings on their heads, they themselves, weeping, and praying, and singing hymns. The seniors went next; the wives and children must wait till other transport vessels arrived. The delay had its horrors. The wretched people left behind were kept together near the sea, without proper food or raiment. or shelter, till other ships came to take them away; and December with its appalling cold had struck the shivering, half-clad, broken-hearted sufferers before the last of them were removed. "The embarkation of the inhabitants goes on but slowly," wrote Monckton, from Fort Cumberland, near which he had burned three hamlets, "the most part of the wives of the men we have prisoners are gone off with their children, in hopes I would not send off their husbands without them." Their hope was vain. Near Annapolis, a hundred heads of families fled to the woods, and a partywas de-tached on the hunt to bring them in. "Our soldiers hate them," wrote an officer on this occasion, "and if they can but find a pretext to kill them, they will." Did a prisoner seek to escape? He was shot down by the sentinel. Yet some fled to Quebec; more than 3,000 had withdrawn to Miramichi, and the region south of the Ristigouche; some found rest on the banks of the St. John's and its branches; some found a lair in their native forests : some were charitably sheltered from the English in the wigwams of the savages. But 7,000 of these banished people were driven on board ships, and scattered among the English colonies, from New Hampshire to Georgia alone; 1,020 to South Carolina alone. They were cast ashore without resources: hating the poorhouse as a shelter for their offspring, and abhorring the thought of selling themselves as labourers, Households, too, were separated; the colonial newspapers contained advertisements of members of families seeking their companions, of sons anxious to reach and relieve their parents, of mothers mourning for their children. The wanderers sighed for their native country; but, to prevent their return, their villages, from Annapolis to the isthmus, were laid waste. Their old homes were but ruins. In the district of Minas, for instance, 250 of their houses, and more than as many barns, were consumed. The live stock which belonged to them, consisting of great numbers of horned cattle, hogs, sheep, and horses, were seized as spoils, and disposed of by the English officials. A beautiful and fertile tract of country was reduced to a solitude. There was none left round the ashes of the cottages of the Acadians but the faitful watch-dog, vainly seeking the hands that fed him. Thickets of forest-trees choked their orchards; the ocean broke over their neglected dikes, and

Nor were the woes of this ill-treated people ended.—

desolated their meadows.

Relentless misfortune pursued the exiles wherever they fled. Those sent to Georgia, drawn by a love for the spot where they were born as strong as that of the captive Jews, who wept by the side of the rivers of Babylon for their own temple and land, escaped to sea in boats, and went coasting from harbour to harbour; but when they had reached New England, just as they would have set sail for their native fields, they were stopped by orders from Nova Scotia. Those who dwelt on the St. John's were torn once more from sheir new homes. When Canada surrendered. hatred with its worst venom pursued the 1,500 who remained south of the Ristigouche. Once more those who dwelt in Pennsylvania presented a humble petition to the Earl of Loudoun, then the British Commander-in-Chief in America; and the cold-hearted peer, offended that the prayer was made in French, seized their five principal men, who in their own land had been persons of dignity and substance, and shipped them to England, with a request that they might be kept from ever again becoming troublesome by being consigned to service as common sailors on board ships of war.

Well may Mr. Bancroft say :- 'I know not if the annals of the human race keep the records of wounds so wantonly inflicted, so bitter and so perennial as fell upon the French inhabitants of Acadia.'

A Letter on the Defence of England by Corps of Volunteers and Militia. By Sir C. J. NAPIER, Lieutenant-General, &c. London: Moxon.

Ar a time when so many people are 'babbling,' not of 'green fields,' but of 'invasion and national defences,' our readers may like to know what the straightforward and plain-spoken conqueror of Scinde has to say on these questions. His 'Letter' is nominally addressed to members of parliament, but really to the gentry of the country at large. Without discussing any political or general questions, the old General assumes at starting, that there may be an invasion; and then, leaving the regulation of the army to the Commander in Chief, he proceeds to discuss the dress, the arms, the instruction, and the tactics fit for Volunteers-a far preferable body to Militia, whether local or general, in case of the land-

ing of an enemy. It is needless to say to those at all acquainted with the vigorous and slashing style of the late Commander-in-chief of the Indian army, that there is no beating about the bush, or striving after 'fine writing,' in his racy pamphlet. He speaks with the authority of a practical soldier; and if we are ever reduced to the stern necessity, the supposition of which has called forth his 'Letter,' perhaps we could surrender ourselves to no more trustworthy guide. As to dress, while the General clings to the red coat for the soldiers, the Volunteers may be clad as they like; their own "shooting jackets and leathern gaiters" will be the best. The old warrior also adheres to the musket and bayonet for the soldier, -and for still better reasons than retaining the scarlet. The Volunteers, again, may use what weapon they are most familiar with, 'always provided that it carries a musket ball; for there must not be two sizes of ball for the small arms of the army. This is imperative.'

The discipline or instruction necessary for the corps or clubs is pithily comprised in seven articles.

With regard to your Volunteer corps, I think cach should consist of from one to four companies, each company consisting of one hundred men, with a captain and two lientenants; and I advise you to let each man carry two small cartridge-boxes made to slide on a girdle round the waist, so that one may be carried before and one behind, each holding thirty rounds of ammunition: thus the weight would be divided, and, consequently, more easily carried.

Get some old soldier for your adjutant, to teach you, not a long course of drill, but just seven things, viz .—

1. To face right and left by word of command. To march in line and in column 3. To extend and close files as light infantry, with "sup-

ports." To change front in extended and in close order. . To relieve the skirmishers.

To form solid squares and "rallying squares." 7. To form an advanced guard. These seven things are all that you require; do not let any one persuade you to learn more.

Let your practice at a target be constant. Also habituate your corps to take long marches of from fifteen to twenty miles, with your arms and ammunition on; and also in running, or what is called "double quick time." These

must be arrived at by gradually increasing from small distances. No single man, much less a body of men, can make these exertions without training. Also subscribe for premiums to those who are the best shots. Do not be exclusive in forming your corps; take your gamekeepers as your comrades, and any of your labourers that will enrol themselves: a gentleman will find no braver or better comrades than among his own immediate neighbours and tenants. Should you require to throw up a breastwork, they will be more handy with the spades and pickaxes than yourselves.

Sir Charles has evidently no sympathy with the snobbishness of exclusive Stock Exchange or middle class rifle clubs.

Here are the old veteran's instructions for volunteer tactics :-

Well, suppose an invading army landed: it would be opposed, in whatever way the Duke deemed proper, with the regular troops, ready and eager, in order of battle—where, when, and how, it is not for me to discuss: but we can suppose the regular army assembled to encounter the enemy, he being armed with "minie rifles," "spike rifles," and "revolving rifles," and the Devil knows what terrible weapons; and our soldiers armed, as of old, with the long tried muskets and baronets; the Duke at their head, the enery in front, and fring with as yetuntried minie rifles at two miles' distance, and we, I suppose, quietly lying down behind any little rise of the ground, or wall, or bank, their long balls whizzing harmless over our heads; while our now called useless artillery would, I think, find out a way to make the minie riflemen unsteady and uncomfortable as they came on.

Well, there we lie till they come closer; and when close enough, and a good deal of their ammunition expended, then the Duke would begin business. Now you, gentlemen, not being drilled to this sort of work, would be in the way; you would come into it after a while, but at first you would be in the way. "Then, where should we be?" you will ask. Why, far away, clear of the regular troops, and getting round on the enemy's flanks and rear, to be sure your men in swarms, creeping as close to him as ever you can, hiding in ditches, behind banks, rising grounds, woods, de., so that his artillery could not do you as much harm as ours could do his minie men; because you need not advance, his must, while you were pitching your shot into his columns : you have minie rifles, you know, as well as he has; and those among you who have only muskets would just get closer to him, that's all ; and, as " Punch" has so well expressed it in his "Sharpshooters' Chorus."

Up trees, behind hedges, 'mid rushes and sedges,
From thickets, and brakes, from church-tower and house-top, Let each hand be ready, determined, and steady, Unerring of aim, at invaders to pop.

The enemy must all the while, as I have said, keep moving on towards the Duke, who waits for him very patiently, in one of those terrible positions of his, against which his enemies have a hundred times broken their heads. The enemy must move on-he is an invader; he cannot sit down and do nothing; he is like the man in "The New Tale of a Tub."

Mustn't stop to eat! mustn't stop to weep!
Mustn't stop to drink! mustn't stop to sleep!
No cry!a o laugh! n | rest! no grub! &c., &c.

He must keep continually marching and fighting. If he halts to drive you off, you retire, seldom meeting him in close fight, but always firing at him; he cannot catch you: he goes back—then again you follow him up as he advances against the regular army, you keeping an incessant firing into his back; hundreds will fall under your galling and unerring aim-his hospital increases-he must leave guards: you are in vast numbers, a few thousands of you close, and then you may occasionally rush, in overwhelming numbers, upon these guards, make them prisoners, and be off again out of reach. His convoys, too, are coming up; you gather upon and destroy them, carrying off his food and ammunition. His columns will send out detachments to plunder; they are weak and wearied, for you, dividing yourselves in watches, as the sailors say, keep up your sharp-shooting night and day; some resting and feeding while others fight, for you must take advantage of your vast numbers. The enemy gets no rest. If he despises you and moves on, merely sending a few skirmishers to keep you off, you gather in closer and thicker, and your fire becomes more terrible; his skirmishers gave way, his column is forced to halt, and send a large force against you, -you are off! Again, other portions of you take charge of our own convoys; and finally, should the Duke think it expedient to fight in an intrenched position, you would, at his command, pour into intrenchments where no manœuvering is required-nothing but courage; and there you would be as good as any regular soldiers, for you would have only to shoot down the enemy as he came on, or knock the brains out of any that got over your intrenchments! Then, again, if his men straggled on his march, you would shoot them or make them all prisoners, and every hour you would become more expert and more daring. In short, you would leave the regular soldiers nothing to do but the one stern job of figh ing the battle; and a very tough one it would be, without doubt. But England and her young Queen would be in the soldiers' hearts, the very victorious Duke at their head; and the second edition of

Waterloo would, if possible, be greater than the first! . Sir Charles, it will be seen, knows what he is writing about. War is no holiday pastime with him; and, in the subjoined instructions, there is still more of this practical spirit shown, as well as a care. fulness about property, and an anxiety to prevent unnecessary waste, characteristic of the 'old sol-

I now come to the fourth subject on which you should support the efforts of government; and that is to register all your means, such as spades, pickaxes, felling axes, barrows, carts, horses, in every town and village; so that, should an invasion happen, and the Duke orders such and such positions to be intrenched, the engineer officer might find every magistrate at his post, with a written report of how many tools of each kind he could supply, how many workmen, and in how many minutes or hours they could be collected; though, in such details, to count by hours would not do when it is possible to effect matters in minutes; therefore should matters be prepared. Those positions should also be secretly made known to magistrates as early as the Duke thinks it proper so far to divulge them, that the proprietors of neighbouring woods may mark the trees they could best spare to be cut down for abatis, instead of their timber being hewn in haste and at random, making unnecessary waste without any immediate advantage to the public, and even great loss; for confusion is always extravagant in war, as in all things else; in war it produces loss of life and loss of time; the economy of both, during a campaign, being among the most important means of securing

With such preparations in their memorandum books, magistrates would throng round the Engineer officer, like so many staff-officers; and each, receiving his orders, would in the shortest possible time collect men and tools in masses, and, on the points designated, abatis would be formed, and parapets be thrown up like magic.

If the 'Prince President' ever does venture upon an invasion, it is pretty clear that he will have a hot

LOSS OF A TYNE BRIG AND NINE HANDS. - Messrs. Peacock and Elliott, of North Shields, received information on the 20th inst. by letter from the only one of the crew saved of the total loss of the Providence brig, belonging to them, with the master and hands. The Providence was coming from Liverpool laden with salt, and on the previous Thursday morning had got off the Durham coast, when she was overtaken by a severe gale of wind. Finding it impossible to get into the Sunderland Roads, he ran for the Tees, and at twelve o'clock at noon, while attempting to enter that estuary, the vessel struck on the bar, and unshipped her rudder, which left her quite unmanageable; in half an hour the sea had blown up the decks, which obliged the crew to take to the rigging. They had not long been there when the master was washed into the sea and was drowned. The vessel then began to roll over, and a tug steamer came down to the assistance of the distressed mariners. The men on board the steamer attempted to throw a line to the seamen on the rigging, but from the violence of the storm they were unable to catch it, and the boat was obliged to leave, them in their sad predicament. By three o'clock the vessel had rolled over and immersed the poor fellows that clung to the rigging in the sea. Four of the seamen and an apprentice lad, of the name of Robert Large, got into the main tou. where they remained until another steamboat came to their assistance. Large crawled along the rigging, and was able to lay hold of a line thrown to him from the boat. He fastened it round his body, and was hauled through the sea on to her deck. The other four poor fellows were drowned. The lad was taken to Middlesborough and properly attended to. The name of the master lost is M'Lean. The other portion of the crew were shipped at Livernool, an known to the owners.

Collision in the Channel. - Brighton .- On Saturday last, soon after daybreak, the crew of a fishing-boat, the James and Harriet, belonging to Mr. W. Tattersall, of Brighton, while mackerel-catching, discovered a vessel of 160 tons burden, lying on her beam-ends, and apparently deserted. She proved to be the Adela, laden with between 300 and 400 casks of wine and 100 pieces of brandy, and she had on board the regular ship's papers and a considerable sum of money. She had evidently come into collision with another vessel, which ran into her with great violence amidships, and ripped up four or five planks. Mr. Tattersall, the owner of the boat, leaving another of his boats with the vessel, at once made for Shoreham-harbour, and engaged the assistance of the harbour steam-tug. On returning in the tug to the vessel, he found her in possession of the revenue cutter Active and a trader. The commander of the Active had taken the papers and the cash; and the whole of the salvors assisted in towing the derelict vessel into the harbour at Newhaven. The finding of two vessels abandoned at once is a most unusual thing here; but on Sunday morning some boats belonging to Mr. John Andrews fell in with a Swedish vessel, timber laden, and named the Dedalus, off Worthing. She had also been in collision. A dead body was found on board, and that is all the authentic information that has

been received, A KNIGHTLY PAIR .- It is expected that the honour of knighthood will be conferred on Mr. Goldner, whose services in furnishing her Majesty's navy with fresh meats are not less eminent and praiseworthy than those of Sir C. Barry in providing for the convenience of the two Houses of Parliament. It may, indeed, be justly said, that Barry is the Goldner of architecture, and Goldner the Barry of canisters. In the House of Commons we see, if not a preserved assembly, yet undoubtedly a House in a very pretty pickle.-Examiner.

Public Amusements.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The project of awakening the charitable smypathies of the public in behalf of the sufferers through the loss of the Amazon by means of a dramatic and musical entertainment Amazon by means of a diamatic and musical entertainment has deservedly proved far from successful. A sort of ill luck seemed to attend the undertaking. "Romeo and Juliet" had been originally announced for Monday night, but some mischance befell Mr. Anderson, and the "Hunchback." with Mr. Cooper as Master Walter, was substituted. Nor did the miscellaneous concert which followed manifest any attractive power. A thin audience scantily occupied a large

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Miss Woolgar, whose absence from this house has caused Miss woolgar, whose absence from this nouse has caused a serious gap in the company for some weeks past, reappeared on Monday night as Phosbe in "Paul Pry," and received a hearty welcome. She seems perfectly recovered from her indisposition, and her acting of the character is marked by the same fascinating liveliness as ever.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Miss Sarah Lyons, who has already performed at Sadler's Wells Theatre, made her first appearance here on Monday night as Juliet-a character in which she achieved some success when she first played it. Miss Lyons is said to be a pupil of Mrs. W. West, and the peculiarities of her style sufficiently warrant such a presumption. Juliet was, in many respects, well chosen for the debut of this lady, her appearance being youthful and interesting, and her voice not unmusical, but the amount of tragic power she displayed was only sufficient to justify the belief that she is better adapted for the performance of less important characters than Shakspeare's heroines. Miss Lyons was very favourably received, and was greeted with encouraging plaudits throughout. Mr. Henry Farren was the Romeo.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Mr. J. H. Pepper, the chemical professor to the establishment, is now delivering here a lecture on the allotrophic conditions of oxygen, called ozone. Its formation was shown in three ways:—Firstly, by treating air with phosphorous, half covered with water. Secondly, From the oxygen derived from the voltaic decomposition of water. Thirdly, by electrifying air, as in the electrical aura. Each of these processes eliminated ozone, proved by the action of the iodide of potassium and starch test, and also by its powerful bleaching agency, and from indigo. The destruction of ozone by red heat was also demonstrated in a very beautiful experiment, devised by Faraday; and the learned lecturer concluded the discourse by explaining, that the chief interest of the study of ozne, was in consequence of its being, no doubt, employed in the grand process of nature. This curious agent would seem to be connected with the healthiness of the atmosphere, as during the prevalence of the cholera, no ozone could be perceived in the air, whilst afterwards an excess of this agent appeared to promote epidemics, such as influenza, &c. An excess or deficiency of ozone were therefore both to be depreciated, the precise balance only being conducive to health. Ozone was a disinfectant, and destroyed noxious and putrescent exhalations. In town it was absorbed, and could not be appreciated; whilst in the country it existed in the atmosphere, producing, no doubt, that difference which every one understood, so far as health was concerned, but which analysis, in all its delicacy, could not establish.

FOREIGN REFUGEES AND ENGLISH TRAVELLERS.

The following is the text of the despatch addressed by Prince Schwarzenburg to Count Buol-Schauenstein, Aus. trian Minister Plenipotentiary in Eugland, to which reference was made in the House of Commons on Monday evening :-

Vienna, Feb. 4, 1852.

Lord Granville has had the goodness to communicate to your Excellency the despatch which he addressed to the Earl of West-moreland, under date of the 13th of January last, in answer to the protests (reclamations) which you, M. le Comte, were charged to present to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty against the telegrape georged in England to the reclamations. the tolerance accorded in England to the revolutionary proceedings (menees revolutionaires) of the political refugees who have found an

asylum in that country.

The first part of this document (Lord Granville's despatch) turns on the high value which the English people attach to the right of asylum, and on the motives which hinder the British Government from thinking of (songer a) restraining that right, by presenting an alien bill to Parliament.

We do not feel ourselves called upon to enter upon a controversy on the arguments employed in this part of the despatch of Lord Granville, since we have never denied to England the exercise of the right of asylum in itself, any more than we have pretended to dictate to the British Government, which itself is the most competent judge, the means which it should employ to obviate the fing-rant abuse of this right.

All that we have demanded of the British Government (and we

shall not cease to demand it) is, that it shall so manage (faire en soire) that the political refugees to whom it accords an asylum shall not be allowed to pursue, under the shadow of the hospitality which they enjoy, machinations openly hostile to the States of the continent. and especially to Austria.

Lord Granville has been so good (a bien vou'u) as to offer us, on this subject, an assurance that the British Government would not only regret, but would loudly condemn, all attempts on the part of the refugees to excite insurrection in their original country; that it would continue to watch (surveiller) the conduct of suspected refugees, and would seek, by all legal means, to hinder them from abusing—to the detriment of Governments in friendly all ance with Great Britain—the hospitality which the English laws so generously

The Emperor, in noting down (en prenant act) these assurances has pleasure in thence deriving a hope (aime a y puiser l'espoir) that the British government will henceforth know how to make more ample and rigorous use than it has hitherto done of the legal means at its disposal, and which it appears to judge sufficient to enable it to fulfil its international duties with regard to the proceedings of the refugees. At any rate (toutefois), while waiting till these dispositions of the Bratish government are followed by deeds (soient suivies d'effet), the almost unlimited liberty of action which the refugees hitherto en-

joyed in England, with regard to the revolutionary plots that a great number of them does not cease hatchi g against the repose of the States of the continent, imposes upon vs, on our side, the duty of taking some measures of precaution, tending to guard us against the annoyances (inconveniens) and dangers of which that liberty is

The Imperial authorities will henceforth receive orders to 're-double' their vigilance with regard to travellers coming from Eng-land, and to execute strictly in relation to their passports the existing rules to which formerly, under the empire of other circumstances, it had become a habit to make frequent exceptions in favour of British subjects. The Imperial government, moreover, reserves to itself the faculty of taking into consideration ulterior measures, if unhappily the need of them still makes itself felt. Your Excellency is charged to read and give a copy of this despatch to Lord Granville.

Receive, &c.

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION .- The following circular has been issued in reference to the Reform Conference. now fixed for the 2nd of March :- "Dear Sir,-Respect fully referring to our circular letter of the 1st of January last, I beg to inform you that the Council of the Nationa Parli mentary and Financial Reform Association have fixed the period for the meeting of the Conference for Tuesday, the 2nd of March, and, by their desire, I have earnestly to request the favour of your presence at this important meeting. The Conference is open to all members of parliament who have voted for Mr. Hume's motion, or otherwise concur in the principles of the National Reform Association; gentlemen elected by associations or committees who have adopted those principles, and deputations from any body of reformers willing to attend and afford information on the vital subject of Reform of Parliament. The important questions for consideration will be-1. What means can be adopted for securing to the utmost possible extent the constitutional rights of the people. 2. How far the bill before parliament is calculated to carry that object into effect. 3. The course to be pursued to obtain for the voter the independent exercise of the franchise. The conference will meet in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, and will commence at eleven o'clock in the forencen. It is extremely desirable that immediate steps should be taken by the friends of Reform, whether members of the Nitional Reform Association, or of other classes of Reformers, to appoint representatives, whose names should be furnished to the Secretary as soon as the nominations are made. Requesting your immediate attention and co-operation, I am, dear sir, yours truly, Joshua Walmsley."

EMBEZZLEMENT AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT PARIS .- The Marquis of Normanby, on the occasion of his recent visit to Paris, was astonished at receiving a number of tradesmen's bills, for which the money had been regularly paid as the supplies came in, and the astonishment of his lordship was the greater when on examination it was found that many of these bills were for articles which had been sent into the embassy a long time ago. The tradesmen who brought forward their claims were soon convinced from an inspection of the books which had been kept under the superintendence of the Marchioness of Normanby, that the money had been drawn from her by the house steward, an Italian named Salvator, who had been in the service of the marquis and marchioness for eighteen years, and he was immediately summoned to wait upon his master, and explain his conduct. Salvator, who, when ordered to the presence of the marquis, was quietly at breakfest on some choice oysters, the digestion of which he was facilitating with a bottle of the best Rhenish wine from the cellars of the noble lord, was compelled to admit that he had received the money to pay the tradesmen's accounts, but that having been unsuccessful in some speculations at the Bourse, he had used it for his own purposes, and had quieted the tradesmen by giving them is own promissory notes, many of which he had renewed from time to time in such a way that, if they had not been excited by the announcement of the retirement of the marquis from the embassy, the fraud might have continued for a long time without detection. The money misappropriated by Salvator is said to exceed 50,000f. The noble marquis felt disposed to pardon the offender on account of his long service, but some of the tradesmen had already informed the police of what had taken place, and Salvator was, therefore, arrested, and sent to the prison of the Concergerie. - Galignani.

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT. - Lord Brougham's new bill on the Patent Laws, ordered to be printed by the House of Lords, has just been printed. It contains fifty-eight sections. It is proposed to empower Her Majesty to grant letters patent for inventions. Certain commissioners are to be deemed commissioners, and they are to appoint examiners, make rules and regulations, and to report annually to parliament. Inventions provisionally registered are to be protected under the new act. An appeal is given to a law officer, and from him to the Lord Chancellor. By one of the provisions the courts of common law may grant injunctions in cases of infringement of patent. The stamp duties payable under the act are given in a schedule annexed. Her Majesty it is proposed to empower by an order in Council, so as to authorise letters patent to be granted for the colonies. The bill is waiting in the House of Lords for further consideration.

Varieties.

THE MAN who hung himself with a chord of music has been cut down with a sharp east wind. Con .- What was the difference between Nonh's ark, and Joan of Arc?—One was made of wood, and the other was maid of Orleans.

POLITERESS.—Somebody says that politeness is like an ir-cushion; there may be nothing in it, but it eases our

jolts wonderfully.

"Mucu remains unsung," as the tom-cat remarked to the brick-bat, when it abruptly cut short his serenade. SELF-LOVE is at once the most delicate and the most tenacious of our sentiments; a mere nothing will wound it, but nothing on earth will kill it.

THE Post Office revenue has arrived at a point at which the gross revenue actually exceeds the highest amount ever reached under the old rate.

A FORM OF ADVERTISEMENT IN THE EVANGELICAL MAGAZINE.—"Wanted, a stout, active man, who fears the Lord and can carry two hundred-weight." A SURE PREVENTATIVE of railway collisions is, that each train have one of the directors securely fastened in a neat easy chair, placed directly in front of the locomotive.

THE GOLD DIGGINGS.—Mr. A. Anderson has returned to Derry from California with a fortune of £60,000! Mr. Anderson was formerly a clerk in a rent-office, and left for the El Dorado in 1848.

THE Post Office, on and after the 1st of March, will convey more books or papers than one in a packet, and any writing thereon will be allowable, if it be not in the nature of a letter. MODERATE Speed is a sure help to all proceedings when

those things which are prosecuted with violence of endeavour or desire, either succeed or not, or continue not. - Bishop

NURSES.—Mrs. Harris says it is not as much trouble for a "nuss" to take care of sick people as some folks imagine. The most of them don't want anything, she says, and when they do they don't get it." Time.—" There were three hours-and-a-half lost by you

this morning." a superintendent said to a tardy teacher. "I was only half-an-hour late," he replied.—"True," said the superintendent, "but then there were seven scholars waiting all that time for you." Live is a field of blackberry bushes. Mean people squat down and pick the fruit, no matter how they black their fingers; while genius, proud and perpendicular, strides

fiercely on, and gets nothing but scratches and holes torn in its trowsers. THE Mormonite population of the territory of Utah is credibly estimated at 300,000. During the last fourteen years, 50,000 persons have been baptized into the sect in Great Britain alone, and 17,000 have actually emigrated from

this country to the Zion of their hope. A CHURCHMAN'S TOAST .- At a tithe dinner in Somersetshire, the chairman (the rector) requested an influential farmer sitting near him to propose a toast. The following was his response :- " Confusion to the black slug that consumes a tenth part of the farmer's produce !" The chair was soon vacated; the feelings of its occupant may be easier

imagined than described. A COMPLIMENT.—"I owe you one," said a withered old Collebs to a lady the other night at a party. "For what?" said she.—"Why, for calling me a young gentleman."—"If I did so," was the rather ill-natured reply, " I beg you will not regard it as a compliment; for, believe me, though an old

man, you may still be but a young gentleman.' Anagram. - The following anagram on the well-known bibliographer, William Oldys, may claim a place among the first productions of this class. It was written by Oldys himself, and found by his executors in one of his manuscripts:-

"In word and WILL I AM a friend to you, And one friend OLD IS worth a hundred new."

A SIX-LINE CHRONOLOGY OF MNGLAND'S CROWN.

Two Williams, Henry, Stephen, Henry, Dick, John, Ilal, three Edwards, Richard, three Hals, quick, Two Edwards, Dick, two Harrys, and a Ned. Mary, Bess, James, and Charles, who lost his head, Charles, James, Will, Anne, four Georges and a Will, and Queen Victoria, who is reigning still.

EXTRACTS FROM PUNCH. MOTTO FOR A MONTHLY NURSE. - "Children must be THE QUESTION OF THE DAY. - What shall we have for

dinner ? (See Hansard, Feb. 4th.) THE NEWSPAPER DUTY.—Not to speak the truth when it is likely to prove offensive to a foreign despot.—The Prime Minister of England.

THE BAR MILITANT.—The lawyers are about to form themselves into a rifle corps, for which they are well fitted by their peculiar practice, and their quickness in discovering the objects that are worth powder and shot. CLOTH OF THE COARSEST NAP .- Louis Napoleon seems to attach so much importance to the coats of his senatorial

and other lacqueys, that his government may be called Co(a)terie of Despotism. THE BREEZE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. - We are sorry to perceive that the difference between Mr. Barry and Mr. Reed about ventilation, has actually amounted to an exchange of blows.

Scents and Sensibility .- The Parliamentary whippersin are astonished that the St. Stephen's Pack don't run better tugether, considering how very strong the scent lies in the new house.

NAVAL APPOINTMENT.-We are sure everyone will be glad to hear (excepting, perhaps, the Lords of the Admiralty) that Sir Charles Napier has been appointed to supply all the rigging for the British Navy. QUESTION FOR THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. - Con-

sidering the number of our troops, should you call the Duke of Wellington the Commander of the Forces—or of the Weaknesses? A NICE MAN FOR A LARGE PARTY.-Though Lord Palmerston may have been snubbed by his former colleagues. the unprecedentedly long list of illustrious persons present at his soirce the other night, shows that if he has no con-

siderable party in the country, he can get together a very strong party in town. PREPARATIONS FOR WAR .- Great excitement, we understand, has been created in Paris by the announcement, that Lord John Russell is about to fortify the bulwarks of the British Constitution with additional defences, in the shape

of a large number of five-pounders. NIGHT CHARGES.—At an Hotel: Two Shillings.—At a Station House: Five Shillings .- N.B. If you sleep at the latter, you avoid the fee that is usually given to the Boots and Chambermaid, and have nothing to pay for wax candles.

-Our Fast Young Man. A Pious Fraud .-- A correspondent writes to complain of the French authorities having seized a mince-pie he had dispatched to his children in a copy of "Punch." We do not sympathise with the sender, who deserved to lose his pie for having made our publication the medium for con-

taining any matters at all minced. RAPID PASSAGE. -- Mr. Mike O'Leary (of Bunhill Row) started from the St Martin's end of the Lowther Arcade at five minutes to twelve, and reached the Strand end at precisely twenty-three minutes to one. This is supposed to be the most rapid passage on record. It is but fair, however. to state that Mr. O'Leary was accompanied on the occasion by a couple of spirited bull-dogs.

UNWHOLESOME LEGISLATION. - It is lucky that most subects of importance to the nation are well ventilated out of Parliament before they are discussed in it. The atmosphere of the new House of Commons is so stifling, that it threatens to smother all debate. Under these circumstances, it may be poor consolation to reflect that Parliamentary orators no longer waste their breath, because all the air that issues from their lungs is breathed over again.

VERY CONSOLING.—During a steam voyage, on a sudden stoppage of the machinery, a considerable alarm took place, especially among the female passengers. "What is the matter? what is the matter? For Heaven's sake tell me the worst!" exclaimed one more anxious than the rest. After a short pause, a hoarse voice from the deck replied, "Nothing, madame, nothing; only the bottom of the vessel and the top of the earth are stuck together.'

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR THE ROMANS, -The Roman Government have sanctioned the introduction of postage stamps for the prepayment of postage on letters. The stamp is about the size of the English postage stamp; and on it is a representation of the tiara and keys, the badge of papal

PRIDE.—A proud man is a fool in fermentation, swelling and boiling like a porridge pot. He sets his feathers like an owl, to swell and seem bigger than he is. He is troubled with an inflammation of self-conceit, that renders him the man of pasteboard, and a true buckram knight. He had given himself sympathetic love-powder, that works upon him to dotage, and transforms himself into his own mistress, est passionate court to his own dear perfections. and worshipping his own image. All his upper stories are crammed with masses of spongy substances, occupying much space; as feathers and cotton will stuff cushions better than things of more compact and solid proportion .- Bolingbroke.

"What's the use of living?" says a dyspeptic writer in the "American Union." "We are flogged for crying when bab'es-flogged because the master is cross, when schoolboys-obliged to toil, sick or well, or starve, when we are men-to work still harder, and suffer something worse, when we are husbands, and, after exhausting life and strength in the service of other people, die and leave our children to quarrel about the possession of father's watch, and our wives to catch somebody else. Such is life."

AN UNREASONABLE PROPOSAL. -- An Irish labourer, who was in the employment of an English gentleman, residing in Ireland, was on one occasion about going to a fair, held annually at a neighbouring village, when his master endeavoured to dissuade him from his design. "You always," said he, "come back with a broken head; now, stay at home to-day Darby, and I'll give you five shillings."-"I'm for ever and all obliged to your honour," replied Darby, "but does it stand to rason," added he, flourishing his shillelagh over his head, "does it stand to rason, that I'd take five shillings for the grate batin' I'm to get to-day?'

THINK.—Thought engenders thought Place one idea upon paper—another will follow it, and still another, until you have written a page. You cannot fathom your mind. There is a well of thought there which has no bottom. The more you draw from it, the more clear and plentiful it will be. If you neglect to think yourself, and use other people's thoughts, giving them utterance only, you will never know what you are capable of. At first your ideas may come in lumps-homely and shapeless; but no matter, time and perseverance will arrange and refine them. Learn to think, and you will learn to write-the more you think, the better you will express your ideas.

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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.

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J. L. is thanked for his communication. G. Bateson.—The address is 130, Red Bank, Manchester. W. STEVENS.—Your communication partakes too much of the nature of an advertisement to be inserted in our correspondence.

THE HORTHERN STAR,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1852.

THE DERBY CABINET.

' Unwept, unhonoured,' the Russell Ministry has fallen from its own feebleness. The event had long been anticipated, and generally desired. Everybody, but those who were pecuniarily interested in its continuance in office, was sick of it. Lord John saw condemnation and defeat ahead on grave and important matters, and eagerly seized the opportunity of resigning upon a defeat which merely involved a difference of opinion, without disgrace. Whether his tricky policy, true to the last, will avert the censure he dreaded, remains to be seen; but we are, at all events, able to congratulate the couniry in having at length got rid of a Cabinet which, for the last four or five years, has been the greatest possible obstruction to practical reforms of every description. They had brought the art of Ministerial Do-Nothingism to perfection, and invented a new system of making a Parliament sit six or seven months in the year apparently very busy, and then rise, leaving behind it results so infinitesimally small that it required a political microscope of no ordinary power to discover them

The Whigs are gone, and with them their brood of sham measures, which would have wasted another six months and left us, as usual, nil as a net result. With their departure from office has also been removed many difficulties and stumbling blocks from the path of independent and liberal members. We know that they were embarrassed as to the course they should take on the Sham Reform Bill. It was so obviously beneath the occasion, and constructed in so dishonest and evasive a spirit, that they could not accept it without proposing many additions and alterations; but, on the other hand, it would have given some addition to the constituencies of a few large towns, and that might have afforded a fulcrum for a future and more powerful movement. They were therefore unwiling to give Lord JOHN an excuse for throwing it up altogether in a pretended pet. All these embarrassments and difficulties are now removed. There is a clear stage and no favour. Men will settle down to their natural places again on this question of Parliamentary Reform at least. We shall now know friends from foes. The Tories were to have opposed the sham bill, small as were its dimensions—they will,

therefore, not give us a larger one. But the Exminister, in announcing his leave of office, took care to intimate very distinctly that he will be much more determined on the opposition than he was on the Treasury Bench. No Protection, Extension of the Suffrage, and Peace, were the three watchwords adopted as his policy for the future; and knowing how wonderfully the bleak atmosphere of the shady side of the Speaker's chair invigorates Whig patriotism and liberality, we quite expect to witness some strange metamorphoses in the course of the next few months. It will of course be the duty of the rank and file men to take care that in case of a victory, the substantial results are not monopolised by another 'Family Party.

As to the New Ministry, nobody fears them. With the present House of Commons they cannot reverse any great measure that has been carried of late years. They cannot pass any that will greatly trench upon either popular or individual liberty. If they dream of inaugurating a retrogressive and Tory policy, they must try what a dissolution will do for them, and that, it is understood, the QUEEN has requested shall not be done until a much later period of the year. The aspect of Europe is not very assuring just now; and a fiercely contested general election would not be the pleasantest addition to the already sufficiently alarming indications of a tempest, which gather about the political horizon.

As to the capability of the DERBY Cabinet for the duties it has undertaken, most of its members are so untried in administration, that it is impossible to predicate how they will succeed. Certainly some of the names sound queerly enough in conjunction with the offices they fill. Who, for instance, would ever have thought of the satirical rhetorical DISRAELI as Chancellor of the Exchequer; who of that respectable Justice of the Quorum, PAKINGTON, as Controller of the destines of Colonies in every part of the world; who, of MALMESBURY as Foreign Minister, whose only claim to the position of a diplomatist must be hereditary. As to the head of the Ministry, his merits and defects are equally well known; and it is as well known that the latter very decidedly preponderate, when the peculiar qualifications for the position he holds are taken into consideration. For such a Cabinet no one can expect a long existence.

But its formation brings before the public again a question to which we have frequently directed attention. Why is it that this game of see-saw is permitted to be played between certain great families of the aristocracy, who seem to assume that they alone monopolise all the administrative ability of the country, and consequently toss the ball from one to the other, as if there were no other persons in the kingdom who had the smallest claim to consideration or a participation in power?

One very potent cause for this is to be found in the want of unity, training, and organisation among the independent and professedly liberal members of Parliament. They have never displayed any organised strength, or developed as a party the power of acting in concert, and carrying out a constructive and a consecutive policy. The 'Family Party' which has just been driven from office, perhaps gave them small opportunity; but the game is now changed, and if they do not take advantage of the fact that it is so. and show themselves capable of taking office, and discharging its duties in a comprehensive and liberal spirit, on them alone will rest the blame. Meantime a General Election in any case cannot be far off, and lose who really want to promote genuine reforms should be preparing for that event. To what extent the insane, and, as far as we can discern causeless, dissensions which distract the party that assumes the exclusive use of the title 'Chartist,' will prevent them from taking any useful or honourable part in the approaching struggle, we know not. But this we are sure of, that there is in every large town of the United Kingdom a sufficient number of clearheaded, intelligent, and practical working-men to form a committee, and an active canvassing body for the purpose of fairly testing the opinions of their townsmen on the question of Representative Reform. There are also plenty of men whose past services to the cause of Democracy entitle them to the honour of being selected as the candidates through whose medium that test can be applied. If this is done in a firm but temperate spirit, it cannot fail to operate favourably for the cause of electoral reform, and neutralise to some extent the baleful influence of those intestine equabbles which make socalled Chartism, only known for mischief and power-

ABOLITION OF THE NEWSPAPER MUNOPOLY.

Mr. Disraeli has 'kissed hands' on his appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer. He is a literary man himself, and the son of a literary man. He has voted in favour of the repeal of the taxes on knowledge; and, therefore, we see some sanguine people are expecting they will not appear in the Budget we may expect from the DERBY Ministry. We suspect that these parties are reckoning without their host, and upon the very antiquated notion, that the actions of political men should be in accordance with their professions. They forget altogether the terrible exigencies of 'place,' the changed medium through which men look at the same objects from the opposition and Treasury benches, and, above all, the instinctive tenacity with which financial Ministers stick to taxes. It is true that Mr. DISRAELI takes office with a surplus in hand amounting to millions, but there will not be wanting excuses when the time comes for dealing charity with that surplus. For instance, the Income Tax expires on the 5th of April next. It raises annually nearly double the whole surplus. Is it possible to persuade the present House of Commons to renew the tax for another year, or, failing that, to produce a new mode of levying the tax, which will allay the deep and general discontent that exists among a large portion of those who are now assessed to it? Besides this little difficulty, the new Chanceller has Earl GREY'S bequest in the shape of the Kaffir war, which, if it contiaues, will dip deeply into any surplus for years to come; and there are his own pet schemes to be looked after—for relieving the squires and farmers, by throwing county rates on the consolidated fund, and lightening their burdens at the cost of the general body of tax-payers.

These are only a few of the reasons that might be adduced for suggesting more moderate expectations; and yet, if public stood on the same footing as private morality, and the actions of men accorded with their professions, we know not any demand that has such a strong claim for immediate settlement as that for the repeal of the duties which obstruct the diffusion of intelligence. 'Taxes on Knowledge,' said Leigh Hunt, in his characteristic letter read at the meeting on Wednesday night, 'appear to me very like taxes for the prevention of finger posts, or for the better encouragement of "erring and straying, like lost sheep." And Douglas Jerrold pithily asked, why not, to help the lame and aid the short-sighted, lay a tax upon crutches, and enforce a duty upon

The extent to which the triple duties prevent the establishment and impede the circulation of newspapers, may be judged of from the fact, that the United States, with a population little more than two thirds of Great Britain and Ireland, consume yearly four hundred and twelve million copies; while in this country there are only eighty-four millions copies circulated annually among the larger population. The difference points to a radical distinction between the Governments of the two countries. In the one the people are the rulers, and the Government takes care to promote the education and intelligence of the masses; in the other, two factions of an oligarchy alternately hold the reins of power, and they think their interests are best subserved by a

contrary course. The practical effect of these taxes is to establish a monopoly of the Newspaper Press. The large capital required to carry on a newspaper efficiently, and the comparatively limited circulation resulting from a high price, limits the number of journals, and confines their proprietorship to Capitalists. We need not tell the working classes the inevitable effect of this. They know it to their cost, whenever any question affecting their rights or interests become the subject of public discussion. The advertising and purchasing section of the community belong to the classes against whom the producers have to wage an almost ncessant struggle for fair wages and reasonable reathing time. Is it any wonder that the newsapers support those who keep them in existence?

But it is said that this monopoly has the effect of producing a superior article to that which we should have if the Press was free : and in proof of that assertion, we are referred to the American newspapers, which certainly cannot, generally, be compared with our own, as respects the extent, variety, and literary ability of their contents. While, however, the superiority of the British journal may be admitted, the concession requires to be accompanied by certain qualifications and drawbacks. In the first place, America is a younger country, and if its journals have the immaturity, they have also the vigour and the elasticity of youth. In the second, what they want in literary polish they gain in being a truthful reflex of the popular mind and progress. The staid English journalist either does not touch at all upon topics that are not 'respectable' and 'orthodox,' or, if he ventures out of the charmed circle, it is to cast doubt or ridicule upon the novelty. In the United States, upon the contrary, questions of all kinds are freely discussed in the columns of the newspapers; and though some of these are ridiculous enough in the estimation of an English reader, there is after all no test so searching, no method more efficacious for detecting shams, or winnowing truth from the chaff with which it may be mixed.

The abolition of the tax on newspapers, in connexion with an equitable plan for continuing existing Post Office facilities, would, we have no doubt, be accompanied by an immediate improvement in the tone of English papers. Greater breadth, freedom, and independence of tone would distinguish these articles, and the intelligence they contained would no longer be confined to the narrow and exclusive channels in which it at present flows. The press would become national, instead of being factious, exclusive,

Apart from the merely political point of view, however, there are other important reasons why these duties should be abolished. There is, at the present moment, no question of greater urgency than the means by which increased employment can be given to our increasing population. Now, the curse of all excise restrictions is, that they do not stop with the mere enhancement of price, but prevent all improvement and extension in the article on which they are imposed. The repeal of the duty on paper would at once open out a source of profitable employment both for capital and labour of which we can at present scarcely form any adequate conception. It is not alone in the increased quantity that would be consumed by an enlarged demand for newspapers and books, though that would be great, but in the application of paper to numerous purposes, which the excise regulations now prevent. There is scarcely any fabric, the raw material of which is so valueless in itself, but capable of so many and such varied uses as paper, or of being made so valuable, by the combined exercise of labour and ingenuity. In the decoration and furnishing of houses, in art and in manufactures, it is equally susceptible of new and indefinite modifications and extended use. Out of rags and refuse, which would otherwise be thrown aside as rubbish, and in many cases become nuisances, engendering corruption and infection, industry fabricates a material which now amounts to the annual value of about three millions sterling, and employs at present about fifty thousand persons directly in its manufacture. But this gives only an imperfect view of the entire number of persons whose industry is set in motion by the paper manupations connected with it, either in collecting and conveying the raw material, or in working it up into various forms for use. The whole number may perhaps be taken at a quarter of a million; and as the consumption has doubled since 1832, when the duty was reduced, it is but reasonable to calculate that its total abolition would speedily again double the number of persons employed, and the quantity produced. A measure, which would open out healthy and remunerative sources of employment to a quarter or half a million more of our population at home, which would add several millions more to the real wealth, annually produced in the country, and at the same time facilitate the diffusion of knowledge among all classes of the Community is one which, if the new Chancellor of the Exchequer be ambitious of being remembered in history, well deserves his attention. Though generally supposed to be more au fait at

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM-THE FIRST THING NEEDFUL.

figures of speech, than figures of finance, the salient

points of the proposed change are so easily compre-

hended, and the benefits to be derived so immediate

and varied, that it will show great want of tact, to

say the least, if he does not identify his name with

it. Will his lordly colleagues let him?

A controversy has been going on for some time past between Political and Social Reformers, as to the comparative merits of their respective movements. and which should have precedence in its claims upon the support of the unenfranchised and labouring classes. On the one hand, the Suffrage Reformer contends that the Co-operative movement is confined too exclusively to material and personal objects. and diverts the attention of those engaged in it from those political questions which affect in their scope and bearing all classes of society. The Co-operator retorts, on the other hand, that Political Reformers. in their anxiety to promote great changes in the constitution of the country, overlook, or fail to make use of, the means actually in the possession of the producers of wealth for improving their own position, and consequently giving them greater influence in the settlement of political questions.

Perhaps, as in many other cases, the practical truth lies between the two extremes. Each phase of the popular movement necessarily presents peculiar attractions to differently constituted minds; and if the bad habit of calling names and imputing motives could be got rid of, these two sections of the army of progress would find it very easy to unite their forces for the attainment of the one object they have in view. Angry discussions-in which the honesty of one party, and the intelligence and patriotism of the other are mutually impugned—can only tend to repel from each other parties whose purposes are identical, and to continue those fatal divisions which have so long made the masses the helpless prey of the organized and wealthy few.

It appears to us, that without trenching on the modern doctrine of the division of labour-which in the industrial world has produced such vast and astonishing results, and which is, within certain limits, applicable also to political and social action—the promoters of Co-operative and Industrial Associations ought now to take an active part in the political

In truth, their own movement has a two-fold aspect. The first has reference to the internal organization and management of their respective bodies, and their federal union through the medium of a central agency and Executive; the second, to the external relations of the movement, and the way in which it is affected by the proceedings of the Legislature, or the general action of our existing social system.

Of this influence we cannot have a better or more timely illustration than the debate on Mr. SLANEY's motion for the appointment of a commission to facilitate Co-operative action among the industrious classes. The want of Members who thoroughly understood the wants of working men and who were able to explain practically the principles on which they proceed, and the objects they have in view, was never more forcibly proved. The cats legislated for the mice. The owners of land, capital, and machinery, of all the raw materials, and of all the implements requisite for setting Labour to work, could not comprehend why Labour should not be content with work and wages under the regime of the capitalist. Mr. COBDEN talked in a condescending tone of the ignorance of those who wanted to alter the 'natural' relations of Capital and Labour; and though he had no objections to allow them to make their co-operative trials under something like equitable conditions, he plainly intimated his conviction at the same time that they would only burn their fingers if they made the attempt. Now, what are the 'natural' relations of Capital and Labour? If 'primitive' and 'natural' are synonymous, the present relations are anything but 'natural.' Society in its progress has passed through a series of stages, each successive change becoming more complicated and artificial, the result of the growth of varied classes, and the multiplication of interests. The relations between these classes are, therefore, as

themselves. They are co-ordinate with, and grow out of, each other, and it is as great a piece of presumption on the part of a political economist to declare that the present are the natural and final relations of Capital and Labour, as it would have been for any advocate of former phases of society to assert that they were fixed and immutable. Very probably, the hunter who, like NIMROD, was a mighty hunter before the Lord, the flockowner who in the pastoral age counted his flocks and herds by tens of thousands, or the iron mailed baron in the feudal times. who looked from his castle towers upon the broad possessions tilled by his serfs, were of opinion that these were the natural relations of man to man-the just and the ultimate constitution of society. But now, when the common experience of mankind has demonstrated that society is progressive, that existing combinations are merely the parents of new, it is strange to hear from the professors of a so-called science, the assumption that the very contrary is the

Yet it is upon that assumption that the whole of our legislation, or rather non-legislation, for labour proceeds. What is the cause of this? It is because the Commercial idea preponderates among the more active portion of the present electoral body. The Legislature represents not the whole, but only a section of the people. The buyers and sellers of Labour-the owners of the raw materials and the machinery by and upon which Labour must be set to work-all who live by usury or profitmongering upon industry-are represented in the so called Commons House of Parliament. The people—the Commons have not one bona fide representative there. Let us not be misunderstood: honest, well-intentioned members may be mentioned, but their number is small, and their knowledge theoretical; they do not know where the shoe pinches like those who have worn it. Labour, however it may give utterance to its own conceptions of its grievances, and the remedies for them out of doors, is dumb in Parliament. 'Hon. gentlemen,' because it is inarticulate there, choose to jump to the conclusion that it is really without speech. and that they know much better what is good for them than the toilers themselves.

Now we do not mean to say, that because an individual has actually suffered from the endurance of an evil that therefore he is qualified, per se, to suggest the best remedy for that evil. But it has been truly said, that an accurate knowledge of the evil itself is half way to the remedy for it; and so long as legislators have cloudy, imperfect or perverted ideas respecting the nature of the question itself, it is impossible there can be any practical legislation.

The great and paramount reform, therefore, upon which the sympathies and the energies of the labouring classes ought to be concentrated, is a reform in Parliament, which will enable those who really understand and sincerely advocate the interests of the workers, to speak the plain truth on such subjects.

That is the first step towards getting the machinery of the state to work for, instead of against, the masses. At present the House of Commons is a congeries or aggregation of interests, which pervert the legislative and administrative monopoly they enjoy to the promotion of their own class or sectional ends. Every interest has its representatives there but that on which they all feed and fatten. It is an indispensable preliminary to the emancipation of labour socially, that it must first be freed from political bondage. That done, it will take its stand beside other interests, and claim an equitable participation in the work, the privileges, and the responsibilities of society,

No amount of individual care, forethought, and frugality on the part of the members of the Co-operative Societies, can at present exempt them from the immediate and prospective results of a false, unjust, and exclusive political system. As long as that exists they must, to a great extent, build upon a sandy foundation, and be exposed to the mercy of a thousand adverse agencies, over which they have, either individually or collectively, no control. As in the case of a Commercial glut and panic, the sober, careful, steady workman is thrown into the streets at the same time with his less prudent shopmate. so will the efforts of an essentially antagonistic Legislature, continually expose the Co-operative Movement, not only to obstruction, but to destruction. Previous economy and organisation may mitigate, but they can neither avert the results, nor prevent the action of the general influences which arise from the working of our existing political and commercial machinery.

In conclusion, we call upon those engaged in the Co-operative movement, to take an active part in the efforts which will no doubt be made to obtain the early and satisfactory adjustment of the popular claims for political justice. Their intelligence, organisation, and comparatively superior circumstances, will enable them to exercise no slight degree of influence in the settlement of the question. Many of them are electors in the boroughs to which they respectively belong. It is their duty, at the present juncture of public affairs, to throw their whole strength into any electoral movement that may be made in their various localities, for the purpose of returning men to Parliament who are prepared to support not only the claims of Labour in the abstract, but also such a change in our representative system as will permit the labouring classes to be directly represented by their own 'order.' Various plans for that purpose have been proposed, but at present it is needless to enter into details. Let us first have the principle affirmed that all classes and all interests ought to be fairly and directly represented in the Legislature; other things will follow in due season.

A PROTECTIONIST POLICY FOR THE PEOPLE.

It is possible that the New Ministry may be consistent enough to attempt the restoration of Protection in some shape or other, though its evening organ states that it will only do so if the country demands it. But then people may differ as to the signification of the term 'country.' Mr. Cobden and Mr. NEWDEGATE, for instance, would not be likely to interpret the word in the same way. In anticipation, however, of such an attempt, the Free Trade journals-'pure and simple'-have been chronicling the vast and transcendent benefits that have been conferred on the country by our recent commercial legislation. There is no denying that the tottle of the whole' presents a very pretty picture upon paper, and it is equally incumbent on us to confess, that in many aspects the state of the country is satisfactory to those who look at it from a merely commercial and material point of view. The fallacy, however, lies in confining the investigation within purely economical and statistical limits, and assuming that even for those results we are exclusively indebted to the enactment of the tariff which permits free imports: free ex portswe have not yet gained, inasmuch as most countries levyheavy duties on British articles. The statist who would accurately trace the causes of our present financial and commercial position, must not omit to include in his caculations, the immense quantities of gold which have been poured into the market from California, and which are now being augmented by fresh supplies from Australia. But for these we suspect that the system of free imports would have long ago shown, that even in a mere commercial point of view it is not so efficient as its advocates imagine.

Leaving this question, however, as one which it is unnecessary for our immediate object to examine more fully at present, we are desirous of glancing briefly at the state in which the Derby Administration finds the working classes at the time of its accession to power. Notwithstanding the boastful tone of the politico economical journals in recounting the aggregate results of the new policy, when we look at the trade reports from the various centres of manufacturing industry, they are anything but satisfactory, and have been in that state for a considerable time. Trade is generally described as being slack, demand slow, and prices falling, rather than otherwise. In many leading branches of industry, profits and wages are almost at zero; and though the quantity produced and exported may be enormous, there are grave reasons for doubting whether the parties who are engaged in these departments are carrying on a substantial or remunerative trade. The competition of combined and gigantic capitals against the smaller means of individual tradesmen and manufacturers, is fast driving them to the wall, and making it more and more difficult for them to make ends meet; while, on the other hand, the necessity for economising in the most minute details bears upon wages and hours of labour purely conventional as the existence of the classes | in the mammoth establishments in an oppressive

way, which has driven large numbers of our skilled

operatives into revolt. In fact, the disorganised and disconted state of the operative classes is the best possible commen. of the operative classes is the best possible commentary and illustration of the essentially aparchical and subversive nature of the principles which have been adopted by our legislators for their guidance in those matters. They have applied the laws of pure

commercialism to questions with which they had no connexion. Buying and selling does not constitute the whole life of a nation, but only a part of it; and the science of Government includes many more things than 'exports and imports.' We are far from undervaluing that portion of economical philosophy which deals with these essential elements of a nation's elevation and progress, but we feel also that latterly they have usurped too predominant a place in our national polity. It is one thing to create a vast amount of wealth, and another to distribute that wealth in such a manner as to make it conducive to the greatest happiness of the greatest possible number.' We have lost sight of the latter just as if the affairs of a nation could be carried on without the adaptation of means to ends, the subordination of one part to another, and the harmonized and regular action of nicely adjusted machinery—animate and inanimate—which are essential even to the success of a single factory.

The 'pure and simple' economists repudiate any such interference or regulation as a gross social error. involving the very principle of Socialism, which according to them, constitutes the great danger of modern society. 'Let alone' is the climax of modern statesmanship and philosophy, although the practical exceptions to the rule are perforce so many, that with a less bigotted school of philosophers, some doubts at least of the soundness of the dogma would be excited. There are scores of things in which laissez faire has been compulsorily thrown overboard as totally inapplicable to the actual wants of society, and in many cases, where the innovation has been strictly resisted by the economists, as fraught with the direst mischief to the country, the result has belied every one of their predictions, and triumphantly verified the anticipation of the advocates of regulated and concerted national action. The Ten Hours' Act is one of the most recent and conclusive proofs of this

The new Administration are not so hopelessly crazed or perverted on this subject as their predeces. ors, but it is to be feared that they understand the principle of regulated action only as applies to their own immediate interests, or are too much wedded to the antiquated and now obsolete method of apply. ing the principle. If they attempt the latter we firmly believe they will fail, and deservedly so. We all know how completely the protective system of the landlord class broke down. It did not give high wages-it did not give plenty of employment-it did not prevent crime, or abolish pauperism. It was not co-existent with any very high amount of moral or intellectual progress and elevation on the part of the masses. In short it failed because it was a selfish and an empirical application of a true principle. Nations never retrogress under institutions like ours, where popular changes are the result of popular will, slowly enlightened and gradually but firmly made up. Instead, therefore, of attempt. ing to revise the commercial policy of the last seven or eight years, Lord DERBY and his Cabinet will act wisely in accepting it as un fait accompli, and in deinstitutions and arrangements of the country and the Government may be made to harmonise with it.

We have not space in the present article to do more than merely enumerate the leading measures by which this might be effected. In the first place, there ought to be an immediate and an entire revision of our whole financial system. As it exists it is the creature of accident, caprice, and the necessities of the moment under successive governments. When hard pressed for money, the Minister of the day imposed a new tax-not with any reference to the justice of the impost, but the ability of the persons to pay who were caught in the exchequer drag net. The consequence is that our fiscal arrangements present nothing but a monstrous aggregation of injustice and oppressive anomalies in conjunction with wasteful methods of collecting the revenue which add to the burden and increase the discontent of the country at large. The property of the nation and the taxable capabilities of the various classes of society ought to be carefully ascertained, for the purpose of making these the basis of a new, equitable, and consistent financial system which would press fairly upon all according to their means of defraying the just and necessary exponditure of the country. That would be one great and beneficial measure. The second would be to provide a currency substantial in the security it offered to the country, and which would include the threefold quality of representing the raw material he labour and the taxation which, in all cases, constitute the true price of every article sold. Such a currency is absolutely necessary to establish just relations between buyers and sellers, and would, of itself, effect a greater and more beneficial change than any other single constructive measure that can be named; while it has the merit of leaving existing institutions untouched. A third measure should be the systematic cultivation of the waste lands by our able-bodied poor, in conjunction with a system of industrial training for the unowned or neglected children, who now grow up to criminal courses; and, lastly, such changes in the law of partnership and real estate as would open a chance for the prudent, intelligent, and active portion of the working classes to become independent and prosperous by their own well-directed and combined exertions.

This is a policy which would lay the foundation of a new and superior state of things in this country, and it is one which, in principle, a Protectionist Ministry might adopt and carry into effect. None of the measures proposed are a greater innovation upon the existing system than the new Foreign Minister's plan for an equalisation of the poor rate, which has been stigmatised by the 'Daily News' as rank Socialism,

If, on the contrary, the DERBY Ministry, instead of taking a broad and comprehensive view of the state of society, and applying measures adequate to the exigency, try to restore an exploded protective system for the benefit of landlords and particular classes, it needs no prophet to predict the end. A short shrift, and speedy downfall awaits them.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION OF 1848.

On Wednesday a strong muster of French refugees took place at the National Hall, High Holborn, for the purpose of commemorating the fourth anniversary of the revolution of February, 1848. M. KERCHER, conductor of the "Voix du Prescrit," pre-

M. Gustave Macquer, ex-editor of "Le Peuple Sourerein," said that they had met to protest against the crime, of the bloodthirsty private property plunderer, universal suffrage forger, oathbreaker, law despiser, the socalled President of a sham republic-Napoleon the Little-(loud applause)—that man who had already shown himself fool and a coward at Strasbourg and Boulogne, and had since proved himself one of the most despicable knaves that ever disgraced humanity. The French republicant exiles were determined not to do anything that may offend the generous country and people to whom they were in debted for a shelter beyond the grasp of their foes—(cheff) but he felt justified in thus stating that, although they had been vanquished, they were not tamed, but that sooner or later they intended to resumetheir contest for the political and social enfranchisement of the great mass of mankind,

Much cheering.)
Several other of the refugees having spoken,
Louis Blanc was called upon by the Chairman, and was received with loud cheers. He would remind all present, and particularly foreigners, that France was not dead-10 she was as much living as when, four years ago, the cry Vive la Republique' re-echoed throughout that king dom, and spread its influence all over the world. (Cheers, here Of the fall of him who merits not the name he bears, there could be no doubt. (Loud cheers.) The assembly, which, as the evening advanced, became

very numerous, was addressed by several other speakers and did not break up till a late hour.

LONGTON, STAFFORDSHIRE—THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE Thoroughly beaten, some time ago, by the inhabitants at la on the question of a churchrate, the churchwardens of the parish in their announcement of two sermons, to be preached by the vicar and another gentleman, "in aid of the funds to lighting and manother gentleman, "in aid of the funds to lighting and manother gentleman," lighting and warming the church, and conducting diving worship, gracefully declare that, having adopted the things were applied to the state of the

worship, gracefully declare that, "having adopted the luntary principle in lieu of churchrates (so unpopular in his neighbourhood), they rely with confidence on compulsion. Death of the Queen of Madagascar.—Her Majesty ship "Pantaloon," which arrived off Portsmouth Sunday, reports the death of this troublesome and female notarists of the death of this troublesome and of the confidence of female potentiate, after the defeat and degradation of the flower of her army in a contest with a belligerent chief, November last.

Trades' Intelligence.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

THE STRIKE. On Monday an aggregate meeting of the members of the Amalgamated Society was held in St. Martin's Hall, Long-Amaigamated Seciety was need in St. Martin's Hall, Longacre, for the purpose of considering their present position and future prospects. The room was densely crowded in every part, and the greatest firmness and enthusiasm were

manifested by the audience. Mr. J. Muster took the chair, and congratulated the meeting upon their cheerfulness and orderly conduct. The other trades were coming forward most liberally in their support, and, their cause being a righteens one, they must

Mr. G. Usher, said that three weeks had passed since their last meeting, and nothing of importance had elapsed in the interval, but the struggle they were maintaining must do great good, and as the masters still continued to eaforce their declaration he would propose to them the following resolution :-

That this meeting, believing it to be possible, with justice to the operatives, to resume work while they are called on, as the preliminary to doing so, to sign a declaration which would take from them all power of combination and every vestige of independence, pledge themselves to remain firm in their refusal to consent to the terms endeavoured to be enforced upon them.

The speaker expressed his surprise at the railway companies entering into the quarrel between them and their employers, and turning their backs upon that principle of combination to which they owed everything. He then described the mischief which had resulted from the last strike on the Eastern Counties Railway. The directors of that line were, he believed, lost to all sense of humanity. The Brighton line had, in his opinion, been the victim of misrepresentation; but if the railway companies were resolved on depriving them of the means of support, the trades were coming forward. The ship carpenters of Greenock had subscribed £100, and those of London also had promised to assist them to a similar extent. The funds remained almost untouched, and they had to remember that the association of their masters were not pledged to stand by their declaration after that day. He warned them not to be misled by any new cunningly devised declaration that might be issued, to preserve their peaceful attitude, and stand firmly together against the tyranny of their em-

Mr. W. Brown seconded the resolution. Mr. WILLIAM NEWTON then came forward to support the resolution, and was very warmly applauded. He said the society had much to thank the employers for since the last meeting. The employers had since published their code of rules—they had posted a declaration on their gates, and the contents of that document had tended materially to satisfy the public mind that the employers were altogether in the wrong. The declaration was a most odious document. It was accompanied by some resolutions, the first of which was that no member of one association should employ a member of another association. So that the employers formed themselves into an association for the purpose of showing their dislike to associations. (Laughter.) The Amalgamated Society would at once dissolve if the employers would guarantee every one of them continuous employment. The object of forming the society was merely to enable every man to obtain some employment by dividing all the labour among all the men, and not having some men continually idle while others were continually over-worked. He thought the working men entitled to the thanks of society for endeavouring to distribute the labour as much as possible among the labourers. It was monstrous to suppose that when there was not sufficient employment for those who were willing to work that a portion of the men must be compelled to work over-time. He felt convinced that the mprovements in muchinery would soon have the effect of reducing the hours of labour, not merely to ten hours a day, but to six. (Cheers.) A report had been copied from the Manchester papers to which he wished to advert, as it might otherwise create a false impression. It stated that out of forty-six manufacturing establishments in Manchester.

24 were in full operation, 21 in partial operation, and one not open at all. The number of men in employment was 2,774, including labourers and skilled mechanics; and, from an analysis of the statement, it appeared that 1,600 of these were skilled labourers. Now it was easy to explain this. At the commencement of the strike the Executive Council issued a circular, calling upon those in employ to subscribe one day's pay in each week. Now as £220 was subscribed weekly by the men in employ in Manchester, that sum. at 53. for a day's wages, would show that there were 900 of those 1,600 who have never left their employ, and the remaining 700 might be accounted for by the fact that there were a great number of moulders and other persons who were skilled workmen, but who did not belong to the society. Those statistics, therefore, did not prove that members of this society in Manchester had signed the masters' document and had returned to work. (Hear.) Why Mr. Sharp, of Manchester, had not five skilled men at work. The employers had so completely failed that they were going to close again until a fair understanding was come to. (Cheers.) This was not very surprising, as the expenses were, at present. much greater, while the work done was comparatively worthless. (Hear, hear.) Two men who signed the declaration at Platt's, went to work with the same facilities of machinery that others had before them, and they only earned 3s. each in two days. (Laughter. Some of the men employed as moulders were only able to earn 15s. a week, and the foreman said it was too much. (Laughter.) That was a positive fact. The present very numerous meeting was a clear proof that the members of the society had not returned to work, and they were determined not to resume employment unless on the terms insisted upon at the time they left. (Cheers.) The employers had now a fair opportunity of settling the question. The manner in which the question had been taken up by the various trades, was a hopeful sign of good feeling on their part. They never would have contributed so liberally if the cause of the operative engineers was not a good one. Six weeks was not an unusually long time for the men to be out of employment, and in this instance the men did not look like persons reduced to destitution. (Hear.) The men did not leave their employment. They were forced out by the employers. It was an employers' strike, but having been forced out of work the men would not return unless the masters' declaration were withdrawn. Indeed. one of the masters said he could have no respect for the man who would sign the document. (Cheers.) Next week it was intended to hold a meeting at which topics would be discussed bearing on the interests of working men in geneval. At a meeting of 10,000 persons, held in Manchester lately, the principle of establishing co-operative workshops was approved of. He hoped the working men of London would arrive at the same conclusion, and then the working men would be enabled to enjoy the benefits of their own industry. (Cheers.) The greatness of this country did not depend upon its aristocracy, its commerce, its manufactures, or the grandeur of its government, but on the industry of the people. It was their duty, then, to promote that industry and the means whereby it could be profitably employed. (Cheers.) Mr. Newton then adverted to the question of apprenticeship, and argued that the masters themselves, by charging premiums on apprentices, had clearly admitted the whole matter in dispute, as to the right of precedence which the skilled labourer had over the

unskilled. After some general observations of an encou-

raging character Mr. Newton resumed his seat amid en-

tausiastic plaudits.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously. Mr. W. Coningham said that he had come to the meeting more as a spectator and as taking an interest in the cause in which they were engaged, but he acceded to the wishes expressed by their chairman that he should address them. There was one point to which he had paid particular attention-viz., Co-operative Associations. (Cheers.) He believed that the principle of co-operation was the most important practical means that the working classes possessed to emancipate themselves from their present dependent state on the capitalists of the country. (Cheers.) It was not merely the object of the employers, with whom they were contending, but it was the principle entertained by all the holders of capital in the country, that it was necessary to keep the working classes in the state in which they had been. It was clearly their interest to emancipate themselves from that state—to make themselves self-dependent; and he maintained that it was quite possible, by a combination of small capitals, to establish a system which would effect this result. An improved law of partnership had been introduced and discussed last year, and the Whig government had pledged itself to bring forward a measure on the subject, but it was now shelved for the present session. He had observed the state of things in Paris, and, whatever might have been said to the contrary by the press. he maintained that the Paris ouvriers had been eminently successful in their attempts. (Cheers.) There were asso-Giations at that time in existence having each nearly 200 members, while some numbered 80 and 100 men, employed by their own capital. In almost all the instances they were associations started with extremely small capitals, yet they had been brought to a prosperous state amid enormous pecuniary and political difficulties. (Cheers.) Every obstruction had been thrown in their way, and the opposition to them had reached its culminating point under the military despotism which now prevailed in France, and the consequence was that they had formed an emigration benefit society to carry themselves and their skill to the shores of America. (Cheers.) He would not detain the meeting by any prolonged observations, but he could not forbear alluding to the scandalous manner in which the employers had behaved. He could not help saying that that ' declaration' which they had attempted to thrust down the throats of their men, and which, as Englishmen, he was proud to say the men had reaisted and would continue to resist, one of the most disgraceful proceedings that he had ever heard of. If the employers had their own interests and those of their men at heart, they would lese no time in withdrawing that document. (Cheers.) The interserence of the railway companies he looked upon as most unwarranted. The Brighton Railway Company Lad issued a declaration of non-intervention, and, before the paste was dry which affixed it on the walls, they discharged twelve men from their workshops. It was not merely the directors or the shareholders, but the Public that were interested in this matter. There appeared to him to be, on the part of the employers and capitalists, an intention to declars war against labour. If, however, it W15 to become a drawn battle between the capitalists on the one hand and the labouring classes on the other, the labouring classes could stand the pinch; but what would become of the capitalist? (Cheers.) What availed the celiars full of gold in the Bank of England if it were not for their sinews and muscles? Who produced that gold? the working classes. And were they not therefore entitled? to the remuneration, the just reward of all that wealth (Cheers.) Far from it being the interest of the employers to grind down their souls and bodies by systemat c overtime, beir interest was to give them high wages. It was benefi-

oial to them and to the country in general that a large amount of money should be derived from wages, which reached the public exchequer in a thousand imperceptible modes. They had now carried on the contest for a very considerable time, and though he could not answer for the state of London, he could say that at Brighton, where he resided, their brethren were stouter at heart than at the beginning of the contest. (Cheers.) He knew some of them, and could assure the meeting that these men would stick to them to the last. It was a most momentous crisis in their fate; and if they yielded they would be at the mercy of men who had shown themselves utterly unscrupulous in the use of means for accomplishing their own ends. He would conclude with an instance of the advantage of combination. There were two important towns in France-Rouen and Nantes. The working classes in Nantes were well off and well paid, and maintained those of their body who were out of work by combination. In Rouen combination at one time existed, but had been broken down. and the consequence was that the working classes there were completely at the mercy of their employers, and were in the most miserable condition. He would leave the meeting to draw its own inferences from these two facts. (Cheers.)

The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

LIVERPOOL.—The dispute here between the masters and men may be said to have ended of itself, neither of the parties having made any concession to the other, and the men having ceased to expect an accommodation. Of the thirty-five members of the Amalgamated Society dismissed by Messrs. Forrester and Messrs. Fawcett and Co., only eleven now remain out of work, twenty-one having been engaged in other shops in the town, and three in the country. Of the former, three are shortly to sail in the City of Dublin screw-steamer Emerald, bound on a cruise to the West Coast of Africa. Five of the remaining eleven have been engaged on board the Brazilian steamer, recently built in Liverpool, to proceed to Rio Janeiro. The general position of the trade is therefore little different to what it is in ordinary periods of depression. - The Sun.

THE WOLVERHAMPTON TIN PLATE WORKERS. A public meeting, to celebrate the release of these victims to the tyranny of master class law, was held on Tuesday evening, at the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-build-

ings, Holborn. Mr. Holmes baving been called to the chair stated, that a damp was thrown over the meeting, owing to the absence of the defendants, who were announced to be present. The reason they were not was, that certain costs had been incurred, and for these costs the defendants had been arrested by a sheriff's officer, and conveyed to Horsemonger-lane Gaol. The costs were incurred by the removal of the case from Stafford to the Court of Queen's Bench. The costs amounted to £537. A great victory had been achieved: and, although heavy costs had been incurred, they had been incurred in the defence of the rights of the whole labouring

Mr. GREENSLADE, the Secretary, read a report of the whole case of the Association, as connected with the Wolverhampton masters, showing its origin, progress, and the result which led to the imprisonment of several of the Executive of the Association, and also of others connected with the local union in Wolverhampton. The struggle was one which effected the Trades' Unions of the united empire. During its existence, they had received in subscriptions the sum of £2,014 12s. 2d.; their expenditure had been £1,799 is.; leaving a balance in hand of £215 11s. 2d. The expenditure had been greatly increased by the necessity of having the witnesses produced from France, who had been seduced by the golden promises of Messrs. Perry to leave their native land for their employ. The Committee had now liabilities against them of upwards of £1,000 due to their solicitor, and £1,194 due for Messrs. Perry's costs, which since had been taxed, and was reduced to £537 5s. 1d.,—the sum for which the defendants were at present detained in prison. They had gained a great viotory for the trades of the kingdom, in beating down the idea that men were not entitled, by persuasion, to induce their fellow men to unite for the purpose of preserving their rights, and keeping up the price of their labour. (Cheers.)

Mr. Miller moved the adoption of the report. The men who had been imprisoned had not asked anything extravagent they had only selected for a fair remuneration of their gant—they had only asked for a fair remuneration of their labour. The men had fought their battles, and they must not see them neglected. It was a hard case that those who had only done their duty to their fellow men, should be torn from their families and cast into prison. But it was a still harder case, that after they had endured this trial, they should be condemned to a further and limitless imprisonment for costs cast upon them by their persecutors. As fellowmen, much more as Trades' Unionists, he knew they would not allow such a stigma to be cast upon them, but would come forward, not only with their subscriptious, but also with their aid and sympathy, to assist them in such a good and noble object.

Mr. CLAYFORTH seconded the adoptoin of the report. All men should be united. No man should live for himself, but for his fellow men. Fvery man ought to take a part in the great struggle of Labour against Capital. They saw in the church, law, and army, that it was combination alone that made them successful. It was only by combination that they as working men could ever succeed. As a young beginner, he implored them to unite in supporting the cause of those who had acted so honourably by them and the interests of labour generally. The report was then adopted. Mr. HUMPHREY moved the following resolution:-

That, considering the decision in the Court of Queen's Bench expressed on the late proceedings of the Wolverhampton Tin-Plate Workers' Conspiracy Case, this meeting is of opinion that the right of working men to combine to fix the price of their labour, and to persuade others (not under contract) to act in concert with them, has been fully recognised and conceded by that high tribunal.

The men felt that by law they had the right to fix the price of their labour, and to persuade others to agree to the same standard, but the prosecutors endeavoured to destroy this right-not only openly, but by every insiduous means. This was always the case with the employers. Men who attempted to act as secretaries, delegates, &c., were set to the very worst paid jobs, and driven by artifice from their employment. The master's mark was set upon them, and wherever they went, they were known as "Unionists. and deprived of employment. Everywhere the employers strove, by getting the men to sign contracts or documents, to destroy their independence. Public attention was now being turned to the subject, but it was no new idea. The speaker then read the law upon the subject, and showed, that however plain the law might appear to be, that even lawyers could not agree upon its interpretation. Working men felt the full weight of this want of unanimity. Even when successful in their appeals to the law, it was at such an enormous expense, that it was calculated to deter men from applying to such an expensive mode of securing their rights. The Speaker concluded by dwelling

upon the various counts in the indictment; and stated that the jury had found Messrs. Rowland and Winters guilty, against the express summing up of the judge, and for a count in the indictment which had been previously thrown out. Had the judgment of Justice Erle been confirmed by the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, a blow would have been struck at the very existence of Trades' Unions from which it was almost impossible they could ever have

recovered. Mr. Shell seconded the resolution. The right of working men to combine had been, for the first time, recognised by the Court of Queen's Bench. The chief point on which the indictment affected the interests of the trades generally was that which made it an indictable offence, for men peace ably to persuade their fellow men to leave their employment to achieve a given object. After three days hard fighting at Stafford, this point was decided against them. Justice Erie agreed that men out of employment were allowed to combine, but when in employment he decided that they had no right to do so, seeing that by so doing they would obstruct the business of their employers. This question was now and for ever set at rest.

Mr. Dunning supported the resolution. The most extraordinary circumstance was that the men should have been found guilty at all. He trusted that the trades of London would relieve the men who had become martyrs in their cause from an imprisonment which they had too long endured. The sum was but trifling among the trades, and it was in their interest the battle had been fought.

The resolution was then carried unanimously. Mr. Burns moved the second resolution as follows:-

That this meeting pledges itself to use its influence and exertion (individually and collectively), to assist in raising the necessary funds to liquidate the liabilities incurred in defending the right of Association during the late protracted and exponsive prosecution

The Committee had done their utmost to ensure the comfort of the men who were imprisoned. They had received during the whole time, and still continued to receive, 27s. per week. On the ensuing day they would be removed by habeas from Horsemonger-lane Gaol to the Court of Queen's Bench. The honour of the Trades' body was bound up in seeing them immediately liberated. Eighteen ail for them, not only for their appearance to receive judgment, but also for the payment of the costs, should the contest be unsuccessful. The men were also bound in a bail of £80 each. It should not only be their duty, but their honour and their pride, to see that justice was done to them. Strong as the Perrys were in wealth, and supported as they were by other capitalists, the power of the working man's pence was greater than that of the employer's pounds. The speaker then alluded, amid much applause, to the struggle going on between the master

Engineers and their men. Mr. Cummings seconded the resolution, and called upon the men of London, individually and collectively, to assist

in taking the responsibility off the Committee. Mr. TURNER supported the resolution. The other classes of society were only opposed to Trades' Unions because they knew that an enlarged union once effected, aristocracy and monopoly would be impossible. Perseverance must be their motto, and the greater the difficulty they had to surmount, the greater was their spur to active exertions.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. FRENCH moved the third resolution :-

That this meeting, seeing the recent numerous and powerful attempts made by the employers of labour to destroy Trades' Unions, recommend to t em the necessity of adopting some recognised principle of central association, in order to concentrate their power, to enable each other to resist any future or sudden aggression which may be attempted upon the acknowledged right of

The Speaker, in supporting it, took a brief review of the various struggles in which Trades' Unionists had been engaged to keep off the influence of capital, and the advantage of a general union. Mr. Ainsworth seconded the resolution, which was sup-

ported by Mr. Wood, who said, the best way to support the motion

was to join an association for the presumption of their mutual rights. Working men were too lukewarm in looking after their own interests, even to deserve success. The money which working men spent in folly would speedily emancipate them from the thraldom which they endured. He was astonished at the indifferent manner in which they conducted themselves towards their dearest interests. The speaker, in a vein of humour and eloquence, which was rapturously applauded, dilated upon the advantage of energetic action over mere lip sympathy.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

IMPORTANT STRIKE OF THE REGISTERED COAL-WHIPPERS.

On Friday and Saturday nights large meetings of the registered coal whippers of the port of London, were held in the great school-room, Johnson-street, St. George-in-the-East, for the purpose of passing resolutions and taking into consideration the best means of maintaining a strike for an increased rate of wages.

The labours of coal-whippers of the port of London are regulated by an act of parliament, and it has effectually destroyed the cruel exactions and oppressions of their former employers, the middle men; but the low rate of wages, 7d. per ton for each gang of nine men, was considered a very insufficient rate of remuneration, and the coal-whippers decided on raising the price to 9d. per ton, and commenced operations on Thursday, when all the gangs, with one exception, refused to deliver any cargo of coals for less than 9d. per ton. About one-nalf the captains of colliers refused to give the increased price, and sought for labourers elsewhere, but with very little success. The other captains of colliers not only cheerfully paid the advanced price, but said if it had been 10d, they would not have made any objections.

Some masters of ships called upon their crews to deliver the coals, which they refused to do. The captain of the Robert and Isabella ordered his crew to rig a stage, and hoist a ding, and prepare for the delivery of the coals, and they did so, but when they were directed to proceed to hoist the coals out of the hold, they said that was the whippers' business, and refused to do so. On Friday a great many captains engaged the registered gangs at 9d. per ton, and on Saturday the strike was very successful. The conduct of the registered coal-whippers has been most excellent. There has been no disturbance whatever, and no attempt made to injure or annoy the bond fide servants of the owners of cargoes engaged in the delivery of their own ships, or the non-registered labourers, who are working for 7d. per ton. The captains of ships who tendered 7d. per ton, the old price, were treated with civility and respect by the registered coal-whippers, whose act of Parliament has improved their morals and manners, as well as their condition. On Saturday everything passed off quietly, and the registered gangs were generally emyloyed, at the increased rate of wages. The meeting on Friday night was attended by upwards of 1,000 persons, among whom were many captains and seamen of the coal ships in the river. George Tite, a registered man, was in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Timothy Hayes, George Applegate, Hamilton, Horan, Doer, William Brown, and others, and a series of resolutions, declaring the intention of the registered coal-whippers to maintain the advanced price of 9d. per ton, and calling respectfully on the coalporters, shipowners, and captains, to support them in obtaining only a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, were carried. It was shown that the price paid many years ago for delivering the coal ships was 11d. per ton, and that competition, the great supply of labourers, and other causes, had reduced the price to 7d., at which it was impossible for the coalwhippers to support themselves and families. Applegate and Brown described at great length the misery and destitution which prevailed among the coalwhippers in consequence of their low wages. Many of their homes were without furniture, their children were running about the streets without shoes, and many of their daughters had been driven by stern necessity, to adopt a life of infamy in the streets, because their parents were unable to maintain them on their scanty earnings. It was also stated that the labour of the coalwhipper was very arduous, and brought on premature old age, and produced various diseases from which other labourers are exempt The coalwhippers had to work on board the coal ships under a broiling July sun, and were also exposed to the cold winds and showers of winter. The average earnings of the registered men were only 12s. 3d. per week, out of which they had to pay for the hire of boats to convey them to and from the colliers, and other charges. One man with a wife and eight children said, that after paying for fuel, and 3s. the weekly rent of a small and badly ventilated room, there was only a penny per day, or 7d. per week for each of his children to subsist on, and that he often fell down from exhaustion for the want of proper food. The various speakers complained that the Commissioners of the Coalhippers Office, appointed by the Board of Trade, and the Corporation of London, and their registrar, who was in the receipt of a large salary, did not sufficiently protect their interests, or they would long since have obtained a remunerating price for their labour. Haves and Applegate counselled the men to stand firm for 9d. per ton, to maintain a peaceable demeanour, to indulge in no petty personalities, and to insult no one who thought proper to work for less than 9d. per ton, and to treat with the greatest civility, respect and attention, all masters of ships, whatever price they might tender. Several respectable tradesmen and ratepayers of Shadwell, Stepney, St. George, Limehouse, and Wapping, said they hoped the strike would be successful, and maintained that 9d. per ton was fairly remunerative for work which required great strength and agility on the part of the men. Applegate said the difference to the consumers of coals, in consequence of the increase from 7d. to 9d. per ton, would only be one halfpenny in every five cwt., and that halfpenny, he was sure, they would cheerfully pay if they were made acquainted with the destitution and misery which prevailed among the registered coalwhippers. Mr. Spence, mate of the collier brig, Robert and Isabella, in the Regent's Canal Dock, said the crew would not deliver the cargo, and he would assure the meeting, that the sailors in the north would assist the ill-used coalwhippers by a unanimous determination not to discharge the cargoes of coals in the ports of London.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting broke up with three loyal cheers for the Queen, three cheers for the "just and peaceable strike," cheers for the crew of the Robert and smoella, and three cheers for the public press.

On Saturday a similar meeting was held, and a very satisfactory account of the success of the strike was given. There had not been the least tumult or disorder, and those working for less than 9d per ton had not been interfered with. There is a general feeling in favour of the ill-paid coalwhippers, and the universal opinion is, that they ought to be paid 9d. per ton. A requisition is about to be presented to the churchwardens of St. Paul, Shadwell, to call a vestry meeting to support the registered coalwhippers in obtaining a fair remuneration for their labour.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.-THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

Mr. J. Ludlow delivered a second lecture upon this subject, at the Marylebone Institution, Edward-street. Portman Market, on Friday evening. The attendance was more numerous than on the previous occasion. The lecturer commenced by analysing the measure recommended to be adopted by the Amalgamated Society-viz., " The practices of piecework and overtime." In those cases, where overtime was absolutely necessary, as in the case of accidents, &c., all time so worked to be charged double time. To these demands the masters had refused to accede. No doubt they had strong reasons to bring in opposition to these reasons which the men would be better able to appreciate, when they had risen, not as individuals, but as masses, to the condition of employers, when their Co-operative workshops should have become, not only the workshops of England, but of the whole world. In the present chaotic state of labour, he believed piecework would be found to be the best means of remunerating labour with a due regard to the employers' interest upon his capital; if they could duly protect it from systematic overtime, could ensure a proper payment for the work done, and protect the men from sweaters. As labour progressed from its present state of chaos, and became more varied and attractive, so would time-work supersede piece. work. It was to guard again t the evils of the present system alone that the men were anxious to abolish it. Adam Smith informed them that when men were liberally paid for piecework, they were too apt to overwork themselves, and in a few years generally ruined their constitutions. A carpenter in London and some other large towns was not supposed to last in full vigour above eight years. A celebrated Italian physician had written a work showing the diseases brought on by overwork, and recommended all employers, by a regard to the welfare of the men, to abolish a system which tended to cause such destruction to human life. He further averred, that experience proved that the man who worked moderately did more work for his employer in a given number of years than a man noted for his speed. The spirit of the legislation of the present century, as evidenced in our regulation in favour of women, and children in factories, was conceived in the same light, The demand of the Engineers for the suppression of systematic overtime should have been hailed as evidencing their progression with the spirit of the age, instead of being denounced as "conspiracy," &c. The men's demand for the abolition of piecework was too unlimited when first promulgated; they had since agreed that their objections were not to the system "as it should be, but as it now existed." The evils attached to the system were so great that they thought the only remedy was to abolish it altogether. It was evidently a case for that inquiry and arbitration which the employers had so summarily refused to agree to. Mr. Ludlow then entered minutely into the bearing of the case between the masters and their customers, showing that if it was allowed to be a system of "bargain" between all the contracting parties, the men alone should not be denied the power of freedom in contracting that bargain. He then dwelt upon the distinctive features of the Oldham case, and the injustice of the employers in visiting the sins of the amalgamated bodies upon those whom they acknowledged were guiltless, and concluded by stating the true relation between manual labour and machinery, and the manner in which the latter supplanted the former.

PUBLIC MIDNIGHT MEETING OF OMNIBUS COACHMEN AND CONDUCTORS.

A numerous meeting, consisting of nearly 1,000 persons, was held on Wednesday evening, at the Parthenium Rooms, St. Martin's-lane. The object of the meeting, as stated in the bills, was "to take into consideration the best means to alopt to alleviate the sufferings of their fellew men, who

have been so cruelly persecuted; and also of adopting means to give a thorough explanation of the cause to the public, whose servants they are." The chair was announced to be taken at twelve o'clock.

Shortly after that period, Lord Goderich, Messrs. Hughes, Furnival, Hart, and other friends to Co-operative move-ments, took their seats on the platform. About half-past

Mr. W. Tare was called to the chair. He had for sixteen years been an omnibus servant, and had received a silver whip as a testimonial for his diligent services to the public. but had been discharged, in his belief, for belonging to a Provident Society. The meeting had been called at that unusual hour to accommodate the men, who could not get from their work before that time. He had for a number of years worked fourteen hours a day, with but five minutes allowed for either his dinner or tea. Men sometimes got another to drive their omnibus up, thus giving them a few more minutes for their meals; but for this they had to pay either 2s. or 3s. per week. He had also to pay 3s. 6d. for kis horsekeeper, and 3s. 6d. for washing the omnibus, making a deduction of 10s. a week from his weekly wages

Mr. Scully moved the first resolution to the effect-That the meeting expressed its belief in the statement put forth by Messrs. Tate and Kentish, and would give them every support in

endeavouring to remove their grievances. The statement was contained in the form of a memorial to the proprietors. The substance of which was, that the men were desirous that they should work six journeys per day on only four days in the week, and five journeys per day on the remaining three days, and also that they should be allowed every alternate Sunday for rest. This memorial was addressed to the King's-cross and Islington proprietors, but the only answer received was the following memorial, which the men were ordered to sign :-

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The Humble Memorial of the Servants in the Employment of the above Association,

Humbly Sheweth, That your memorialists, whose names are hereunder written, have heard with great pain that several meetings have been held in different parts of the metropolis, for the purpose of exci ing the public feeling against the omnibus proprietors in general, with respect to the treatment of their servants, complaining of the arduous work they are obliged to perform, and the illiberal remuneration received by them, and that they cannot have a day's rest, not even on the Sabbath on the Sabbath. That your memorialists humbly beg to assure their employers, that such meetings have been called and held without their sanction

That your memorialists beg further to assure their employers that they are perfectly satisfied with, and have no reason whatever to complain against the system of management as now adopted and cairied on by the said Association, being perfectly satisfied with the remuneration your memorialists receive, as also with the hours of labour, having also had a helicar released earlier and form a proper of labour, having also had a holiday whenever applied for in a proper

That your memorialists beg to add, that from their known experience, the — Omnibus proprietors have been the first to op-pose any deduction from their servants' wages, and having always acted with much liberality, and studied everything consistent in their power for the interest, comfort, and welfare of those employed under them. And your memorialists humbly hope that such a line of conduct on the part of their employers will be still continued, as nothing shall be wrating on the part of the undersigned to marit nothing shall be wanting on the part of the undersigned, to merit such a continuance.

Your memorialists therefore most humbly pray, that no altera-Your memorialists therefore most numbly pray, that no alteration may take place in the system of management as now carried on by the above Association. Your memorialists being perfectly satisfied with such mode of management, as also with the line of conduct of their employers generally, which has ever been to the interest and welfare of your memorialists.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

In those requests there was nothing unreasonable-nothing but what was conducive to the morality and welfare of the men. Every mechanic or labourer worked only a given number of hours, and had the Sabbath day to himself. The masters had put forth a memorial which they forced some men to sign under fear of dismissal, stating that they only worked twelve hours a day. The expense of printing and advertising these memorials had, in many instances, been drawn from the hard earnings of the men.

During the Chairman's and this speaker's address, considerable confusion was created by some proprietors and their servants continually interrupting the speakers, and the assistance of the police had to be called in before order

was restored.

Mr. Scully having resumed, stated that the conduct of the proprietors in thus preventing their wrongs getting the public would not serve their cause. About thirty persons belonging to the men's Provident Association had been discharged and thrown on the world, owing to their speaking the simple truth. The meeting was called for omnibus servants, but they were willing to hear the proprictors, if they could refute the facts brought forward. They did not complain of their wages, but they complained of being too heavily worked, and not allowed the privilege of a day's rest. If a man complained, he was dismissed. It was so with an individual then on the platform. After seventeen years' hard service he was dismissed. He attempted to start an omnibus for himself, but other 'busses were put on the road to drive him off, and every species of annoyance was practised against him. Some of the masters were kind men; but the men were not so much their servants as they were of the Association of the Masters, and a master was compelled to discharge a man even when individually he had no fault to find with him in any other rank of life. Omnibus servants were fifty years behind the age, owing to their not being able to take advantage of any of the benefits which civilization conveyed to other classes. Could the masters give any reason for dismissing above thirty of their servants, all of whom were honest sober men? No fault had or could be brought against them except their belonging to a society to beneat themselves. He was happy to inform them that a body of gentlemen had taken up the matter, and that these men would not be allowed to roam hopelessly in the world, Until lately, in cases of death or sickness they had no resource to fall back upon. Ought not the masters to encourage, instead of persecuting, such an institution? Some time back, on the inteference of some gentlemen, the proprietors had promised to give them one day's use of their omnibuses for the benefit of their institution, but when they thought these gentlemen were satisfied they ridiculed the promise. The masters had formed a rival institution in order to destroy their infant body. They called upon the public, whilst they discountenanced a bad servant also to discountenance a bad employer. The men were willing to come to arrangements with their employers, but, instead of doing so, the masters had raised a fund of £600 on purpose to oppose this humane and charitable object of the men. This money had been expended in printing bills and placards misrepresenting the objects of their association, and stating that the men were well paid, and could, at any time, have rest by asking for it, and that they never worked more than twelve hours a day. The public knew that the same men who attended to them in an omnibus at eight o'clock in the morning attended them up to eleven or twelve o'clock at night. Surely, that was more than twelve

Mr. KINGCOMBE seconded the resolution. The difference between the masters and men had arisen from a mistake. It was founded, according to the masters' memorial, upon the idea that the men were banded together to injure the employers. It was the old idea, that men could not unite together without sedition or treason being meant. To combat this supposition, the masters wanted the men to sign a document which would have reduced them to be mere slaves. Those who refused to sign it had deserved well, not only of their brethren, but of the public generally. Mr. Austin, an omnibus proprietor, then, in accordance with a promise given him, addressed the meeting. He was an omnibus proprietor, or manager, and had been one of the originators of the Men's Provident Society. He had deserted them because he thought they wished to move out of their proper sphere. Mr. Scully was attempting to lead them astray in getting them to join the Servants' Protection Society, which he believed would lead them to ruin. He had eighty-six servants, and he believed he was consulting their interest. He had always attended to the complaints of the men he had working under him, or the association which employed him as manager. (Laughter, and shouts of

"You never had any men.") Mr. HART, a coachman, stated, that the men who signed the masters' memorial did not sign it under fear of dismissal. He had the signature of two-thirds of those who signed it, being nearly 300 persons, stating that that was the fact. (Laughter and confusion.) The men had signed the memorial conscientiously, because they felt that they had never got up any meetings to injure their employers,

but were grateful for kindnesses received. Mr. RICHARD HART stated, that they had heard two persons on behalf of the masters, but they had not told them one word why those thirty men were dismissed. They were dismissed solely because they would not sign that humble memorial. (Cries of "No and Yes;" the "Yes" greatly predominating.)

The resolution was then put, when a considerable number of hands were held up in its favour, and only about two

Mr. B. Pator stated that he, with Mr. Scully, was the originator of the Omnibus Servants' Protection Society. He had collected about £80 for it. He was perfectly satisfied with his position. (Immense confusion and opposition cries.) Mr. Scully had made false statements with regard | the ensuing Parliament. to the funds of the society. Mr. Scully replied amid much confusion, and the meet-

ing adjourned, it being nearly three o'clock. The meeting evidenced that the persons composing it were not much in the habit of frequenting such assemblies. It is, however, but justice to say, that the confusion was chiefly created by a few men, who were either proprietors

CHARTIST FUNERAL.

Died, at Manchester, on Thursday, the 19th inst., Mr. J. Nuttall, aged thirty years. He was a well-known Chartist, and was for years successively a member of the council of the Chartist Association. He has left a widow and two children to mourn his loss. He was carried to the grave as he requested, by Mr. James Leach, Mr. Thomas Clark, Mr. Sutton, Mr. Alcock, Mr. Foster, Mr. Wild, of Middleton, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Shaw. The funeral was attended by a large number of friends and political associates from the district around Manchester. He was a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and was much respected by his brethren.

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MALTA.-It is generally understood that the resignation of Lieutenant General Ellice has been finally accepted, and that he leaves the command early in April. The lieutenant general has recently issued an order, prohibiting all children other than those belonging to the corps in garrison from attending regimental schools. The reason of this is not apparent. The only children who appear to have enjoyed the advantage now denied them were the offspring of pensioners and widows. - United Service Gazette.

Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee met on Wednesday evening, the 24th instant., at 3, Queen's Head Pasage, l'aternoster Row. Present : Messrs. Shaw.

Arnott, Bezer, Grassby, Holyoake, and Hunt. The receipts for the week are £1 8s., reducing the debt to £21 0d. 41d. We shall next week give the exact amount of debt and receipts, and show what has been paid off.

In consequence of the Council of the Parliamentary Reform Association having convened a Conference, to meet on the 2nd of March, and invited all shades of Reformers to send Delegates thereto, we have appointed Mr. Bezer to represent the Executive Committee and the Chartist body, and to impress upon that Association the necessity of enlarging their demands for the full and free representation of the whole people.

It was also wished that we call upon the Chartist party to immediately set about preparing for a General Election, by raising funds, selecting candidates, and using their influence with the electors to secure the return of men pledged to the Charter.

We have seen an address in a certain journal, signed by a Mr. John Edward Lewis, and purporting to emanate from the Council of the Manchester National Charter Association, in which this Committee is most foully slandered, and all the rhetoric of Billinsgate huddled together, to blacken and defame their characters. We feel rather surprised at so much freedom from our Manchester constituents. seeing that six of this Committee were elected by their votes, 134 being the highest, and 118 the lowest number of votes from that locality. They speak about "internal discord, treachery, and treason." We have none, and know of none. They say we have "prostituted" the trust they gave us, and that the "country has called upon us to call a Convention." We deny it; not more than six places have done so; and the majority of them recommend the debt to be paid first. We know the Metropolitan Delegate Council have done so, but they do not represent a tithe of the Chartists in London. We also know that the above Council have shirked the responsibility, and persuaded the Manchester Council to stand in the breach, and call a Convention for them. The address of the Manchester Council says, "We have done those things we ought not to have done, and left undone those things we should have done." True, we have applied all the money at our disposal to pay the debt, and refused to increase it without a chance of paying it. They say the last Convention paid its own expenses. Manchester had two Delegates there, and have not, as yet, paid one farthing towards that Convention, in addition to which, ten shillings is all that Manchester has paid for the last two years. They say a Covention would be our deposition. We beg to say, we can be deposed before the Convention, if Manchester will pay the debt left us as a legacy. We have no fault to find with any gentlemen who want a Convention; they are at perfect liberty to do so; but we hope that those who are so auxious to lift the movement up, will be honest enough to pay their debts, so that the resuscitation shall at least be honourable.

JAMES GRASSBY, Sub-Secretary. RECEIPTS.

Halifax, per T. C. W., 1s.; Bristol, per W. Sheehan, 10s.; Montrose, per David Harschel, 8s. 6d.; Mr. Isham, 1s.; John-street Locality, 4s.; Wallis Allen, Wellingborough, 1s.; H. M. Ivins, ditto, 1s.; George Corley, ditto, 6d.; T. B., ditto, 6d .- Total, £1 8s. 0d.

JAMES GRASSBY, Sub-Secretary, 96, Regent Street, Lambeth.

JOHN STREET LOCALITY .- On Tuesday last this locality held a special meeting in the Coffee Room of the Institution. John Milne in the chair .- Charles Murray reported the proceedings of the Metropolitan Delegate Council.-Ernest Jones was invited, but did not attend .- On the motion of Messrs. H. A. Ivory and H. T. Holvoake, the following resolution was adopted, with one dissentient :-- "That the members of this locality highly approve of the policy of the Executive in not calling a Convention until the debt due by the Association is liquidated; and we instruct our delegates (Messrs. Ernest Jones and Charles Murray) to do their utmost to rescind the vote already passed by the Metropolitan Delegate Council, relative to holding a Convention in Manchester, as they have supported such a resolution contrary to the opinion of this locality."--The Sub-Secretary was then instructed to forward the above resolution to the Democratic Journals, and four shillings having been voted to the Executive, the meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening next.

SHIP INN, WHITECHAPEL.—At the usual weekly meetng on Sunday evening, Mr. Arlesford in the chair, Mr. Knowles reported the result of the aggregate meeting of Chartists, held in the afternoon. It having been stated that the scurrilous resolution published in the " Notes " as coming from the Islington locality, was acknowledged by Mr. Wood, chairman of the meeting, to have been passed hy only four persons. Mr. J. Shaw moved, and Mr. Evans seconded: - " That in addition to other instructions their delegates to the Metropolitan Council should bring back a statement as to the number of persons electing the delegates from the various localities." Mr. Wheeler then resumed the discussion relative to Chartism and Socialism, dwelling at considerable length upon their respective beauties and defects. Messrs. Shaw and Stratton also ably addressed the audience.

CITY LOCALITY.—The following resolutions were passed at the above locality on the meeting night of February 7th, Mr. Leno, president, in the chair :- "That we, the members of this locality, think there is no necessity of holding a Convention at present."-" That when the sum of five shillings shall be in the hands of the Treasurer the same shall be sent to the Executive."-" That this locality feel satisfied with the policy of the Executive, and sincerely hope that they will continue to urge upon all Chartists the necessity of paying off old debts before fresh liabilities are incurred."--" That Mr. Farrah be instructed to purchase 100 tracts of the Executive, entitled "What is a Chartist."-FREDERICK FARRAH, Cor. Sec.

FINSBURY.—This locality met on Sunday last in the Finsbury Institution, Mr. Winmill in the chair.-Mr. Butler reported from the Metropolitan Council. It was then resolved:-" That a tea party and ball be held on or about the 6th of April, in commemoration of Maximillian Robespierre."-" That the visiting committee be reorganised, and every member be furnished with a book for the purpose of receiving contributions, &c., and have a list of ten persons residing in their immediate vicinity."

BRISTOL.—At the weekly meeting of the Chartists of Bristol it was proposed by Mr. C. Clark, and seconded by Henry Anderson:-"That we remit the sum of 10s. towards paying the debt incurred by the late Executive; and at the same time express our opinion on the necessity of the present Executive summoning a Convention at the earliest period possible, to support which we pledge ourselves to use all the means at our disposal."-W. Shrehan,

BERMONDSEY .- On Monday last Mr. Ernest Jones lectured at the Paragon Chapel, Bermondsey New-road, to a crowded and delighted audience, on "The traitor of France, and the French invasion."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

BARNSTAPLE. - Three candidates are in the field for this borough, two Conservatives and one Radical, Mr. Bembridge and Sir William Fraser, opposed to Lord Ebrington. GREENWICH.—Mr. Alderman Salomons has signified his intention, under whatever circumstances the vacancy may arise, of contesting the representation of the borough of

LIVERPOOL .-- We "Liverpool Mail" are desired to announce that Mr. Horsfall is not a candidate for Liverpool; and that, moreover, he will not accept an invitation from any constituent body whatever to serve in the present of

TEWKESBURY .- Mr. E. W. Cox, of the western circuit, is a candidate for the representation of Tewkesbury, on Conservative principles.

BATH .- According to the "Bath Herald," a Conservative candidate will be brought forward to oppose Captain Scobell, or any one else the Liberals may think proper to bring

forward. SUNDERLAND .- The "Newcastle Journal" states that Mr. Fenwick, a barrister on the Northern Circuit, will contest the borough of Sunderland in the Liberal interest, at the next election. It is rumoured that Sir Hedworth Williamson will retire, but that his son, recently at-

tached to the Paris embassy, will come forward as a candidate. EXETER -The "Exeter Gazette" states that a large body of the electors have declared their determination to vote for Sir John Duckworth and Sir Fitzroy Kelly.

EAST KENT, - The declaration took place on Monday on Barham-downs, when after a careful collation of the poll in the different districts, the poll was ascertained to be—
For Sir Brook Bridges, 2,480; for Sir Edward Dering,
2,289; majority for Sir Brook Bridges, 191. The high sheriff, therefore, declared Sir Brook Bridges to be duly elected to serve in Parliament as a knight of the shire for the eastern division of the county.

FREEDOM AND DIGNITY OF THE PRESS .- Speaking of those English gentlemen who have partaken of the hospitalities of the Prince Louis Napoleon at the Elysee and the Tuiler-ies, a correspondent of the "Times" expresses himself thus temperately :- "They who accept hospitalities from a rebel, a traitor, a liar, a perjurer, a butcher, and a robber are not a whit better than they should be." Is it possible the Prince President can survive this?

The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON. - The official report says: In the week ending last Saturday the deaths registered in the metropolitan districts were 1,072, showing an increase of 102 on the return of the previous week, in which the number was 970. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842-11 the average was 1 085, which, with a correction made for increase of population, becomes 1,194. The return of last week exhibits a mortality, therefore, less than the corrected average by 122.—The births of 765 boys, and 824 girl-, in all I 589 children, were registered last week in London. In the seven corresponding weeks of 1845-51 the average number was 1,447.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer "as 30 in. on Sin lay, Friday, and Saturday, and the mean of the week was 29 871 in. The mean daily temperature was above the average of corresponding days in ten years on the first four days, and below it on the last three. On Tuesday the mean temperature rose to 51 deg., and on Friday it fell to 31.9 deg., which is more than 7 deg. below the average. The mesn temperature of the week was 39.8 deg. In the former part of the week the wind blew from the west, and the latter

from the north. DEATH BY POISONING.—An inquest was held on Monday on the body of Mr. Edmund Gibbons, aged twenty-eight, late landiord of the Fleece public-house, Commercial-road. From the evidence given on a former occasion, it appeared that the deceased had been under the care of Dr. Rowe, of Cavendish-square, from whom he received a prescription on the Tuesday prior to his death. He was attacked with vomiting, and was very ill all the next day. There was nothing in the medicine to account for these symptoms. He was found lying on the floor of the bedroom on the evening of the same day (Wednesday), and on being removed into bed, died shortly afterwards. Ir. Rowe who was then examined, having expressed his wish that the contents of the stomach Diould be analysed, the is qui y was adjourned for that purpose. Mr. William Taylor, surge n. 53, Upper Stamfordstreet, s ated that he had made a past mortem examination of the body, and, assisted by Mr. John Brady, of 86, Blackfriars-road, had subsequently analysed the contents of the stomach. He detected traces of arseni; which, in his opinion had caused death. The wife and sister-in-law of the decrased stated that for some time previous he had been labouring under great depression, caused, as they believed. from his having been deceived in his expectations with regard to the house, which he had only taken four months ago; and he had quirrelled several times recently with the person of whom he had purchased it. Other evidence was given, but nothing was elicited to show whether the deceased had purchased any poison in the neighbourhood, or in what manner it could have been administered. The jury found That the deceased had died from poison, but there was no

CONVERSIONS FROM THE ERRORS OF ROME. - On Sundar, the 22nd instant, twenty-seven persons renounced the errors of Poping, in the church of St. Paul, Bermondsiy,

evidence to show under what circumstances it had been

THE LATE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN WREBECK-STREET.-On Tuesday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., resumed the adjourned inquest on the body of James Joseph Webster, who, having been put into possession of the premises occupied by Mr. Werndly, No. 47, Welbeck-street, perished in the fire which broke out in the same house a few hours after he went to bed. The jury found "That the deceased was burned to death in the aforesaid fire, but how that originated there was not sufficient evidence to enable them to

UNUSUALLY HIGH TIDE -On Tuesday afternoon there was an unusual high tide, caused chiefly by the wind blowing very fresh during the last two days from the eastward. Most of the cellars in the lower parts of Wapping, Rotherhithe, and Bankside, were completely inundated, and the tide rushed up so quick that considerable damage was done to property belonging to the poor people residing in the basement. At five o clock the steamers had some difficulty in passing under the bridges, especially the side arches o Westminster and Blackfriars, owing to the extreme height

A STEAMER ASTRAY .- On Tuesday afternoon, a large paddle-wheel steamer, the City of Paris, came adrift from her moorings, and caused much damage in the river. The vessels in the tier were shifting their berths of one putting to sea, when, e ther by neglect or mistake, the mooring chain of the above named vessel was let go from the buoy; being a lengthy vessel, and the flood tide running very strong, with a strong easterly wind, she swung round athwart hawse of the tier, damaging the Concordia. and staving a boat belonging to a French schooner. The tide was so strong that it was an impossibility to run out another chain and as she did not have her steam up she could not be brought to. However, she soon got clear and drifted up the river, coming in contact and damaging other

vessels as well as herse f. A MAN KILLED IN REGENT STREET .- On We inesday night an inquiry was held at St. George's Hospital, on the body of Thomas Halett, aged fifty-eight. The deceased ha! for twenty or thirty years sold newspapers at the White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly. On Saturday evening, about six o'clock, he was crossing Regent-street, near Glasshouse-street, when a horse, drawing one of Pickford's vans, knocked him down, and the wheels went over his legs, both of which were fractured, and his fingers were cut off. He was taken in a cab to the above hespital, where he died from the injuries he had received in an hour. Verdict-"Accidental

THE SUSPECTED MURDER OF AN ENGINEER .- On Wednesday morning Mr. W. Carter resumed and concluded the inquiry touching the death of Alfred Jewell, aged twentythree, an engineer, who was found under the Kent-road bridge of the Surrey Canal under circumstances which gave rise to the suspicion that his death was the result of foul play.—Mr. Hooper, surgeon, stated that he had made a post mortem examination of the body, and found the heart and lungs perfectly healthy. The bone of the head was quite entire, and there was no mark of violence whatever. He had no doubt the deceased had died from suffication by drowning.-Ann Jewell, the wife of deceased, was led into the room almost in a fainting state, and said that on the Friday morning, when the deceased left home to proceed to his work he was in perfect health and spirits. He had not been at work in consequence of the dispute between the masters and workmen for about four weeks. She was certain that he had not destroyed his own existence, as he valued life too highly and was perfectly happy. He had no motive whatever, to go near the banks of the canal. Thomas Poulter, 365 P, and other constables proved that they were on duty on the Friday morning, and that they heard no noise or cries of distress from the spot where deceased was found. Mr. Kay, foreman to Messrs. Easton and Amos, the employers of deceased, deposed that he was a young man of particularly sound mind and of the most cheerful disposition. Several remarks were made, tend ng to show that threats had been used towards the deceased, but the coroner refused to receive them as evidence. After some remarks from several of the jury, Mr. Kay stated that the deceased had told him that soon after he had signed the masters' declaration, he was met by several men, who asked him if he had gone back to work, and upon his replying in the affirmative, they said, "Any man that has done so ought to have his head cut off." Evidence having been given to show that the deceased had no occasion whatever to go on to the bank of the canal, the coroner summed up, and the jury, after about half-an-hour's consultation, returned a verdict "That the deceased was found drowned, but how or what means he came into the water there was no evidence to show." The coroner remarked that, although they had recorded a verlict of Found Drowned, he was certain that it would not at all interfere with the inquiries of the police, or defeat the ends of justice in this most extraordinary case.

FIRE IN PINICO.—On Tuesday afternoon a fire broke out in the stores of Mr. Watling, a pork dealer, in Victoriaroad, Pimlico, which ended in the total destruction of the premises. The damage is estimated at about £1,000.

APPEALS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS .- A return has just been printed be order of the House of Lords. It appears that the number of appeals from the courts of England and Ireland in the present session is fifty-one, of which nine are from the courts of England, and three from Ireland. There are ten writs of error from English courts, and one from Scotland. There are besides twentyeight appeals from Scotland. On the 1st of February, 1850, there were twenty-two appeals and writs of error remaining for heuring, and thirty-one on the 1st of February, 1821, whereas the number on the 1st of February last was

ALABAMING OCCURRENCE AT SEA .- On Saturday the sub-Joined details were received, communicating an extraordipary attempt on the part of Mr. James Gilmour M'Bride, the commander of the British ship Troy, belonging to Mr. Dancan Gibb, of Liverpool, to destroy his vessel and then his own life The vessel was bound for Bombay, and had been to California and Manilla, and her last port Singapore. The account of the death of her commander, Captain James Gilmour M'Bride, may be learned from the following circumstances:—At a coroner's inquest, held on the 9th and 10th, at the G neral Hospital, touching the death of Capt. M'Bride, of the ship Tory, it transpired in evidence that on the evening of the 18th, while the ressel was about forty miles from Penang, on her voyage for Bombay, the deceased, who was a person addict d to hard drinking, while in a state of inebriety set fire to about 31bs of gunpowder, which were in his cabin. He then ran upon deck w th his clothes on fire, and said he had blown up the ship. This alarming announcement hurried the officers down below, and they saw the cabin filled with smoke. The chief officer immediately ordered buckets of water to be poured into the cabin, and through great exertions on the part of the officers and men the fire was got under, which otherwise might have caused the total destruction of the ship. The captain went up to the helmsman and demanded his knife, saying, "The vessel is gone." Upon being refused, the captain presented his pistol; but it did not go off, after pulling the trigger twice. The man at the wheel then thought it advisable to give him the knife, immediately after receiving which he jumped into the stern-boat, cut one of the falls, and was precipitated into the sea; one of the sailors then lowered the other fall of the boat, in Order that the captain might get into it, which he accomplished after a little hard swimming. The long boat was then launched, and they succeeded in bringing him on board the ship. Though much injured by the effects of the explosion, and exhausted by his exertions while in the Water, he was sufficiently recovered to be able to partake of a li the nourishment after being taken into the cabin. The chief mate paid him every attention in his feeble state, but of no avail, for he lingered a few hours and died. The jury returned a verdict of "Died through excessive drinking, coupled with injuries received from explosion by gun-

The Provinces.

THE FATAL EXPLOSION AT TRIMDON COLLIERY.—The adjourned inquest upon the bodies of the three men who were killed at Trimdon Pitt, South Durham, on the 26th of January, was resumed on the 20th inst. The inquest was adjourned to this date to give time for the recovery of John Farrow, the deputy overman, who had charge of the men at work in the mine at the time of the explosion, and was himself severely burnt. Farrow had been cautioned by the overman, Henderson, to keep clear of a particular part of the mine, which had been observed foul. It appeared from the evidence that he had so far neglected the caution as to allow the men in his charge to go near the dangerous part, and an explosion took place by which three men were killed and several others severely injured. Further evidence of extensive carelessness on the part of the deputy overman was adduced, and he was committed for trial at the assizes, but, as he is still suffering from the effects of the explosion, he is allowed to remain at his own

house for the present. EMBEZZLEMENT AT STOCKTON CUSTOM-HOUSE.—An investigation has been going on in the port of Stockton-on-Tees within the last few days, before the magistrates, concerning certain charges of embezzlement brought against Mr. Robt. Welshand Mr. Michael Young, whilst the one was comptroller, and the other cashier in the customs of that place. The matter was gone into with great care and liberty on both sides, and the result was the committal of both the accused for trial at the next Durham assizes. Mr. Young,

who was not in good health, provided bail. SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN, -On Sunday morning he Rev. J. Radcliffe, M.A., Chaplain of Merton College, Vicar of Bramham, Yorkshire, and incumbent of Radley, Berks, who resided in Holywell-street, Oxford, after breakfast, sent his servant on an errand; on her return she was horror-stricken at finding her master dead on the floor. It is supposed the rev. gentleman died of apoplexy. He was upwards of sixty years of age. And had been indisposed

some few days previously.

The Wheel of Fortune.—An old man, named Goodwin, residing at Bratoft, Lincolnshire, occupying a cottage and a few acres of land, has just come into possession of the handsome sum of £30,000 left by a very distant relative. In addition to the above sum, we believe each member of his : omewhat numerous family receives £1,000, and one of them twenty acres of valuable land besides.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LIVERPOOL .- On Sunday morning a fire was discovered in the upper part of the premises of Messrs. Groom and Sons, wholesale stationers, Lord-street. Liverpool, and before the engines could reach the spot the whole premises were in flames, and the fire had communicated to the "Mercury" office adjoining. In about half an hour, however, the engines of the West of England and other offices arrived, and there being a good supply of water the flames were speedily overpowered, but not before the roof of Messrs. Groom's house was entirely destroyed, and a considerable amount of property both in that house and the printing-office of the "Liverpool Mercury" had been

INCENDIARISM AT ENFIRED .- A fire occurred at Enfield on Sunday morning, which, there is too much reason to fear, was the work of an incendiary. The owner of the property destroyed is Mr. John Whaley, a gentleman of for-ture, owning several farms in the neighbourhood, but occupy-ing and residing himself at Holly Hill Farm, about eight miles distant from Enfield. Mr. Whaley's homestead closely adjoins his residence, and his stackyard contained eight or ten valuable corn and hay ricks. On Sunday morning the policeman on duty found a wheat-stack in the centre of the rick yard in flames. He gave an instant alarm, and a number of cottagers were soon upon the spot. Wet tarpaulins were thrown over some of the ricks, and after considerable difficulty the fire was got under, the damage being confined to the destruction of one stack of wheat and one clover rick. The police are on the alert to discover the origin of the fire. Mr. Whaley is insured.

INCENDIARISM NEAR WINDSOR .- On Sunday evening fire broke out in the farm premises, near the dwelling house of Mr. Winder, in the parish of Bray, about midway between Windsor and Maidenhead. The speedy arrival of the engines happily confined the flames to two large barns, which, with the corn and implements, were totally consumed. The fire continued to burn through the greater part of the night, but the house and adjoi saved. There is every reason to believe that the premises were wilfully fired, but no clue to the discovery of the offenders has been obtained. The loss was covered by an insurance in the Sun Fire-office.

THE GREAT RAILWAY BRIDGE AT CHEPSTOW. - The first suspension tube for the railway bridge over the river Wye, at Chepstow, has been fully tested by the immense weight of eleven hundred tons being attached to it, and its capability for bearing the heavy weights which will pass over it has been completely demonstrated. The works are now so far advanced that there is every hope that by the first week in April one of the lines of rail will be opened for the purpose of traffic. The bridge combines the Britannia tubular and the Menai susp nsion principles, and this combination will render it doubly secure. Mr. Stephenson, the eminent engineer, has inspected the bridge and concurred in the plan adopted by Mr. Brunel. Preparations are now being made for the purpose of raising the first tubs; all the difficulties which so long obstructed the progress of the bridge have now been overcome, and a firm foundation for the supporting cylinders completely secured.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-ENGINE BOILER.—A deplorable

accident occurred at West-hill, Oldham, on Monday morning, by the explosion of a steam engine boiler. A small factory had been erected of two stories in height and twenty yards long, with an eight-horse steam-engine, by Messrs. Nuttall and Clough. The boiler exploded with a terrific report, at the same time rising out of the brick work and leaping into the air and pitching forward alongside and past the factory to a distance of forty yards, whilst the back end of it, which was the part first giving way, was blown to a great height, passing over a double row of cottages at the west end of the factory. This part of the boiler was afterwards found fifty yards distant, and some of the bricks and cotton waste from the factory were found at upwards of 100 yards distant. The boiler-end, in its course, struck the tall chimney of the factory, and caused it unfortunately to fall over upon the nearest cottages, almost wholly destroying two of them, and killing one of the occupants, Mary Newton, who was at the time preparing her husband's dinner in the kitchen. She was assisted out of the cottage alive, but died within an hour afterwards, from bruises and scalds. Her son, a boy about eleven years old, was about fifteen yards from the door, having on his back the youngest child, sixteen months old. Both of them were scalded. The child. Sarah Ann Newton, was also struck on the nose by a brick, and severely wounded. The little sufferer died very shortly afterwards. Mrs. Wright, aneighbour, was in Mrs Newton's house, and also sustained a severe and dangerous blow on the forehead. James Howarth, the enginetenter, was in the fireplace when the boiler exploded, and it went over his head, but he was knocked down by the brick-work, and received such severe injuries on the spine and other parts of the body that his recovery is not expected. John Gartside, who was working at a wheel in the factory, was struck with a brick and so severely hurt that he is not likely to recover. The explosion destroyed about 300 square feet of masonry at the side of the building where the boiler stood, but the machinery has not suffered much damage. Seven men belonging to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers were in this part of the mill, inspecting the shafting, vith a view to taking the place for a machine shop, but received no injury, though one lost his hat, and another got his foot fast in the flooring a short time through the explosion. Three of the cottages had their doors and windows broken, in addition to two being destroyed, The boiler had only been put down twelve months, but was an old one patched up. The stays inside were strong and well bolted apparently, and one has torn the rivets from the end of the boiler before giving way.

A HORRIBLE case of self-mutilation occurred in a classical school near Windsor. It appears that on Saturday last, one of the scholars, aged eleven years, failed in the task expected of him, and was ordered by his tutor to make himself perfect. The youth obstinately refused, and in a fit of passion deliberately sharpened his penknife and cut a piece, an inch in length, off his tongue! The youth is going on satisfactorily, and is enabled to articulate so as to be un-

FATAL ACCIDENT AT LEEDS .- On Monday evening Mr. Tilgey, a retired marble mason and contractor, residing at York, was killed at Leeds. The deceased had for some days been on a visit to his son, the Leeds borough surveyor, and on Monday night was returning with him from the country to Leeds in a phaeton. In Quarry Hill the horse became unmanageable, and started off at full speed down the hill, and on arriving at a turn in the road, opposite Mabgate, the horse swerved, and was thrown down by the locking of the gig wheel. Both the deceased and his son were thrown out with great violence, Mr. Tilney, sen., being killed on the spot by the fracture of his skull, and the son so seriously injured about the head, that but faint hopes of his recovery are entertained.

CONVENT AT LEEDS .- We are informed (says the "Leeds Mercury") that one of the strictest kinds of convents is about to be established. It is said that Lady Harris, willow of the late Sir William Harris, Envoy to Abyssinia, has recently become a Roman Catholle in Edinburgh, under the influence of the Jesuits, and that she has made over all her property, and the beautiful estate of Sea Cliff, Haddingtonshire, to the Jesuits. It is understood that this lady, after performing a noviciate at an austere convent in Grenoble, France, is to found a similar institution in Leeds. Lady Harris is niece to Colonel Outram, so distinguished a British resident in Scinde.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE. -On Saturday night last Mr. John Roe Knights, aged eighteen years, son of Mr. William Knights, corn merchant, of Grundisburgh, came to his death under very melancholy circumstances. It appears that some three years since the deceased was thrown by a spirited horse, by which accident he sustained injuries that at times affected his brain. On Saturday night being on a visit to this town, he spent the evening at the Ipswich Arms, on the Cornhill. He had previously provided himself with eight grains of strychnine, on the plea that he wanted to destroy a favourite dog. After he had retired to rest he aroused the family, who found him to be in a very alarming condition. Medical assistance was at once procured, but in two hours' time the unfortunate young man expired. The inquest was held on Tuesday, when the following verdict was returned—" That the deceased destroyed himself by taking strychnine, being at the time in a state of unsound mind."

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Monday last, William Hughes was brought before the magistrates, charged with having cut the throat of John Eccles, a collier, of Oswaldtwisle. The evidence showed that the prisoner went into the Wheatsheaf public-house, asked for a "few coppers," and then, because the company refused to give him any, he com-

Englishman ought to be beheaded. He then sat down near to Eccles, pouring upon him a considerable amount of abuse. Whilst he was doing so, he kept approaching nearer to the prosecutor, and when the latter was holding his head down, he seized him by the neck and out his throat with an old razor. The prisoner, in his defence, said he had no recollection whatever of the murderous attack, as he had been drinking during the day (the 14th) with a number of moulders, and had got intuxicated. He believed he was begging to obtain a few coppers for the next day (Sunday). Mr. Eccles, the senior magistrate, said that drunkenness was no excuse for crime in this country, and the case against him having been clearly proved, the bench were compelled to commit him to take his trial at the next Liver-

FIRE AT OXFORD .- A fire was discovered on Sunday night in the ancient church of St. Peter-in-the-East. which, but for the timely alarm given by some students of Queen's College, whose rooms look out on the church, would have speedily become a prey to the devastating flames. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the overheating of some new apparatus for the warming of the church. Fortunately the damage is confined to the destruc-

A DRUNKARD'S END .- On Saturday last an inquest was held upon the body of a poor man, named Ellis Mickleburgh, who whilst walking to Yarmouth, and apparently in a state of intoxication, fell under the wheel of the Lowestoft omnibus, but he was rescued by a man riding behind, and went on his way; subsequently, however, the omnibus overtook him on the road, and singular to relate, he again staggered, and fell from the side of the road between the horses, and the wheels of the omnibus this time passed over him, and, before the driver could pull up, he was killed. Verdict-"Accidental Death"; no blame attached to the driver.

A COMMON ON FIRE, -Between twenty and thirty acres of furze was on fire near Hythe, in Hants, on Tuesday night. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The fire illumined the sky for miles round.

THE BANBURY MURDER. The only wanting link in the chain of evidence bringing home the murder of his uncle to the prisoner Kalabergo has just been supplied. The pistol with which it is believed the murder was committed has been found with a great coat in a ditch, about 400 yards from the spot. A Mr. Watkins, who sold a pistol to the prisoner about a month before the murder identified the pistol as the one he sold to him; four witnesses identified the great coat as having belonged to the late Mr. Kalabergo. The trial of the prisoner is to take place at Oxfordshire assizes next week.

MISCHIEVOUS HOAX, AND UNJUST ASSAULT BY POLICEMEN. -The Liverpool watch committee are engaged in investigating the circumstances under which an audience, assembled in the Catholic chapel of the Holy Great Cross, Crosshallstreet, to hear a lecture from the Rev. Dr. Cahill, on Monday evening, were very unjustifiably attacked, and many of the congregation severely injured. The facts appear to be these. During the lecture, some mischievously-disposed party entered the place and called out that a beam was breaking; about the same time, the police state that they were informed a number of Orangemen had entered the chapel, and that their presence was immediately required to quell a serious riot. It is well known that the authorities of Liverpool have at all times the greatest difficulty in suppressing tumults between the Catholic and Orange portions of the population, whenever collisions unfortunately occur; and a strong force of police was soon mustered on this occasion, who proceeded at once to the supposed scene of conflict. Here they found the people rushing out of the chapel pell-mell, under the panic caused by the alarm of the broken beam, and who, on their arrival outside the doors, were furiously attacked by the police. One poor woman had her arm broken, and many are confined to their homes by the injuries received.

Inundation of a Coal Pir.—Seven Lives Lost.—The melancholy catalogue of disasters resulting from the late heavy rains in the northern counties has been augmented by the occurrence of a flood in a coal-pit, near Rochdale. which seven persons are supposed to have perished. The scene of this calamity is the Chadwick Hall Colliery, at Birtly-cum-Bamford, between Rochdale and Bury. The colliery belongs to Messrs. Roscoe and Lord, and the pit in which the fatality took place has been worked for about four years. During the recent wet weather the water in the old mines has accumulated to such an extent that on the 18th inst. it suddenly burst through into the main drift of Messrs. Roscoe and Lord's mine whilst the colliers were at work. Two of the colliers being near the shaft, and hearing the noise of the rushing water, with great difficulty succeeded in reaching the cage, and were wound up in safety. Two other men and two boys who were in the upper part of the mine, retreated along the driftway, from which they were unable to escape in time, and were rapidly pursued by the rising water. On reaching the top of the drift way their further progress was prevented, and they were compelled to watch in agonising suspense the gradual approach of the water to within a few inches of the place where they stood, awaiting the doom which appeared inevitable. After remaining in this perilous situation upwards of six hours they were enabled to escape, through the subsiding of the water. There were still five boys and three men in the mine, for whose fate the most fearful appreheusions were excited. The lifeless bodies of Robert Shep. herd and Samuel Wolstenholme were recovered on the following day. The former was thirty years of age, and has left a widow and four children. His body was much cut and bruised. Wolstenholme was a boy, sixteen years of age. The names of the others are Benjamin Shepherd aged twelve (son of Robert Shepherd): W. Gates, thirty; T. Lees, thirty (both married men with families); and three brothers, Minny Howarth, eighteen; Robert, fourteen; and Noah, sixteen; sons of a farmer in the neighbourhood. Another man, whose name we do not know, was taken out alive on the following day, but five of the above persons have yet to be accounted for.

Scotland.

GLASGOW.—It is a singular coincidence that the news of the resignation of the ministry on Saturday should have reached Glasgow on exactly the same day twelvemouth that their previous resignation was announced. On Saturday, the 22nd February, last year, the ministers resigned, and on the same day, this year, a similar fate has befallen them. Novel Application .- The hours of six in the morning and ten in the evening are regularly rung from the spire of St. Peter's Church, Dundee, by a chime of bells, produced by the application of water-power to a complicated piece

ARRAN. - ANOTHER ACCIDENT FROM NAPHTHA. - A fatal accident lately happened at Brodick, in the house of Mr. John Fullarton, boot and shoe maker. His workmen during the winter nights had been using naphths, or wood spirit, in place of oil, in the lamps. One evening lately, one of the men went to fill a bottle of naphtha out of a jar, taking with him Mr. Fullarton's little boy to hold a candle. While he was filling the bottle, the naphtha was allowed to communicate with the light, and immediately taking fire, exploded with a loud noise, threw the boy down stairs enveloped in flames, and set the house on fire. The boy's clothes, impregnated with the naphtha, were all in flames, which were extinguished by wrapping him in a blanket Medical aid was instantly procured for the two sufferers. The poor child was so severely wounded that he did not long survive. He sank in death about fourteen hours after the accident happened.

THE ALLEGED "DIGGINGS" IN SKYE,-We have been favoured with the sight of a few specimens of the Skye gold, from which we find that our northern friends are unnappily labouring under a sad delusion. The mental approximates to the colour of gold, and has a clear bright glitter; but so have the metallic diamonds that sparkle in the sunbeams on our housestops, and which are at least of equal value with the produce of our Celtic California .-Aberdeen Herald.

THE FIFESHIRE MURDER.—From a communication received on Sunday by the authorities from the police superintendent at Cupar, we learn that the murderers of the old woman, Margaret Maxwell, who was deprived of life in such a barbarous manner a few days ago, have been apprehended. The watch which was stolen from the house by the wretches has at the same time been recovered. There are three parties implicated in the murder, but the names have not reached us. - North British Mail. DISTRESSING ACCIDENT. - Two MEN KILLED .- On Tuesday

afternoon a very distressing accident, by which two masons were killed, and a third so severely injured that scarcely any hopes are entertained of his recovery, occurred at a new building in the course of erection in Bath-street. It appears that the tenement was so far advanced as to be about ready for roofing. The unfortunate men, the time of the occurrence being about the dinner hour, were seated on a scaffolding in the fourth story, taking their mid-day repast together, when, without any warning, the back gable, on the top, of which the scaffolding was erected, suddenly gave way, and fell with a dreadful crash, carrying the men along with it, and burying them in the ruins. One of the men, named Connal, was first got out, but quite dead; another, named Forysth, was also speedily extricated, but only lived for a few minutes. The third, whose name is Macbeth, was dreadfully bruised and cut about the head and body, but being in life was removed to the Royal Infirmary, though with little hope of recovery. The only reason assigned by competent parties for the melancholy and unlooked for event is the insecurity of the foundation on which the house had been erected. Connal, we regret to learn, was a married man, but we have not heard whether he has left any family. Forsyth was unmarried .- Glasgow Paper.

TRANSPORT SHIPS.—The following important notice to shipowners and others respecting the hoisting of the Union Jack on board of vessels engaged as transports, for the conveyance of troops, convicts, stores, and amunition by government, and ordered to be surveyed previous to taking in their freight has been, issued by order of the Board of Admiralty, and was put up on Tuesday at Lloyd's, the Royal Exchange, and the Custom House:-" Great inconvenience having occurred to her Majesty's service from the frequent and of late increasing neglect to hoist and keep flying an Union Jack on board vessels entered for survey for freight of government stores, troops, convicts, ammunition, &c., as required by the 8th article of the regulations (issued from the Storekeeper's General Department of the Royal Navy, Somerset-house, on the 11th of March, 1851), all brokers and owners of ships hereafter ordered for survey, are hereby cautioned, that unless a strict and particular attention is paid to the observance of this rule in future, the Lords Commissioners of the Board of Admiralty will reserve to themselves the power of rejecting the ships altogether." The above will be most rigidly en-

forced.

Ireland.

THE "CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY."-It appears to be generally understood here that the English government has long since notified to the Court of Rome that, in the event of the Cullen project being fully realised, and funds being actually subscribed towards the building of the university and the future endowment of its professors, the projectors of the scheme will find too late that a vast expenditure of both time and money has been to all intents thrown away. In plain terms, no charter will be granted, no degrees will be recognised by the state, and fifty Synods of Thurles not withstanding, the Queen's Colleges will be maintained in opposition to all the factious influences which may be brought to bear against them.

REFORM IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY.—All the officials connected with the Irish courts of equity have been for some days busily engaged in making out returns connected with the working of their several departments, and which are to be laid before government with all possible despatch. It is now almost certain that the reform besom will be extensively applied towards lessening the labours of the Court of Chancory, and conferring the inestimable boon of speedy and cheap justice upon the public at large.

THE LATE SPECIAL COMMISSION.—The attorney who acted for the prisoners in the recent trial for the murder of Mr. Bateson, at the special commission, has written a letter to the "Freeman's Journal," to contradict the statement made by Lord Glengall in the House of Lords that only three of the jurors were for an acquittal. Mr. M' Mahon, the attorney, states distinctly that on the first trial there were nine jurors for acquitting the prisoner, and on the second trial

THE LATE MR. SHIEL .- The remains of the late Right Hon, Richard Lalor Shiel arrived in Dublin on Saturday night, and were deposited in the Jesuits' Church of St. Francis Xavier, where Archbishop Murray and other Roman Catholic prelates are to preside at solemn obsequies for the deceased. The removal of the remains to Tipperary will then take place in a private manner.

EVICTIONS .- 460 persons were evicted last week on the estates of Lord Gort, lately sold in the Encumbered Estates

MURDER IN LIMERICE. - The Lord Lieutenant has offered reward of £100 for the conviction of the person or persons concerned in the murder of a man named Cleary, which was perpetrated near Askeaton on Thursday night week. The deceased was land-bailiff to Edward Davenport, Esq. He had collected about £12 in rents that day, and when last seen he had a loaded pistol for his protection. His dead body was found with a gun or pistol shot wound through the heart. His pistol was found in his pocket, but discharged, and the money was gone.

The Limerick, Westmeath, Kerry, Tipperary, and King' County papers, received to-day, contain reports of agrarian outrages of the ordinary character-viz., grievous outrages on persons, incendiary fires, threatening notices, and firing at individuals.

Mr. Thomas Brereton, resident magistrate, Tuam, is summoned for the 4th March, to the petty sessions, by his brother magistrates, for assault upon Patrick Lowry in the streets, and who swore that he called him one of the M'Hale's dogs! Bridget Barnes, who had a cut over her right temple, swore informations against the Rev. Mr. Weldon, Protestant curate of Tuam, for knocking her down

THE LATE MINISTRY .- It would be hard to conceive a more singular exhibition of national levity of character than that displayed at this moment, or the joy with which the Irish "liberals" are prepared to rush into the arms of the Tories. A coercive and violent Anti-Catholic Ministry is threatened; Reform is knocked on the head, and the men who are already pledged to lay violent hands on trial by jury in Ireland are expected back; but anything for a change seems to be welcome. The "brigade" members who were denounced for their tergiversation on Lord Naas's motion have received full absolution on the strength of their "good behaviour." The "Freeman" shouts in triumph that the hour of retribution has arrived. Lord Castlereagh has addressed the electors of Down in explanation of his intention to retire from the representa-

tion of the r county. The Spring circuits commenced on Tuesday with the assizes of the town of Drogheda. Neither in the judge's charge to the grand jury nor in the cases tried was there anything of the slightest general interest. With the exception of the agrarian outrages in a few of the counties, the calendars to be disposed of at the present assizes

throughout Ireland exhibit few cases that will excite public

THE RUSSELL MINISTRY .- The "Cork Examiner"-once upon a time a champion of the men who formed the late government—thus speaks of their downfall :- "And so their career of cruelty, neglect, and imposture -of daring promise, and bare-faced lying—is now at an end: and, save the disappointed place-hunter, whose all was embarked in their existence, there is not a human being who does not feel elated at their destruction. Better, any day, to have a bold, open foe, than a false friend. For our part, we look upon the change as most salutary for this country; for Whiggery was degrading and debasing it to the profoundess depths of rottenness and slavery."

STATE PROSECUTION .- The grand jury of Louth found true bills for a seditious libel against Mr. Cartan, pro-prietor of the "Dundalk Democrat." On the motion of counsel for the crown, the trial was fixed to take place in the Queen's Bench next term.

Serious Illness of Archbishop Murray .- There are few men, be their creed what it may, who will not hear with regret that Archbishop Murray, the old and zealous upholder of toleration and enlightenment, now lies almost hopelessly ill. This venerable prelate has been seized with a fit resembling paralysis, and his extreme age eighty-three, precludes all hope of ultimate recovery.

ARMY EQUIPMENT.—The "Banner of Ulster," a careful collator of military information, states that the eight Highland regiment-five wearing the kilt, and three the

trews-are to be armed and equipped as rifle corps, with the green jacket and tartan trowsers; consequently, the kilt, the last remnant of a barbaric age, which has been long doomed, is to be sent to the right-about. LORD CLARENDON'S DEPARTURE.-The mail steamer Eblana arrived in Kingstown on Tuesday evening on special service, for the purpose of receiving on board his Excel-lency, the Earl of Clarendon. No day is yet named for the

departure of the late Viceroy.

DANGEROUS CONDITION OF SHEERNESS .- Appalling as is the catastrophe that occurred at Holmfirth, one of a much more fearful nature threatens the town of Sheerness, and to which that will bear but a faint comparison, where, in the event of an inundation, thousands are likely to meet with a watery grave, as well as hundreds of thousands pounds worth of property destroyed, belonging to government as well as private individuals. This our readers will be best able to judge when considering the following particulars; and, should it meet the eye of those who command an influence, doubtless it will obtain theattention the case demands :- Sheerness lies about eight feet below high water mark at the time of spring tide, and some parts more than ten feet. There are about 2,500 inhabitants in Blue Town, and about 5,000 in Mile Town; the houses are built lightly, and principally of wood, so that in the event of the water coming in with any velocity, it is likely to carry the houses before it and bury the inmates in their ruins, with no prospect of escape, besides drowning the immense quantity of sheep and cattle on the marshes. Persons who visit Sheerness, and make their observations at the time of high water, will discover that the tide rises to within a foot of the top of the stonework of the dockvard and the beachwall, and should the wind blow strong from the north west, they will see it frequently splash over the wall; and what happens to other places may happen to Sheernessnamely, a two-feet rise of tide above the usual height. The consequence would be a calamity not to be described or equalled in the annals of history, upon which the sensible inhabitant cannot reflect without shuddering for his own safety, especially when considering that it would extend for nearly two miles round the town, thus giving little room for retreat. Only picture the two towns of Mile Town and Blue Town, with together upwards of 7,000 inhabitants, after quietly resting at night, thankful at being preserved from the storm that rages at sea, the shrill whistle of whose wind they only hear, when of a sudden, as of the thundering voice of the Holmfirth waters, yet with unstayed progress and equal fury, they are at once awoke and swert away, on land, by the fury of the element that surrounded them, and from the influence of which they vainly considered themselves secure. Yet should the tide rise but two feet above the usual height, this would be an inevitable consequence. That the sea walls are weak, and require strengthening with good stonework instead of mud, is evident, and being raised three feet higher at least, to render the towns and dockyard safe from such an occurrence; at the same time it would provide employment for many .- United Service Gazette.

Mr. Justice Patteson .- It is confidently stated in legal s, and apparently with good authority, that Sir John Patteson, who has just retired from a judgeship in the Court of Queen's Bench, will be placed at the head of a permanent body of legal gentlemen, who will be appointed to superintend and digest for parliament and the country the vast mass of statutes which has received legislative sanction, and which is greatly increased every succeeding session.—Sunday Paper.

Wet nursing, always surrounded with many dangers, and expensive withal, has been superseded by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food. We cite three out of 50,000 testimonials:—'No. 50,034.— Grammar School, Stevenage, Dec. 16, 1850.—Gentlemen, we have used your delicious food for four months, and found it admirably adapted for infants. Our baby has never once had disordered bowels since taking it. We had a nurse for her for the first six months, but her bowels was constantly out of order. Had we known of your food before, we should have saved the heavy expense of the of your food before, we should have saved the heavy expense of the wet nurse, and our child would have been more healthy.—R. Ambler,' Cure, No. 2,740. I consider you a blessing to society at large. My little boy cries.tor a saucer of your food every morning.—Walter Keating, 2. Manning.place, Five Oaks, Jersey.' 'Tostimonial, No. 4,876.—21, Queen's-terrace. Bayswater, London, 22nd November, 1849.—Mr Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co, to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreeing so well with his infant.' (This infant was six days old when it commenced living on the Revalenta).—'Testimonial, No. 2,142.—Catherine-etreet, Frome, Somerset, Dec. 16th, 1848. Sir,—I have given your Revalenta Arabica Food to my little girl, who is I have given your Revalenta Arabica Food to my little girl, who is of a delicate constitution, and I find it does her much good, &c.,-H. Clark.'-Caution.-The name of Mesers. Du Barry's invaluable food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated, that invalids cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. Pu Barry's address, 127, New Bond-street, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by Ervalenta, Real Ravalenta, 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 havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or refant.—See Advertisement in our (to-day's) columns.

Assize Intelligence.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—William Palmer, 22, was indicted for having, on the 18th of January last, feloniously cut, stabbed, and wounded John Cross, with intent to kill the spheared from the evidence that kill CARLISLE. cut, stabbed, and wounded John Cross, with intent to kill and murder him. It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor and the prisoner had been drinking together, and that on the prisoner proposing as a toast "the prosecutor of Ireland and Scotland, and the downfall of Prosecutor would not drink, a quarrel and a land," which prosecutor would not drink, a quarrel and a comhatants were separated, and some land," which prosecutor would not drive, a quarrel and a fight ensued. The combatants were separated, and some hours after, the prisoner saw the prosecutor and stabled him twice in the side. The prosecutor recovered after three weeks illness. The prisoner was found Guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned one year, with hard labour.

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—Sarah Sharp was indicted for having stolen, on the 12th of January last, a quantity of patchwork and trinkets, the property of Mrs. Robinson, her patenwork and trimnous, who properly is a sentenced, her mistress. The prisoner was found Guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with bard labour.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The February general sessions was held on Monday by adjournment from Clerkenwell, at Westminster. ROBBERY BY A SHOPMAN.—John Garret, aged 22, was indicted for steeling two halfcrowns, the moneys of Peter Squire, his master.—The prosecutor in this case was a chemist and druggist, of 277, Oxford-street. The prisoner was one of the assistants in the shop, and had been employed by him for six months, and had given great satis. faction, and came with a good character from his previous employer, Mr. White, of Piccadilly. In consequence of information received from Boyce, another young man in the shop, the prosecutor, about 10 o'clock on the night of the 31st of January, caused some money to be put in the till, among which were four marked halfcrowns, and went out. About a quarter of an hour afterwards Boyce missed one halfcrown, and ten minutes after that another. The prosecutor returned to his shop about eleven, and made the prisoner turn out his pockets, when one marked halfcrown was found in his waistcoat and another in his trowsers pocket.—The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy.—The sentence of the Court was six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ROBBING A PALACE.—Edward Lawson, 32, was charged with stealing seven pieces of plate glass, value £5, the property of her Majesty.—The prisoner was a chimney. sweeper employed to sweep the chimneys in Kensington Palace, and the glass was the part of some mirrors in the old ball-room. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and the Court sentenced him to six months' imprisonment and heri labour.

ROBBERY AT THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. - Robert Wells was indicted for stealing three carpets, value £11, the property of John Gregory Crace, his master .- Mr. Pariy appeared for the defence .- It appeared that Mr. Crace was a decorator, residing at 14, Wigmore-street, and the carpets in question were some supplied to the Houses of Parliament by him. The prisoner was employed there to assist Mr. Crace's upholsterers. Mr. Crace's foreman (Mr. Taylor) went into the Trainbearer's room in the Houses of Parliament hetween twelve and one on the 31st of January, and saw the prisoner folding up one of the carpets in a wrapper. When the prisoner saw him he dragged the wrapper from underneath the carpet and said, "The wrapper belongs to me." He then left the room, and Mr. Taylor went to where there were some more carpets, and found a red one (the fellow to the other) gone. On the prisoner's lodgings being searched by the constable who apprehended him the red missing carpet was found, and also a green one, which was subsequently found to be missing from another part of the house .- The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and the Court sentenced him to six months' imprisonment and hard labour.

Robbing and Receiving,-John Cox and John Leden were charged with stealing three iron bars and a flat iron plate, the property of Richard Anderson, and Federick Garrett, (who surrendered to take his trial) was charged with receiving them .- John Cox pleaded Guilty .- It appeared from the evidence that Cox and Leden were distinctly seen to take the articles in question from Mr. Anderson's brickfield, in Kensington, the night of the 26th of January, and take them to Garrett, who is a marine store dealer, living about 200 yards off. The boy who saw this went home and told his father, who, accompanied by him and police-constable 80 T, went to the shop and saw the bars there. Garrett said that he had bought them of a man named John Smith, who told him he lived at No. 19, Earl-street; and in a conversation with the constable he made an admission that he knew they came from the brickfield. After this police-constable Miller, 46 T, went with a search-warrant to the shop, Garrett denied, at first, that he had any more bars, but on Miller's producing his warrant said if there were any he knew nothing about them. Miller then searched, and found in the cellar three more firebars and a crowbar, covered over with old sacking, all of which were identified as the prosecutor's property. The crowbar had been missing for about two months. Policeman 80 T also stated that he had been on that beat five years, and Garrett had kept a shop all that time, but he had never been accused of anything of this sort before. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty. Leden and Cox were sentenced to four months' imprisonment and hard labour, and Garrett to eighteen months' imprisonment and hard labour.

FALLACIES OF POLITICAL ECONOMISTS.

(From the Manchester Courier.) On Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., a lecture was delivered in the People's Institute, Heyrod-street, on the fallacies of Political Economists, by Mr. Kydd, of London. There was a numerous audience, consisting exclusively of working men.

The lecturer stated that in the economy of society there were certain great natural laws, the first of which he would call the law of natural dependence. All men were naturally dependent on the soil. Labour and land were the only sources of wealth. Labour was an exercise of man's power for purposes of utility; land was the raw material from which all that was called property and wealth was made. It therefore followed that all the wealth of a state came out of the land. The vast city of Manchester was merely agricultural produce, fashioned and shaped into its present appearance. It was made up of stone and brick and of living human beings, all of whom were dependent upon the soil. If this law of natural dependence was true, it followed that the more efficiently the resources of a country were cultivated the more rich would that country become, and the more independent and happy would be the people He asserted that agriculture was the groundwork of all national greatness, and in proof of his assertion quoted extracts from the works of Abbe Fleury, of Adam Smith, and Benjamin Franklin. He also showed that Bacon dated the declining age of a state with the ascendancy of mechanical arts and merchandise. The law, then, of the natural dependence of all men he held to be of primary consideration. He proceeded to show the relations of England as a state considered by that law. He thought the tendency which existed of our population crowding to large cities ought to be guarded against rather than encouraged. In the year 1811 the population of Great Britain amounted to 12,590,303 persons, of whom 4,408,880 were dependent on agriculture, and 8,187,923 upon other sources of income. In 1841 the population of Great Britain was 18,844,434 persons, of whom 4,145,775 were said to be dependent on agriculture, and 14,698,659 upon other sources of income, showing a decrease in the number employed in agriculture in 1841, as compa ed with 1811, of 263,105 persons. The last census taken last year, showed that in the purely agricultural distance of the tricts there was a tendency even towards a decrease of the population. The modern Political Economist asserted that England was chiefly dependent on trade and manufactures, and that it was an advantage to have Free Trade with all the world to find a market for our produce. But it was a fact that the inhabitants of agricultural districts had been driven out of those districts, and forced into our great cities to compete against each other. He, with all respect to our modern Political Economists, contended that Eng land would have been a greater nation if the mass of her people born between the years 1811 and 1851 had found employment in cultivating the land rather than com against each other for leave to toil. Mr. Kydd then showed the great advantage of the people being employed in agriculture rather than manufactures. All men, he said, were mutually dependent on each other, and there was no such thing as free action. The people of Manchester were told that they were now in a prosperous condition, whereas, with all their prosperity, pauperism and crime had great! increased. We had from five to six millions of acres of land in England which were uncultivated, and if that were the case, and we had one man out of work and willing to work, every quarter of wheat that we imported from abroad was a national loss, and not a national gain. The argument of the modern Political Economists was, "money, money, money; but he contended that the first grand requisite for a people was full, profitable, and regular employment. We required in this We required in this country a law of regulation, and Mr. Kydd illustrated this point by the present dispute between the engineers and the country and the present dispute between the engineers and their employers. He said that the demands of the forman mands of the former struck at the very root of the Free Trade principle. The Amalgamated Engineers contended that unlimited free action was a mistake, but if they believed they were Free Traders when they asked for regulations, they did not understand the meaning of the principle. They were advocating for a regulation and an adjustment between supply and demand. He declared that if the majority of the people were not employed in cultivating the land, no scheme of association would ever save them from misery and wretchedness. He objected to unlimited free competition, and to that kind of fraternity that starved and Englishman at home because he produced too much. advocated also the employment of the Irish on their one soil, and concluded by demonstrating that we could not have characteristics

have cheapness without low wages, proving his arguments by the writings of M'Culloch, John Stuart Mill, and others.

The lecture of the control of the contr

The lecture was followed by a short discussion on the

topics adduced by Mr. Kydd.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

M. Bocher has been arrested. The following official note has been communicated on this subject to the 'Constitutionnel:- One of the administrators of the property of the Orleans family, an ex-duputy of the parliamentary coalition, who had been present on the 2nd December at the sitting at the Mairie of the 10th arrondissement. and whom the generosity of the Prince President had ordered to be set at liberty, M. Bocher, was arrested on Thursday when in the act of disseminating seditions publications. For some time back the police have been seizing on packages containing thousands of similar publications, and they were aware that they were printed at London, introduced claudestinely into Paris, and thence distributed in the

capital and provinces, where they were addressed to several members of the clergy, of the magistracy, bar, officers of the army, as well as to high functionaries in the administration. It was supposed that it was subaltern agents who carried on such manœuvres, and no one imagined that one of the administrators of the house of Orleans would condescend to exercise such a propagandism in person. We regret to be obliged to say that every kind of doubt appears removed on the point, and that M. Bocher really occupied in his plot the double office of organiser and agent. The vigilance of the administration led to the failure of this attempt. M. Bocher is d-tained at the Conciergerie.' The document in question is the opinion of six of the most eminent statesmen and lawyers in France upon the legal validity of the spoliatory decree of January 22. M. Bocher, not having been permitted by the government to publish this important paper, the only resource which remained to him was to distribute the copies printed for private circulation. His conduct in undertaking this task in his own person, instead of employing subordinate agents, instead of meriting the offensive charges conveyed in theofficial note, is deserving of all approbation, as M. Bocher too correctly diriped the danger attached to such a service, and for this reason was unwilling to expose his inferiors to the risk. The note betrays that hatred and suspicion of the House of Orleans which has betrayed the President into his greatest blunder, the confiscation decree, and which still inspires unpopular measures of persecution. M. de Montalivet, who is confined to bed with the gout, has received orders to quit France without delay. It is reported that some portmanteaus, with double bottoms, containing publications printed in England, and emanating from leading personages of the Orleans party, having been detected by the customhouse at Calais, have prompted these severe proceedings against the ex-administrator of the property of the Orleans. The 'Patrie' states that besides M. Bocher, three other persons have been arrested, and are being prosecuted as accomplices in the same acts. He is ordered for trial before the ordinary tribunals on the charge of 'hawking and distributing seditious printed documents without the name of a printer, and unstamped.' The other three persons arrested are employees in the service of a parcels delivery company. They are to be tried as accomplices.

Divisions are talked of more than ever between the President and General de St. Arnaud. It is even said that the latter has been pressed to resign, if he still refuses to sign the dismissal of sixty officers accused of favouring the Orieans party. But he declines to give up either his resolution or his post.

On the 24th, the anniversary of the revolution, there was no notice taken of this matter. Indeed, under the auspices of M. de Morny the favourite device of the republic was carefully obliterated from the front of all public buildings; and M. de Persigny followed up the blow dealt at the symbols of the revolution by proscribing the celebration of its anniversary. Last year, on this day, six thousand republicans walked in orderly procession to lay their votive wreaths at the foot of the column of the Bastile. This year, perhaps, six thousand republicans are crossing the seas tovarious penal colonies in Africa and South America.

A correspondent says :- 'At this hour the Boulevards are througed with an immense stream of carriages and people, dotted here and there with the rag-fair frippery of the Carnival, and sending up a dissonant hubbub of conflicting sounds from earthenware trumpets, mixed with the roar of wheels. Such are the pastimes of the multitude; while their betters, equally oblivious of politics, seem more intent on discussing truffled turkeys than the decrees of the 'Moniteur.' Meanwhile all official dignitaries are striving, each after their degree, to comply with the injunctions issued from head-quarters by giving balls and dinner parties, and thus atoning in some small measure to the mortified shopkeepers for the rigorous parsimony systematically adopted by the opposition.

The elections excite the least possible interest. The newest incident of importance on this subject is the following announcement of the 'Patrie':- 'The candidateship of several ex-representatives now under banishment has been spoken of. It is stated that the necessary arrangements are about to be taken to put an end to such a state of things, which is in direct opposition to the measures of public safety which have been adopted by the chief of the

A terrible event took place during the week in the Rue Richelieu, Pavis. A young man of good family, M.E. Chauvreulx, the son of a merchant of Elbeuf, was shot dead by the sentinel on duty opposite the Bibliotheque Royale. There are two versions of the story. One is, that the young gentleman, with three of his friends, were returning home from a ball, and passing by the sentinel they addressed some insulting remark to him, such as thoughtless young men will do when they have taken too much wine. He called out to them 'Passez au large.' They went on towards the Boulevard, but a few moments afterwards one of them left his companions and turned back towards the sentinel. It was about five o'clock in the morning, and very dark. The soldier, seeing one of the men who had insulted him coming back again, fancied that he was going to molest him at his post. He called out Go back, and, not being obeyed, fired. The guard, alarmed by the noise of the report, rushed into the street, raised the body of the unfortunate young man, and carried him to the guard-house, where he died in a few minutes. According to another account (which has since proved to be true) M. Chauvreulx was not one of the party that had insulted the soldier; but he happened to be turning into the Rue Richelieu from the Arcade Colhert at the moment that they went by in an opposite direction, and in the darkness the soldier mistook him. It is too true that sentinels in out of the way posts have lately been insulted, and even molested, and strict orders have consequently been given to soldiers on duty to use their arms in self-defence. But this event, occurring in one of the best quarters of Paris, has caused a most painful impression.

The father of the victim has written this letter to the ' Journal de Rouen':--

'SIR,-An afflicted family supplicates you to do justice to the memory of the poor child that it has so fatally lost. Several versions of the journals accuse him, in company with two of his comrades, of having provoked the sentinel. Nothing can be more false. The poor young man had just left one of his friends, who had brought him in a carriage as faras the end of the Rue Richelieu on the Boulevards. He was going home alone on foot when he was shot. The sympathy of all his fellow citizens, which he had acquired by his gentle disposition, is a sure guarantee of the moderation of his conduct under all circumstances. We feel confident that you will not refuse his unfortunate parents the insertion of a note restoring the truth of the facts.

LEON CHAUVREULX.

A general commanding a military division in the south, lately received orders to liberate some of the most notorious rouges in the prisons under his jurisdiction. He was so surprised at the contradiction implied in such orders to the announced policy of the government-its previous persecution of the Socialists and the violent denunciations of that party in its leading organs—that he could not helieve the iustructions serious. He, therefore, sent his aide-de-camp to Paris to explain to M. de Persigny in person that the men marked for liberation were red republicans of the most dangerous and seditious description. M. de Persigny is said to have replied, ' Never mind, they must be liberated.'

A communicated note in the 'Moniteur' directs that the eneral and special inspectors of police are to take rank, the former immediately after the bishops, and the latter immediately after the presidents of the Tribunals of Premiere Instance.

The 'London Illustrated News' was stopped at the railway stations on Monday; its circulation in France being

The prefect of the Isere has just issued a decree, forbidding any one, from the 26th to the 29th of the present month, from going through the villages and hamlets of any commune for the purpose of carrying on an anarchical propagandism by means of false news, calumnious reports or other fraudulent manœuvres. Any assemblage of people, or any public speaking or discussion in the neighbourhood of the electoral colleges, is also forbidden, under pain of the offender or offenders being immediately arrested. It is also prohibited for any persons to station themselves at the doors and force tickets bearing names on the electors.

The Prefect of Lyons has published an electioneering address, recommending the government candidates, and concluding in these words :- You will consider with me every candidature except the candidatures above mentioned as a defiance thrown down to government, and every citizen who may be either the object or the promoter of it as hostile to the government of Louis Napoleon.'

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.—Privy Councillor Niebuhr, son of the historian, is on a mission to London, partly in order to notify the satisfaction of the Prussian court at Lord Granville's appointment, partly in order to inquire into complaints raised that the Prossian ambassador at London, Chevalier Bunsen, 100 millions.

in consequence of his family connexious with English society, does not pursue Prussian interests with the desirable

At Dessau, a former deputy, M. Fiedler, who belonged to the suppressed free church, demanded to have a child christened by the clergyman of the established church. This was refused, unless he first formerly recanted his errors, and had his return to the church published from the pulpit. He replied that unless the clergyman made his appearance by a stated hour he would send for a Catholic priest. The clergyman waived his objections, and performed the ceremony. To such scorn of all religion does constraint and persecution lead!

Dr. Kellner's escape from the fortress at Cassel was effected by the help of a compositor named Zinn, who enlisted in the Guards; and did half a year's military service, merely to watch for an opportunity of liberating the doctor, whom he accompanied in his flight. The affair was managed with wonderful sagacity and holdness.

A political trial to which the high position and abilities of the accused have lent much interest took place on the 21st inst. in Berlin. Count Henry Arnim, a member of the first Prussian Chamber, a titular minister of state, formerly minister of foreign affairs, and who has also represented his King at the court of Versailles and in Belgium, was placed at the criminal bar, and accused of calumniating the government by his writings. Count Henry Arnim is a leader of the Liberal party. When M. Manteuffel went to Olmutz, in November, 1850, and there surrendered to Prince Sch. warzenberg every principle of policy which favourably distinguished Prussia from her despotic rival; when he gave up the Union, and accepted the detested Diet; when he abandoned Hesse-Cassel, and permitted Austrians to march to Hamburg-Henry Arnim published a pamphlet, called, The Policy of the counter-revolutions; two speeches, spoken and unspoken.' From this pamphlet were derived certain passages upon which were based the charge of exciting to hatred and contempt of the ministry.

An hour before the commencement of proceedings the court was crowded by an anxious auditory, and at nine o'clock Count Arnim appeared at the bar, wearing on his breast the royal decoration of the Iron Cross. With him was arraigned M. Bardebeben, formerly editor of the 'Constitutionelle,' who had reprinted in his journal a portion of the incriminated discourse. The first act of the King 8 Attorney General was to pray the Court that this important trial might be conducted with closed doors, pretending that in proving his case, namely the falsehood of M. Arnim's charges against the ministry, he should have to refer to diplomatic documents and acts not of a nature to be publicly exposed. This was strongly opposed by M. Ulfert, the advocate for the defence, who very properly observed that his client, who had been both a minister and a diplomatist. knew well what was due to official secresy, and was prepared on his part to observe the obligation; but he must insist upon meeting in public a charge which was publicly made, and the result of which could not be kept a secret. Notwithstanding, the Court decided that it would not be for the public edification to proceed with open doors, so the hall was cleared. M. Arnim had summoned, as witnesses to prove the truth of his assertions, M. Manteuffel, M. Ladenberg, and other ministers and officials, of whom, however, none attended, but Justice Councillor Geffert, President Kleist-Retzow, and Deputy Ohm. The Attorney-General went over the counts of the indictment, seeking to show that the accused had not acted with good faith, and concluded with demanding that Count Arnim might be imprisoned for six months, and M. Bardebeber for half that period. M. Arnim defended himself in an address of two hours' duration, and the Court proceeded to deliver its judgment. The remarks of the accused Count on the violation of the union treaty by M. Manteuffel were held not to be culpable since the treaty had really been abandoned, nor could he be condemned for stating that the ministry had changed its policy upon the demand of his despatches by the Austrian minister, since that demand was an established fact. It remained to consider whether Count Arnim was justified in asserting that M. Manteuffel, in his eagerness to surrender the policy of the government, had set out for Olmutz before being certain that Prince Schwarzenberg would come so far to meet him. This was declared to be an outrage of the dignity of a minister of state. The Court hereupon condemned the Count to pay a fine of 200 thalers, or be imprisoned four months, and M. Bardebeben to pay 100 thalers, or suffer two months' imprisonment. The substitution of a fine for the absolute imprisonment required by the prosecution, turns upon the fact that the Count was found guilty, not of the calumny imputed, but merely of offensive reference to the minister. This is the first time a minister of state has ever been arraigned in Prussia. An

appeal is spoken of. AUSTRIA.-The Vienna police are as active as ever, and an order has just been issued obliging all lodging-house keepers, although they may only let a single bed, to make known immediately the fact to the police, with every information about their tenant. In fact, there never was a time, not even during the most despotic period of the empire in France, when policemen intruded more perseveringly and vexatiously into the concerns of private life. The Chevalier Hulemann, Austrian Chargé d'Affairs at Washington, has received the knighthood of the Iron Crown, third class, for

his conduct in the late crisis. The 'Imperial Gazette' contains the sentence of Maria Viehweger, a cigar roller, to four months' imprisonment in irons and twenty stripes with rods for inciting her fellow-

labourers to strike for wages. ITALY.

ROME.—An order has lately been given to the Roman priests to baptise no more children with the name of Joseph, ' as there was reason to fear that the popular partiality for the name arose less from a peculiar reverence for the saint or patriarch, than from regard to the dreaded triumvir, Mazzini.

SPAIN. We have advices from Madrid of the 18th inst. On the preceding day the 'Clamor Publico,' 'Constitucional,' Nacional,' 'Novedades,' 'Opinion Publica,' 'Epoca,' and the 'Observador' were seized. The 'Gazette, continues to publish addresses of congratulation to the Queen on her recovery. A letter of the 18th gives an account of the procession of her Majesty to the church at Atocha. The Queen left the palace at half-past two, amidst salutes of artillery. On the whole line of the procession the houses were decorated, and the balconies filled with elegantly dressed persons. When the Queen's carriage appeared, there was a perfect shower of flowers thrown from the balconies. The acclamations of the populace were loud and universal, The Queen looked well, and appeared delighted with her enthusiastic reception. The most perfect order prevailed, and the Queen returned to the palace amidst the same demonstrations of joy and affection. At night the whole city was to be illuminated.

This morning, a priest, who was formerly chaplain to an artillery battalion, was sent into exile into Estremadura. His reverence has been kept closely guarded these four days, not in the public prison, but in a private room in the Homeoffice. His confinement has reference to the late attempt on the Queen. He was accompanied on his journey by two civil guards. A letter from Logrono mentions a murder committed by one priest upon another in the vestry of Brieves Church. A quarrel had taken place between them as to who should say the first mass. After a furious personal conflict, in which they struck one another with the sacred vases, one of them, who is noted for his ferocity, beat out the other s brains with a crucifix. The authorities have ordered an investigation which will bring to light facts showing into how low a state of immorality the Spanish priesthood is falling. Even the nuncio is said to have complained of the facility hitherto offered to taking orders, and stringent measures will be probably taken by the ecclesiastical authorities.

Bravo Murillo, the President of the Council of Ministers, is preparing laws upon entails, to augment the electoral census, and to make the office of senator hereditary. The functions of the deputies are to be diminished.

SWITZERLAND. The elections for the Canton of Tesino have resulted in the return of fifty-eight Conservative, and fifty-six democratic deputies. Disturbances are reported to have taken place at Lugano, but the statement is contradicted by the democratic journals. The papers of the canton of Vaud ssate that France has addressed three demands to-Switzerland, viz., one concerning the Jews of Bale Campagne, another on the refugees, and a third on the press, besides some observations on the state of Berne. The Federal commissioners at Geneva have desired the cantons on the French' frontier to send in lists of all the refugees residing there, and to report all new arrivals.

RUSSIA.

A letter from the Polish frontier, given in the 'Augsburg Gazette, bas the following upon Russian military movements :- 'According to our latest advices from Kalich and other parts of the kingdom of Poland, the Russian govern ment appears to doubt either in the stability of Louis Napoleon's power or the sincerity of his assurances, as military preparations are on every hand again urged forward with surprising activity and upon a large scale. The westward movement of troops has recommenced, and the munitions of war are produced and accumulated with great zeal. The officers believe that the summer will bring with it a campaign; and as the common soldiery believe absolutely that the Czar is the supreme and rightful disposer of events on earth, they only wait the word march with alacrity wherever their master may "bid them." TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople of the 7th inst. states that the government has just imposed a personal tax on every Turkish subject, without distinction of religion. The minimum is to amount to twenty plastres (5f. 40c.) a year, and it is thought that the whole amount will reach a sum of

Public Meetings.

THE NEW REFORM BILL.

A crowded meeting of the electors of Finsbury was held on Monday evening at the Music-hall in Store-street. Mr. T. S. Duncombe was voted to the chair, Mr. Wakley taking a seat by his side. Mr. Duncombe was always ready to attend to the wishes

of his constituents, by appearing at or presiding over their meetings when his health permitted him. It would ill become him to anticipate any decision or resolution the meeting might come to in reference to the subject which had called them together, but he thought that there could be no question of greater importance to a large constituency, such as Finsbury, than the representation of the people. Since the Reform Bill was published the meeting was well aware that a little incident had taken place in the House of Commons. (A laugh.) The bill and its authors were now defunct; they had been destroyed by their old colleague, Lord Palmerston. They had been dismissed from office and scattered merely upon a question of words He confessed his wish was that the noble lord's triumph had been gained on a better question. He wished that that triumph had been gained, not merely by rejecting the word 'local' and substituting that of "general," in reference to the militia, but on a motion for making the Reform Bill more popular. (Cheers.) That would have been a triumph worthy of a statesman like Lord Palmerston; but, as it was, it looked more like petty pique against his old c lleagues han any desire to promote the interests of the people. The Reform Bill was now shelved for this session of parliament at least. He was not able to say whether Lord John Russell would, on his individual responsibility. take up the question, but, at any rate, the noble lord had, in his speech to the llouse of Commons that evening, declared his intention to persist in the principles of Free Trade and the interests of the people in the amendment of the representative system. The new Reform Bill, thus shelved, contained nothing of much value, but it was worth a great deal in his eyes as an admission that that which he (Mr. Duncombe) had been struggling for during the last twenty years, viz., an amendment in the Reform Bill, was necessary, and that he was in the right. (Hear.) In 1839, he had moved an amendment on the address to the throne in favour of further reform; on the division, he was supported by eighty-six and opposed by 426 members. Upon another occasion, he had proposed to extend the benefits of the elective franchise as it existed in England to our fellow-subjects in Iroland. His motion was negatived by 299 noes against eighty-one ayes. What chance had his hon. colleague and himself of carrying any amendments against such majorities. No later ago than last July he had proposed that the payment of the house duty should confer the right to vote, but the ayes were only sixty and the noes 119. Though this had only happened in July last, and we were now in February, yet the people who had voted against him for fifteen years were now ready to bring in a bill for the amendment of the representative principle. That alone, combined with the speech from the throne, was a great admission. (Hear, hear.) The details of the bill he should have endeavoured to amend in committee. The proposition which he made last year respecting the house duty was contained in the bill. He found also the franchise cut down one half, so that boroughs like Manchester, with 12,000 electors, would receive 25,000. So far as that went, the bill was good. As the subject was one of great importance, he hoped the meeting would give it mature deliberation, and an impartial hearing to every speaker. (Loud cheers,) Mr. Moore, in proposing the first resolution contended that the proposed Reform Bill was totally inadequate to the just expectations and demands of the people. By the

additions it proposed the 23,000 electors of the Tower Hamlets and the 16,000 of Westminster would be swamped by the petty boroughs. The evils of bribery and corruption, drunkenness and intimidation, had increased, and six or seven of the boroughs had been clearly convicted of those practices. Take even the boroughs like Aylesbury, having more than 1,000 electors; and he would remind them of a case in which a rev. gentleman brought up voters to the poll so drunk that they could scarcely stand. Such evils as these all sensible men would wish to remedy, but the bill of Lord John Russell was calculated to increase them. The reduction to £5 was a delusion; it might add to the number of voters in some large towns, but in Finsbury he did not believe it would increase the constituency by twenty. However, the bill must now be considered as defunct, and it was not worth while to enlarge upon it. He had no fault to find with their representatives as regarded their efforts in the cause of Parliamentary Reform-(cheers)-and it would be superfluous to call upon them to give the strongest opposition to any ministry headed by Lord Derby, or to advise them to give their confidence only to a ministry who would guarantee a full, fair, and free representation of the people. He then moved the first resolution :-

That in the opinion of this meening the bill now before the House of Commons, introduced by Lord John Russell to extend the right of voting for members of parliament, and to amend the laws relating to the representation of the people, does not contain provisions calculated to put an end to the evils of bribery and corrupt practices at elections, nor to satisfy the just demands of the people; and this meeting invites the constituencies throughout the country to instruct their representatives in parliament to refuse their confidence to any ministry that is not prepared to give a full, fair, and free representation of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament.

Mr. ELT, in seconding the resolution, said the original intention of the meeting had been to organise opposition to the weak and ineffective bill that had been proposed by Lord John Russell. Would any sane man believe that even such a measure as this miserable Reform Bill, which was "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare," would have been brought forward at all if the Whig boroughs and Whig seats had not been in danger? (Hear, hear.) The bill would have given votes to the wealthy, and kept them from the working classes, who in indirect taxation paid as much as those who contributed to the direct Income Tax and lived half their time on the continent. Why not disfranchise these small boroughs? The bill was a mere shuffling of the cards, keeping the trumps in the hands of the Whigs; it was a mere thimblerig. There was now about to be a Tory Administration, and he did not think the people would be worse off in respect of representation than they were under the Whigs, for it would tend to open the eyes of the exclusive Free Traders, and show them that there was no security for the continuance or extension of Free Trade, without a great enlargement of the franchise. (Hear, hear.) The people, when under this Tory Administration, must buckle on their armour as they did twenty years ago, and if they did not get so far as universal suffrage as a first step, they should ask for a great increase of the franchise to bring their members under greater responsibility, and demand triennial parliaments and the protection of the voter by the ballot. The ministry had been turned out by their own militia bill. There ought to be no militia bill without extension of the franchise, and the motto of the young men of England ought to be" No vote, no musket." (Cheers.) It was said there was danger of invasion. He laughed at the idea. Still there really was a rock ahead, and that was the bringing this country into any participation with the quarrels of the continent. There was a great difference between the relations of nations towards one another and the relations of governments with one another. Were our young men to be enrolled as militia to support the despots of Europe upon their thrones? (Cheers.) If any government were to plunge the country in a war, thus increasing burdens already too heavy to be borne, the result might be that England would be blotted out of the map as a first-class nation of the world. He

most heartily seconded the resolution. The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, when Mr. Wood, in proposing an amendment, begged he might not be misunderstood, or his motives misconstrued, for he was not there as an obstructive or an opponent, but as a journeyman mechanic standing up for the rights of the working classes. (Hear, hear.) The representatives of the borough ought to go away impressed with the sentiments of their constituents, and the amendment he should propose was not with a view to oppose, but to explain and add to the resolution. Without a demand for Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, Equal Electoral Districts, the Ballot, the Abolition of the Property Qualification, and the Payment of Members, the resolution would be nought-(hear, hear)—and he desired their members to pledge themselves to those points. Mr. Wood descanted for some time upon the necessity of obtaining those points, and proposed an amendment to be added embodying the six points he had

Mr. JOSEPH PATTISON seconded the amendment. Mr. FINLEN, and others, who presented themselves, were refused a hearing, as they were not inhabitants of Fins-

Mr. A. Wood moved an amendment embodying the details of the People's Charter. The speaker dwelt upon the various points wherein his amendment differed from the original resolution, and entreated working men to look to their own interests. The speaker obtained a geod

Mr. J. FixLen rose to second the amendment, but not being an inhabitant of the borough it was seconded by Mr. J. Patrison from the body of the meeting. The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution and amendment

twice over, the numbers being nearly equal. He at length declared his opinion to be that the resolution was carried. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the decision. Mr. Dick moved the following as a rider:

That this meeting considers the measure recently laid before Parliament, and called by Lord John Russell a Reform Bill, to be in reality only an idle mockery and a delusion; expressed its satisfaction at the removal of the administration from office, and considers any Reform Bill that does not include the individual right of free Manhood Suffrage, to be unworthy the support of the

Mr. Bezer seconded the amendment. Lord John said that his measure was "full, free, and fair." Derby would say the same. The rider defined the meaning of the term. He was not at present a voter, but in a few months he expected to be intelligent enough to be a voter. They wanted a measure of Reform that would settle the question by leaving no one unenfranchised. There was no difference between Derby and Bussell as related to working men. When working men had an opportunity to express their views, they were deficient in duty to themselves if they did not avail themselves of it. Mr. Dick's amoudment decided the principle, leaving the adjuncts for further consideration. The amendment said, give the man a vote because he was a man. He had voted for the previous amendment, but he and his fellow working men could, without inconsistency, vote for the rider also. They were told that they were obstructives; he thought the contrary was the fact. If those who had cried the bill, and nothing but the bill, had cried for something more, they would not now be deciding upon this paltry measure of Reform. He then dilated upon the six points, and expressed his full confidence in the honour of Mr. Duncembe, who was one of the very best members of Parliament. (Cheers,) If all persons on the Executive who were connected with other

could not be got at once, it would be better to have gradual | associations; but the fault lay in those who elected them, progress in reform than none at all. He preferred Annual Parliaments to Triennial, but would rather have Triennial than Septennial. The working classes valued the vote. because until labour was represented justice to them would

The CHAIRMAN then put the amendment, as a rider to the resolution, and both were carried by acclamation.

Mr. MACDONALD proposed the second resolution :-That a petition embodying the foregoing resolution be presented to Parliament; that our members, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., and Thomas Wakley, Esq., be requested to support its

He argued that the Government bill was fraudulent in its pretensions and demoralizing in its tendency, and the people at large would be rather worse than better off were it passed into law.

Mr. SAVAGE seconded the resolution. Mr. WAKLEY then addressed the meeting on the resolution, which called on him and his honourable colleague to support the prayer of the petition, which demanded that manhood suffrage should be granted to the people. That was no new thing. He had always considered that the people had a natural right to the Suffrage. (Cheers.) He had even gone further than manhood suffrage in his demand for the franchise, for he should really like to see married women have a vote. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) For what was the object of good Government? A happy home. And who was more interested in a happy home than woman, and who was more likely to give an honest vote if she had one? It was only by extending the suffrage to the utmost that bribery, intimidation, and corruption could be prevented. The meeting had been first called against the bill of the Government, but that was before the "little incident" that had occurred in the House of Commons. Speaking medically, he was of opinion that that bill was only a six months' offspring; it was unformed, and not a thing that could live. He had never seen a more contemptible little dead body. (Cheering, and laughter.) Yet entire opprobrium must not be cast upon its parent; for, diminutive as the thing, was, it was too much to be borne by the Tories. Lord John Russell ought to have taken a different course, and have brought forward a measure upon which he could have appealed to the people, treating with utter scorn that odious party which hated everything that conduced to the advancement of the people, He had heard some of the Tories say at the conclusion of Lord John Russell's speech, that the measure, after all, was not so bad, and from that he inferred that it was so bad that it would have done for the Tories, and he came to the conclusion that if the bill would do for them it would not do for the people of England. (Cheers.) In fact, the thing was stillborn, and had never lived at all. It appeared to him that they were on the eve of a great orisis, and of a great contest between the principles of progression and of retrocession. (Cheers.) This country had made progress that other countries had not, but still the influence of the tyrants and despots of those countries extended even here. It was not to be borne that a foreign government should interfere for the removal of a Minister of this country. (Hear, hear.) Why this interference of foreign States with us? Because the bright example of freedom in England rendered tyrants unsafe in their own countries, and they feared their people would demand that right of self-government which England had. He firmly believed there was an alliance between Austria, Russia, and Prussia to put down the advance of liberty in this country, and to substitute that despotic rule which was exercised by themselves. (Hear, hear.) But England would not submit to that, and there was a power in the mind of her people which would overcome the tyrants, and, triumphant at last, would exercise its influence over the whole globe. (Cheers.) He then deprecated all in-temperance and violence, and inculcated moderation, but firmness, in maintaining the cause of liberty in this country. Was there anything unreasonable in the demand for the Suffrage? The difference between free men and slaves was that the first had self-government, and the second had taxes imposed upon them without their consent. Our present form of government was the best in the world for the maintenance of true liberty, provided its essential principles were carried out. There was actually a Tory Administration in power, and the thought took twenty years from is age, and he felt younger and stronger at contest once more with the old Tories, who thought the country could be made crablike to go back. Nothing was more preposterous than to suppose that the country could be governed on Tory principles. Foreign despots were delighted at the removal of a certain Foreign Minister from office, and therefore our Tory government, whatever difficulties they had to encounter at home, had none to contend with abroad. Let the meeting clearly understand the character of what he would call the present Administration it was composed of the party always opposed to the progress of liberty in this country. He only recognised two parties in the country-that of progress and that of retrocessionand it behaved them not to quibble about details when principles were at stake. It was now their business to obtain a direct avowal of principle from all public men, and to remember that it was the undoubted prerogative of the Queen to choose her Ministers, but that it was also the unloubted privilege of the people to refuse the supplies. Dr. Epps, Mr. RENBOW, and Mr. SQUTHEE addressed the

meeting, and a vote of thanks to the hon. Chairman was carried by acclamation.

In returning his acknowledgments the Chairman said he did not believe that the Tories would dare to carry out their professions and tax the food of the people. Cld Mr. Herries had come to life again, and was placed at the head of the Board of Trade. Could such an absurdity last long? Their first duty would be to turn out the present Ministry, and take care that the next was one springing from the people, knowing the wants and feelings of the people. The meeting then separated with three cheers for Mr.

AGGREGATE MEETING OF THE CHARTISTS OF

LONDON. A public meeting was held on Sunday afternoon at the Finsbury Institution, Leicester place, Clerkenwell, to consider the propriety of calling a Convention. The attendance was good.

Mr. Wood having been called to the chair, briefly opened the business of the meeting.

Mr. Osborne moved-That it is expedient that a Couvention should be called. Their organisation was destroyed, and it was only by calling a Convention that it could have fresh life infused into

it. The term Chartist was the great reason why the people held back from them, and it was necessary that they should consult as to its being altered. Mr. A. GRANT seconded the motion, but differed entirely from the last speaker as to changing the name of Chartism. If men would not join them now, they would

not when they had the additional meanness of altering their name. He thought that a Convention alone could re-invigorate the movement. Mr. Goodfellow, an old Chartist, had never seen the

movement in such a forlorn position as at present. Many of their previous Conventions had only served the purpose of aggrandising a few leaders, and playing into the hands of the middle class. He did not think that a Convention would tend to bind up the movement or heal its many wounds. As a man who was about leaving his country through being a Chartist, he thought there was wisdom in consulting as to a change in their name. It debarred many from joining them who might otherwise do so. The maiority of Conventions had done much mischief, and had not been productive of a corresponding degree of good. Mr. Nicholls moved a resolution to the effect-

That when the present debts were paid, and they had funds suffi cient in hand for that purpose, the Executive should call a Con-

He thought that the course laid down by the Executive was a wise one, and therefore he had adopted their words for his resolution. He had been told, that calling a Convention was the only way of paying off their present debt. He had ever found that Conventions left them in a still greater state of debt. The most eligible party to call a Convention were the Executive. If called by any particular council, it would lead to still greater divisions in the hody. There was plenty of work to be done in all their localities. They must not look to a Convention, but to themselves, to arouse the movement. When they had done that, then would be the time for the assembling of a Convention.

Mr. Leno seconded the amendment. A Convention could not be called without an expenditure of at least £100. If the Chartists were not enthusiastic enough to pay their present debt, they would not have sufficient enthusiasm to pay such an additional expenditure. It was actions like that, of incurring debts without the means of paying them, which brought disgrace upon the name of the Charter. There was equal fault to be found with the members of the body as with their head. He had faith in the honesty and integrity of the men at the head of the movement. If some Financial Reformers had been elected, the fault lay with the members, and not with the Executive.

Mr. Bryson supported the amendment. The reasons adduced for calling a Convention were that the movement was so poor and apathetic. Would a Convention remove these causes? He believed not. He thought they had better pay off their present debts.

Mr. Knowles read a resolution passed by the council and members of the Ship Locality, opposing the calling of the Convention at the present time. He was in favour of a Convention when sufficient funds were in hand. Mr. CLARKE supported the resolution. Three important

reasons why a Convention should be called were—that the Property Qualification which compelled a person to be a member six months should be altered. The Executive had forfeited the confidence of the country by hooking in Messrs. Le Blond and Hunt. They needed a Convention to elect a new Executive, also to keep the Financial Reformers out of the Chartist ranks.

Mr. Blich thought the opposition to a Convention arose from a jealous feeling. They would not work themselves, yet they attempted to keep men back who would do so. Mr. Jones wished to bring out a Democratic paper: and that was another reason why they should have a Convention. They could pay the debt, and call a Convention likewise. If they had an honest Executive they would have a good movement in the country.

Mr. Bezer said, that it appeared that all parties were agreeable to a Convention being called. The only difference was, as to paying the debt. Let the body show their enthusiasm by paying the present debts, and the Executive would speedily call a Convention. By that means they would do away with all cause for jealousy. They had called a public meeting to expose their weakness for the purpose of calling a Convention for a party purpose. The active men in the movement were but few, and if they were set at variance by rival jealousies the localities would entirely fall into ruin. He admitted that it was not right to have

and not with the men, who honestly performed their duty. Mr. Murray said, if Chartism was dead they must resuscitate it. The localities could not do so-they must have a Convention to do it. He supported a Convention, chiefly because it would support Mr. Jones in establishing a people's paper. Mr. WHEELER thought, that to call a Convention that

they might establish a paper for an individual, was not a sufficient ground for agitating the country and expending large funds. He had, originally, been in favour of calling a Convention; but when he saw that it was to be called for a party purpose, he knew that it would only be productive of mischief, and consequently opposed it. They had plenty of work to do in reorganising their various localities, and when this was done it would be time enough to call a Convention. Instead of wasting their time in party quarrels, they ought to be raising an agitation in opposition to the present or any other Militia Bill, unless accompanied by the vote. Let their watchwords be "no vote, no musket," and the country would respond to them. (Cheers.) Mr. Jones said, shall we have a Convention or not That was the question. All who were not for strangling the movement would decide in its favour. Why had they not the funds? Because they were not trusted by the people. They were told there was apathy in the country. It was because they had on that Executive men who were only Financial Reformers. The Executive had no intention of calling a Convention. They knew it would not sanction them. A Convention, instead of dividing the people, would

unite them. The people had decided in favour of a Con-

vention, and it was the duty of the Executive to call it.

He knew the necessity of having a people's paper; but he

denied that the Convention was called for that express

Mr. Stratton said, he perfectly agreed with Mr. Jones, that if a Convention would purge the movement of the false god, who infested it, and caused the divisions that existed among them, it would be beneficial. He differed with him as to who were the false gods. If the Convention was to be called, as stated by some of the speakers, to establish a people's paper, he thought that an insufficient reason for calling it. The "Northern Star" would be more democratic if the Chartist party would better support it. If the Chartist party needed an organ they should follow the example of other parties, and properly support it. A Convention called under the present auspices would only be productive of mischief.

Mr. James Finlen said, he was in favour of a Convention; but did not agree with the steps taken by the party who were so loudly calling for it. He thought that the conduct of Mr. Jones towards the Executive was far from generous. His conduct in now calling a Convention against the wish of the Executive was utterly inconsistent with his previous opinions. It was the duty of Mr. Jones and those who incurred that debt to assist the Executive in getting it paid. This could not be done by denounceing the Executive. Let them prove that the Executive had done wrong before they condemned them. They had not funds in hand sufficient to pay their debts or to call a Convention, which would give any dignity to the movement.

The time having arrived when the hall had to be cleared. a motion was made for an adjournment. A vote having been taken, a division was claimed, and the adjournment lost. The motion and amendment were then put, when the motion was carried by about three to two. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the

meeting adjourned until the following Sunday afternoon, to consider the question of a Militia Bill. Prior to the vote being taken, a considerable number of

the audience had left the meeting.

BOROUGH OF MARYLEBONE. On Monday evening a public meeting of the electors of the borough of Marylehone, convened by the vestries of Marylebone and St. Pancras, was hold, pursuant to announcement, at the spacious vestry-hall of St. Pancras, King's road, Camden town, for the purpose of giving public expression to opinions at the present Ministerial crisis as to the measures calculated to benefit the country. Mr. Thomas Eld Baker, the senior churchwarden of St. Pancras, occupied the chair.

That in the opinion of this meeting the fall of is to be attributed to their want of political integrity, and that without a complete and thorough reform and representation in the Commons' House of Parliament there can be no security for the

Mr. Brettingham moved the first resolution :-

people or for the safety or stability of the throne. Mr. Michell, of Marylebone, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. C. FREETH moved the second resolution :-That, in the present state of public enlightenment and political knowledge, an extension of the suffrage to all occupiers is imperatively called for. That the Ballot is indispensably necessary. That Triennial Parliaments are absolutely required; and that small boroughs should be extinguished, and electoral districts arranged,

so that population, intelligence, and property may be more equally Mr. Manning seconded this resolution, and denounced the projected Reform Bill introduced by Lord John Rus-

sell as a perfect abortion.

The resolution was then carried unanimously. Sir B. HALL, M P., on presenting himself to the meeting, was received with immense cheering. The hon, baronet proceeded to give an analysis of the bill, which, he said, would have increased the electoral body by half-a-million. which was a movement in the right direction. The evils were, that the franchise was too high; there was no ballot; the ratepaying clauses and the Septennial Act were not abolished, and those miserable and despicable boroughs, to the number of thirteen, which had under the old Reform Bill been placed in schedule "A," had been reintroduced to the franchise. ("Hear," and "Shame," These thirteen places numbered only 302 £10 houses, and they were to return twenty-six members to parliament. ("Shame.") The hon, member then described the new ministry, and concluded by saying that, as the new Chancellor of the Exchequer had once aspired to the honour of representing Marylebone, he should like nothing better than to meet him on the hustings. (Laughter and cheer-

ing, amidst which Sir B. Hall resumed his seat.) Lord Dudley Stuart explained his views on the New Reform Bill, and expressed his general admiration of Lord Palmerston, but voted against him on the Militia Bill because he thought the government proposal the lesser evil. With reference to the new ministry, they might depend upon it that a government averse to popular rights, and determined to re-impose a tax on the food of the people, would have no support from him. Mr. Soden, of Marylebone, moved the third resolu-

That any ministry which should propose a law to tax the food of the people will call forth such an expression of just indignation as will prove highly injurious to the revenue, and dangerous to the peace of the country.

The Rev. Dr. Burns (Paddington), in an able address, seconded this resolution, which was also carried nem. con. Mr. Brettingham then moved, and Mr. Barnes seconded. an address to the Queen, founded on the resolutions; and On the motion of Dr. PRITCHARD, seconded by Mr. Ross, thanks were awarded to the chairman. About 2,000 persons were present.

CONTEMPLATED RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.

On Tuesday night a meeting of a very spirited character was held at Newhall's buildings, Manchester, to consider whether, Lord Derby having obtained power, and being pledged to propose a re-imposition of the corn duty, the Anti-Corn Law League should be renewed. It was finally agreed to await Lord Derby's formal announcement of his intentions; the executive council of the League meanwhile to watch the proceedings of the new administration, and the meeting to stand adjourned to Monday next.

BIRMINGHAM.

A public meeting was called on Tuesday to consider the Reform Bill of the late ministry. Not above 300 persons attended the summons. The bill and its authors were very freely censured, and on a resolution of confidence in it being proposed, an amendment, to the effect, that nothing short of Universal Suffrage, vote by ballot, &c., would satisfy the country, was carried, not withstanding that Messrs. Scholfield, Muntz, and Geach supported the original reso-

"TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE." The annual public meeting of the "Association for Pro-

moting the Repeal of all the Taxes on Knowledge, and particularly the Newspaper Stamp," was held last night in St. Martin's hall. The large room was greatly crowded on the occasion, and several persons were excluded from want of space. Mr. M. Gibson, M.P., Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Scholefield, M.P., and Mr. Hume, M.P., were loudly cheered on making their appearance on the platform. Mr. M. Gibson, having been called to the chair, after a

few preliminary remarks, read letters from Mr. Leigh Hunt, and Mr. Douglass Jerrold, who were prevented by ill health from attending the meeting. Mr. Gibson, who was subsequently interrupted by disturbances, caused by the struggles of persons who could not make their way into the room, proceeded to say, that though the paper duty and the advertisement duty might have been originally intended exclusively for revenue, tho original object of the newspaper stamp duty was to restrain the circulation of cheapliterature and publication of cheap newspapers, and the three had now been long considered as constituent parts of one system, having this latter for its object and its result. But it was for the best interests of the country that there should be no obstacles placed in the way of the freest dissemination of useful information among the great body of the people-(hear, hear): and that was a policy best calculated to promote the cause of good government, and to enable our institutions to stand upon the most solid foundation, that of an enlightened and e lucated people. (Hear.) The honourable gentleman having read the preambles of the acts imposing the newspaper stamp act, said that there was a great demand for cheap publications among the educated portion of the industrious classes, and as for the fear that cheap newspapers would be vehicles of poisonous information, the industrious classes were as correct judges between good and bad as those who were better off. (Hear, hear.) It was stated in evidence before the Newspaper Stamp Committee of last session, that the best cheap publications, those that gave valuable information, had the best sale, and that those of an improper description were generally short-lived, and had but a limited circulation. (Hear, hear.) It was known that the judges had decided that the "Household Narrative"-a monthly publication—was not liable to the stamp laws; but the Board of Inland Revenue was not satisfied with the decision, and, as far as could be understood, they would prosecute any other publication of the same kind that might be issued, and would drag the publisher into a court of law, they paying their expenses out of the public purse. This was mos effectually restraining cheap newspapers. (Hear,

ear.) No one could define what was "news, " or be safe om prosecution while there was such a vague law. (Hear, ear.) Since the triumph of the despotic Powers throughut the continent over the cause of liberty, they had imiated this sagacious invention of the English aristocracy, moving that a stamp law on the press would give them he power of prosecution, and enable them to hold the newspaper press in their hands. This "purely revenue rewspaper press in their nands. This purely revenue question" was thus adopted avowedly for the purpose of prippling and restraining the press. (Hear, hear.) The paper duty fell heavily upon publications that could only pay by a great circulation; the advertisement duty prevented free communications; and the three taxes together formed a fiscal burden, the heaviest imposition upon the press in any country of the world. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the meeting would pass its condemnation upon this odious system of taxation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Scholepield, M.P., in seconding the resolution. would make one observation as to the circumstances of the country in regard to the change of ministry. Without going into general politics, he would say that as regarded this question it was impossible to have any Chancellor of the Exchequer more hostile to the movement than the Chancellor we had just lost. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Scholefield) did not know whether Mr. Disraeli was likely to take a different view of the subject, but if the government would devote some of their attention to social questions-and this was among the most pressing-they would secure for themselves a degree of approbation which the late government failed to obtain; and he, for one, should be happy to give them his humble support in carrying such measures. (Hear, hear.) Mr. EDWARDS moved the following resolution :-

That the duties on paper, advertisements, and newspapers curtail the liberty of the press, obstruct the diffusion of knowledge, and are inconsistent with the professions of the legislature in favour of

These taxes appeared to him to be not only taxes on knowledge, but taxes on progress, and that progress too of a political and social kind. The newspaper was the mental food of the working classes, and a tax upon it was as inju-rious to the mind as the tax on food was injurious to the body. If they had free trade in the food of the body they should have also free trade in the food of the mind. (Hear.) It was a mistake to suppose that there was a free press in England, for the greatest obstacles met every man who wished to establish a newspaper in this country. (Hear, hear.) There were eleven daily papers in Eugland, and all of these were published in London. This was owing to the present law. It was so difficult to establish a diurnal journal, or even a weekly one, that no man who was not almost insane would attempt it. (Hear, hear.) He would not argue the question that the newspaper stamp duty was imposed for the purposes of revenue. That was too absurd an assertion for argument. No. the object was to keep the people in ignorance and political darkness. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the paper duty, he believed it could be easily shown that the duty was in reality threepence, instead of three halfpence, as was pretended. (Hear, hear.) He believed with Cromwell, that if a government was not able to withstand paper bullets, it could not stand at all. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Conden, M.P., who was much cheered, said that the crowded attendance at that meeting led him to think that the question had taken a due hold of the public mind of the metropolis, and he hoped the meeting, next year, would have to be held in Drury-lane Theatre. In the agitation for free trade in corn, he found that when the supporters of that cause became installed in the metropolitan patent theatres, it was not far from a triumphant issue. (Hear, hear.) The main question before the meeting-that of the penny stamp on newspapers—was not a fiscal question at all. It would be childish to suppo-e that there was any great resistance to the importunities of the public to remove a tax producing but £250,000 (deducting the cost of transmission of newspapers by post) on the score of its necessity for the public revenue. No; it was resisted upon principle. Those who opposed the abolition of the newspaper stamp did it because they preferred darkness to light, and wanted to exclude the great mass of the people from reading and discussing the political questions. (Hear, hear.) They could not prevent the people discussing and reasoning upon public events; why not give them the opportunity of doing it in the best way, and let them have facts and arguunder their noses? (Hear, hear.) On the Continent we had seen questions raised, and obtain a considerable amount of popular support—questions which many of us considered would not for a moment bear the light of argument if discussed rationally; but opinions had been put down by force instead of by reason. Were those questions settled by fighting the battle in that way? You could not destroy ideas by bayonets and musketry. (Hear.) These questions, now thought to be laid for ever in the dust, with the blood of ten of their professors would rise again in spite of that brute force—(hear, hear)—and the men who had been coerced would have the title to martyrdom in the future devotees to their principles. (Hear, hear.) It was said, indeed, that the press would degenerate: but when was an article ever improved by taxing it? (Hear, hear.) Were not the working people as careful not to put works of that libidinous character before their sons and daughters as the higher classes? Yes, quite as much. (Cheers.—A voice, "And more too.") If you sought the literary taste of the mass in their family circles, you would find it as pure and discriminating as in any other class of society (hear, hear.); and it was a foul libel upon the people of this country to say, that if you gave them cheap publications containing news, they would not be just as discriminating, and as certain to prefer the best qualities in newspapers, as now they did in other periodicals. (Hear, hear.) All parties now professed to be desirous of promoting the education of the people. 40,000 of the ratepayers of Manchester and Salford had petitioned to be rated for the purpose—a most honourable and probably almost unprecedentedly-generous act-(hear, hear.)-but the old difficulty intervened—the religious question. But surely every friend of education should desire to abolish every impediment to voluntary education and the diffusiom of knowledge. (Hear.) Lord Derby had come into power-(hisses)-no doubt he believed he came into office to carry out his opinions, and he told us three weeks ago what they were; he came in to reimpose a corn law. (Hisses.) Now, if Lord Derby were in the habit of reading the papers, as he might be if the newspapers were perfectly free, daily papers circulating among the mass of the people to the extent of 50,000 or 100,000 a day at a penny, he would have seen what was the the public opinion of the country upon that subject-(hear, hear)-and would not have taken office under the promise of doing an impossibility. (Hear, hear.) But now how was he to learn it was an impossibility? Why, so clumsily did our system work, for want of the mode of communicating the public opinion of the country in a more tranquil way, we must have great public meetings in Manchester-(Mr. Cobden) was going to one on Tuesday-(cheers)-he must go among his constituents in the West Riding; there must be multitudinous meetings-(cheers)-we must do the same in London—(cheers)—and why? To tell Lord Derby he should not put another farthing of duty upon corn. (Great cheering.) All that might have been told him in the really constitutional, and in the most tranquil manner through the public press, if our press had been free; and he (Mr. Cobden) solemnly believed it would not have been necessary to hold one single great public meeting. (Hear.) What he wanted the newspaper press to be free for was, not merely that leading articles might be written—you could publish theories and opinions now without a stampbut he wanted it free that facts might be communicated. Facts formed the aliment of knowledge. (Hear.) What corn was to the material body, facts were to the mind ;-(hear, hear)-by their digestion a healthy knowledge was to be acquired, and a just conclusion formed. (Hear, hear.) There were many young men present, many engaged in literary pursuits, many compositors, he believed; he knew the audience by their heads. (A laugh.) Gentlemen of education, who had a university or classical education, desiring to occupy themselves as reporters, had but some half-dozen establishments to go to now in all London for engagements; abolish those restrictions and there would be four times as many papers, and four times the demand for literary talent. Let those who derived their means of subsistence from literature join this movement, and let it be hoped that at the next meeting the association would have with it the men who led the literature of the day and the advocates of education. (Hear, hear.) Let them join this cause, and, in spite of the politicians, the taxes on knowledge should be abolished. (Cheers.)

Mr. Huuz, M.P., in supporting the motion, went through the history of the newspaper-tax, and noticed the progress of newspapers and their great usefulness as the instructors of the mass of society. He dwelt briefly also on the impediments caused by the paper duty, and the benefits which he thought must result from its removal, instancing the result of the remission of the glass duty. People who were called to serve the State, as on juries for example, ought not to be hindred in getting instruction how to perform their duties. In the United States buyer and seller could advertise without duty, and each thus got the best market for his object. There were 400,000,000 of papers published in one year, and the result was general intelligence, except among the European immigrants. (Hear, hear.) It was a scandal to see it refused here. Why should knowledge be restricted to a few? It was beneficial to the State to have an educated people. (Hear, hear.) There were those who resisted it because they would have the people tools. (Hear.) He had confidence in the mass of the people, and would give them instruction and information. (Hear.) If the present Ministry did not listen to the demand he trusted there would be that interest and agitation about it that would prevent any successful opposition, (Cheers.)

After a few words from Mr. Rocens, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Coller moved the second resolution :-

That the insignificance of the amount of revenue yielded by the newspaper stamp shows that it is now retained, as it was originally enacted, for the purpose of destroying the independence of the press, and preventing the circulation of cheap newspapers.

Mr. Collet asked every man who regularly purchased a daily newspaper to hold up his hand; and, after counting the number, said he was only twenty out of the 1,500. That was the fruit of the newspaper stamp. (Hear, hear.) What had come to be the state of the case with the daily papers of London? Why, that the "Times" took nearly 12,000,000 stamps in 1850, and all the other daily papers put together only 7,500,000. (Hear. hear.) The Association were determined to try the question as to the publication of unstamped monthly papers in the middle of the month. And were raising £500 to do so. They believed the act prohibiting publication. biting publication, except within four days of the 1st, was

Mr. Dawson seconded the resolution, which was sup-ported by Mr. O'Brien, and carried unanimously.

The meeting then separated.

Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, FEB. 23.
HOUSE OF LORDS.—There was a tolerable muster of the ex-Ministers present at the opening of the house, and a sprinkling of ladies in the gallery. The front Protectionist bench was almost empty. Earl Derby, the new Minister,

did not make his appearance.

After a few preliminaries, the Marquis of Lansdownerose to make the expected statement of the resignation of Ministers, which he prefaced by moving that the order of the day for Friday next, relating to the appointment of a Select Committee on Indian affairs, be discharged; and stated as his reason for making that motion the fact, with which the house was doubtless acquainted, that Lord Derby was engaged in the formation of a new Ministry, in consequence of the resignation of Lord John Russell's administration. He had no wish to throw any impediments in the way of the noble Earl, especially as the experience of the past year had convinced him that the retention of office by s government which could not command a sufficient amount of support was a positive evil. Having said so much, he might stop, but as he felt that the time had now arrived when it was improbable that he should ever again address the house from that bench, and when he might reasonably dispense with a compulsory attendance on the proceedings of the house, "and, with this feeling on my mind," said the noble lord, "I cannot sit down on this occasion without thanking all my noble friends, personal as well as political for the warmth and the cordiality of the support which from them I have constantly experienced. (Hear, hear.) But I must further add, that I shall quit this house with feeling that I am deeply indebted to the house at large, and, I will say, to all the noble lords opposite, for the invariable kindness, courtesy, and forbearance with which they have uniformly received me. (Hear, hear.) It has always been my wish,-and it will always continue to be my wish,-to see observed in the proceedings of this house that absence of all violence of temper and of all acrimonious feeling, which I am sure is essential to the dignity of your lordships; and if I have contributed in any degree to the maintenance of that dignity it will be a source of constant satisfaction to me, convinced, as I am, that it is by observing that mode of proceeding your lordships will best maintain that authority in the country which you derive from its constitution—an authority which (whatever may be said to the contrary) I believe all the sane parts of the country wish you long to enjoy. I say, my lords, the sane part of the country—for all that portion of the public has had occasion to see, within the last few years, that there is no country in the world with institutions similar to yours, and that where they have existed, and have been hastily abolished, it has been found much easier to destroy than to reconstruct them. (Cheers.) The noble marquis concluded his graceful and dignified speech, which was cheered from both sides of the house, by moving that the house on its rising should adjourn till Friday next.

The Earl of Maluesbury was sure that the house would agree with him in expressing the pride and pleasure it had felt at the address of the noble marquis, whose words would long be remembered as coming from the highest authority in experience, dignity, and courtesy which the house possessed. He trusted it would be long before their lordships were deprived of the valuable assistance which the Marquis of Lansdowne was able to afford in its delibera-

The motion of Lord Lansdowne was then agreed to. and their Lordships adjourned until Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock, when there was a very large attendance of members, the Tory benches being more than usually thronged; and by half-past five every available seat on both sides was occupied.

About half an hour after the meeting of the house, Mr. Disraeli entered, and took his seat in his usual place-on the front or leading opposition bench. Sir F. Baring and Sir G. Grey immediately followed, and in a few minutes afterwards Lord John Russell, and took their seats on the treasury bench, beside Mr. Hayter, Mr. C. Lewis, and some other of the subordinate members of the outgoing government who had been present from the first. Lord Palmerston, who came down some quarter of an hour later, occupied a seat on the lower front bench below the gangway on the ministerial side of the house. Mr. Heard.

ber for Kinsale, took his seat. A number of private bills were disposed of, in the midst of a ceaseless hum of conversation, which drowned the Speaker's voice. On coming to the South Yorkshire Rail-

way and River Dun Company Bill,
Lord Galwar moved that the bill be read that day six months: and amid the loud and incessant hum of conversation, proceeded to address the house with an apparent animation and earnestness which strangely contrasted with the inattention of a large proportion of the members, who were evidently absorbed in the discussion of topics possessing more general interest.

This gave rise to a discussion, in which several members interested in the bill took an almost unheard part by the bulk of those present, who would have been much more impatient than they were, however, had it not been a rail-way job. At length, as five o'clock drew near a division was loudly called for, and the bill was thrown out by a large majority.

THE MINISTRY. Lord J. RUSSELL rose and said, that at a meeting of her Majesty's Ministers on Saturday, they had considered the course which it was incumbent upon them to pursue, it appearing impossible for them to carry on the business of the country satisfactorily after the decision of the preceding night. Declining the alternative of a dissolution, they had determined to lay their resignation before her Majesty. They had done so; her Majesty had been pleased to accept their resignations, and had sent to the Earl of Derby, who was about to undertake the task of forming a ministry. The present ministers, therefore, held their offices only until their successors were appointed. He could not, he added, conclude what he had to say without expressing his sincere thanks to those members who had supported the government for more than five years, during which period, he hoped, he and his colleagues had so conducted the affairs of the country as not to leave any great branch of our domestic administration or our foreign relations in a situation which they need at all to be ashamed of. After paying a particular tribute to one of his colleagues, the Marquis of Lansdowne, for the manner in which he had carried measures of great importance through the House of Lords, Lord John proceeded to indicate to the new ministry and the country the policy he intended to pursue in opposition. I do not wish to recur to past events, or indeed to dwell on anything which may raise a difference of opinion now in this house. (Hear.) As to the future, I shall only say that I shall think it my duty to oppose, out of office, as I have opposed in office, any restoration of the duties on corn-(loud cheering)-whether under the name of Protection or of revenue. (More cheering.) That I shall think it my duty to support an extension of the suffrage to those who are fitted to exercise the franchise for the welfare of the country, believing as I do that such an extension will add strength and solidity to our parliamentary system. (Great cheering.) I will say further that I shall always use the little influence that I may possess, for the maintenance of the blessings of peace. (Loud cheers.) He concluded by moving, at the request of the Earl of Derby, that the house

at its rising adjourn till Friday. Mr. HUME said, that the experienced members of that house were aware that the course now proposed was that usually taken on similar occasions, for it was only fit and proper that those who were entrusted with the government should have time to make their arrangements; but he rose to express a hope that, should the house meet on Friday, the new ministry would give an explanation of the policy intended to be pursued by them. (Hear, hear.) He said this because he had heard it rumoured that it was not intended that the house should meet again. As a person indifferent to both parties, he could only say that, if the new ministry brought forward good measures, he would support them, but, if bad, he would oppose them. He made these observations as an independent man and an advocate of progressive liberal measures, carrying out free trade beyond the point to which it was yet carried. (Hear, and some laughter from the Protectionist benches.) But, if the new ministers intended to recur to the old system, let them have the manliness to declare so, and let them not make an appeal to the country without allowing the people to

know what their policy was. The motion that the house at its rising do adjourn to Friday was then put and carried; and the house immed ately afterwards was formally adjourned at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock.

(From our Second Edition of last week.) FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—This house sat scarcely half an hour. The business was confined to the presentation of petitions, and an explanation from Lord Minto of a misapprehension of what he had stated on a previous evening, by which it was supposed he charged blame to the captain of the Megæra for putting into Plymouth. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. CRAVEN BERKELEY gave

otice of a motion to inter the new Reform Bill. THE BALLOT .- The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in

reply to a question from Mr. Scholefield, said it was not intended to return the £10 paid by the "Wakefield Examiner" as a compromise for penalties under the Newspaper Stamp Act, which penalties the subsequent decision of the Court of Exchequer had in effect declared not to have been incurred.

No Money Returned .- Sir F. Baring being questioned by Mr. Roebuck, stated that the Megæra was built in a private yard; she was fitted up with great care, and on examination was pronounced by the most experienced officers to be peculiarly fitted for the conveyance of troops, for which service she was destined. Special preparations and extra accommodation were provided on board for the regiment she was ordered to convey. The hardship endured by the troops was the result of severe weather.

PRIVILEGE.—In the case of the action commenced against the Sergeant-at-Arms by W. Lynes, one of the St. Albans witnesses.

The house agreed that the Sergeant should have leave to plead to, and defend the, action. DEFEAT AND RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY. LOCAL MILITIA.-Lord J. RUSSELL, in moving the report on the Local Militia Acts, repeated the main provisions of the proposed measure; and added, that with regard to substitutes, they might be provided if of the same district and the same age as the party ballotted. The provisions of the existing Local Acts confine the services of the militia to their respective counties, except in case of actual invasion, and then provide that they should be only kept out six weeks—as this would scarcely meet the case of invasion now steam was used in navigation, it was proposed that the militia might in such an emergency be called out for

six months, to be increased to twelve months if parliament thought it necessary. The third of the officers which the crown would appoint would be taken from the half-pay list. The force would, of course, in case of invasion, be liable to be sent to any part of the kingdom.

Lord PALMERSTON moved an amendment, the effect was

to make the militia general instead of local, he gathered

from the explanations of the noble lord that the title and provisions of this bill would not accord. The great point, however, was whether the bill was to be founded on the general or the local militia acts, and the noble lord now had, under the title of the latter, described the main provisions of the former. Our regular army at home in time of peace would necessarily be insufficient in case of war, and from the introduction of steam navigation the danger would be much more imminent than formerly. To meet this we must have a force ready trained and equipped to send to the point where the danger threatened. That was not the character of the local militia. Then our force must be applicable to any part of the United Kingdom, and to be kept out as long as the danger required it. The noble lord admitted all this, but he preserved the name local militia, which to such a force did not apply. "The local militia," said his lordship, "is not, by the law which formed it, liable to be called out except in cases of actual invasion or the case of an enemy appearing in force off your coast. Then a local militia would be too late, when wanted. By a system of local militia you would be shutting the doors when the steed has been stolen-you would be calling out for the police after the robbers had got into your house. (Hear, hear.) If you are not to call out your militia until the enemy has landed and his ships lying in your bays, it is probable that the force you want would not come in time to be of use. Then you must give up the Local Militia Act; and so far the Local Militia Act is thrown overboard by the noble lord; yet still he preserves the title. (Hear, hear.) After commenting at some length, and with great severity, upon the incongruity of the title and the real nature of the measure, he contended that it should apply to Ireland as well as Great Britain. I confess to be anxious for the safety of some possessions which I have in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) It will be very little satisfaction to me if I should be told, on the enemy's force landing in Ireland, that there are 200,000 gallant local militia in England, but that we must not expect any of these in Ireland, that we must defend ourselves, and trust only to the aid of such a voluntary force as we could collect. (Hear, hear.) If I understand the noble lord he is willing that the force called out shall remain for six months or for twelve months longer than the original term of service. Here, then, we come to the great practical defect of the proposal of her Majesty's government. It is neither one thing nor the other; it is neither a local militia nor a regular militia. (Cheers and laughter.) It is to be so far only a local militia, that it is to be different from the regular militia. But we are to have a regular militia besides. What is to happen! Why this local militia force, consisting of 200,000, liable to be called out on the breaking out of a war, and liable to be kept embodied for six months or longer, is to give way to an augmentation of the regular army, and to the embodying of a regular militia. (Hear, hear.) Now see what you will involve yourselves in. Upon the breaking out of a war, you will have 200,000 men engaged in this local militia, and you are at once to proceed to the double process of enlisting a large aug-mentation of the regular army, which in that case would be necessary, and at the same time you are to ballot for 80,000 or 90,000 regular militia. You are sending out your rek cruiting parties to raise men for the line, and at the same time balloting for the militia. I say, that is a very unwise and inconvenient arrangement. His lordship having showed, by reference to the statues, that a militia force had, under various shapes, existed in this country since 1665—nearly two hundred years—next took up the objections to that kind of defence. Objections are felt, and objections have been stated to me, that the regular militia is a bad thing, because it admits of substitutes; that you cannot rely upon your substitute; that he does not appear at the time of training; that he will not come whenever the regiment is embodied; that, in Scotland, people do not like to be compelled to serve, and that in Ireland you cannot trust the men who may be enrolled. To listen to these objections one might suppose that Englishmen are cheats, at Scotchmen are cowards, and tors. (Cheers and laughter.) All the objections I ever heard are founded upon a practical distrust of the people of these countries. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I, on the contrary, am disposed rather to confide in them. (Cheers.) But, if you cannot trust your population to defend themselves, you must give them up. (Loud cheers.) If you cannot trust Englishmen to cone to the defence of their country-if Scotchmen will not take up arms and fight against an invading army-if Irishmen will not be true to their Queen and country—why, let us send for a Russian force at once. (Loud cheers) Let us have an Austrian garrison in London. (Cheers.) Let us hide our heads in hame and confusion, and confess that England is no longer England, and that her people have no longer spirit to defend themselves, their homes, their families, and their country. Sir, that is not my opinion. I am of opinion that Englishmen are proud of their country, that they are sensible of the value of what they have to defend, that they are fully determined to maintain their liberties, that they will not give way to an unreasonable panic, or imagine dangers that do not exist, but that they will be prepared deliberately to guard themselves against dangers that are sufficiently probable. (Hear, hear.) And my belief is, that if the government make the appeal to the people, if they show them the dangers that may possibly arise—(hear)—if they point out to them the value of the state they have to defend, I for one believe you

will show the countries of the world that you are prepared to defend the land you live in, and by that means you will avert the danger-you will secure that peace which we all value, and maintain the country in that position of respect to which it is in every account so eminently entitled. (The noble lord, who spoke throughout with great animation and energy, and carried the house completely with him, resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering.)
Mr. M. Gibson denied that any case had been made out for increasing our armaments in any way. Our political interests were within the limits of our own shores. The noble lord had asked were the people of Scotland cowards, and the people of Ireland traitors. If the Irish population were to be armed, he doubted whether it would not be prudent to hesitate before they placed arms in the hands of a population dissatisfied with their institutions,

will not find the English substitutes running away from their

colours,-that Scotchmen will maintain their character for

courage, and that Irishmen will not be found unworthy of

the country to which they belong. (Loud cheering.) You

will then have a force costing this country little, but which

or to expect that a Catholic people would use them in defence of a Protestant Church and Ascendancy. Lord J. Russell contended that the proposal of Lord Palmerston was most extraordinary; for it went the length of preventing the Minister of the Crown from laying his plan before the house, and called upon it to adopt a plan of his own, which he had only very partially explained, and which he believed would be extremely unpopular

throughout the country.

Mr. Disraeli justified the course pursued by Lord Palmerston, and remarked upon the course pursued by Lord J. Russell, who appeared to think it unconstitutional that a majority in parliament should prevent his bringing in a vicious bill, and who was too apt to resort to menances to carry his point in that house. This was however, a legitimate occasion for the house to express its opinion, and the threat of the noble lord should not deter them from expressing it in a matter which concerned the national

Sir G. Grey said, his noble friend had been mis-understood. He had never intimated that the house was not perfectly entitled to express its opinion upon any measure submitted to it by the government. Mr. Deedes, Mr. S. Herbert, and Col. Thompson

spoke in favour of the amendment. Mr. HUME, Mr. F. MAULE, and Mr. CHARTERIS in favour of agreeing to the

The house then divided, when the numbers were-For Lord Palmerston's amendment ... 136 Against it 125
Majority against government ... 121

Cheers followed the announcement of the numbers. Lord J. Russell then rose and said,-I consider that the vote to which the house has just come is tantamount to a refusal, on the part of the majority to allow the government to bring in the bill which they have prepared. As this is a matter relating to the internal defence of the country, and therefore of the utmost importance, of course I cannot be responsible for a different bill containing other clauses and other provisions, which I consider injurious. Therefore I relieve myself from any responsibility with respect to that measure, and any other member may be

named by the house to bring in the bill. Lord PALMERSTON (who was cheered on rising) said, I cannot help expressing my extreme surprise-(cheers)-at such an abdication by the government of their proper functions in this house. I presume that it was not without full delib-ration that the government felt it their duty to introdu (12 measure for the better defence of the realm. (Hear. The only difference of opinion between the majority o ; the house and the government has been whether the mea ure should be founded on the act 42 George III. or the act 58 George III .- whether upon the system of the regular militia or of the local militia. I would put it to the government whether that is a reason why they should shrink from the performance of their duty-(hear, hear)and throw up on account of a temporary and incidenta failure of principle, a measure which they ought not to have proposed unless they thought it was really essential to

the welfare of the country? (Cheers.) The SPEAKER reminded the house there was no question. Lord J. Russell warmly replied he did not think the position in which the noble lord had placed the government was one that ought to hold. He had made "great admissions" when he said he would be ready "to listen to any amendments," and even to send the bill to a select committee. But, if we are stopped at the very threshold-(hear, hear), -- if we are told at the very commencement-(hear, hear)-that the house have no confidence in our measure—(hear, hear,)—it is impossible for us to go on with that measure. (Hear, hear.) I hear a cheer to that observation, implying very clearly that the noble lord is wrong in what he said-(hear, hear,)-and that it was intended by this vote, and by putting the government in a minority at a time of very serious import, and with regard to a very serious question, to show that the majority of the house had not confidence in our administration. (Hear, hear.) I shall now, Sir, conclude with moving that Mr. Bernal and Lord Viscount Palmerston do bring in this bill. (Cheers and great laughter.)

Sir B. HALL put it, point blank, to the noble lord, whether he meant to resign or not? "I think," said the hon. baronet, "he ought either to give up the situation he holds

as a Minister of the Crown or proceed with this measure. and I hope the conclusion my noble friend will come to is this that he will at once give up office—(hear)—and when my hon, and gallant friend the member for Bradford says he has the greatest horror of a foreign force landing in this country, but that he has a still greater horror of a Protectionist government coming into power-(laughter)-I say that I have no such horror. I should like to see them try their hand at government, and therefore I hope my noble friend at the head of the government, after the decision that has been come to, will not merely abandon the bill. but, in consequence of the vote that has been carried against him, will take that constitutional course which he has always taken, and declare at once he will no longer preside over the councils of the Sovereign." (Hear, hear.)
Lord J. Russell —I merely rise to say I thought I made

my meaning sufficiently clear when I stated that I took it for granted, as the result of this vote, that Ministers had no longer the confidence of the house, and the result of Ministers losing the confidence of this house was to induce me to give up the further charge of this bill. As you, Sir, said there was no motion before the house, I moved that the bill be brought in by Mr. Bernal and the noble lord, but of course I do not mean to impose on the noble lord this responsibility, and therefore I beg to withdraw that motion. The motion was then withdrawn accordingly, and imme-

diately afterwards almost all the members left the house. Some ministerial measures were afterwards formally in troduced sub silentio, the respective members of the govern ment who had charge of them declining under the circumstances to enter upon any detailed explanation of their pro-

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR LIVERPOOL .- On Thursday night as a porter employed at the Huyton station of the London and North-Western Railway, was crossing from the hut on the down line to the platform on the opposite side, just as the train for Liverpool which he had been attending was departing, the 8.52 mail train came up, and before the poor fellow was aware that it was so close, he was knocked down and both legs completely severed from his body. Death was instantaneous, and the dismembered limbs were thrown, by the force of the engine, to a considerable distance on the line.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF A PORTION OF TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE. - About six o'clock on Friday morning, as a gyp was proceeding up the front staircase, he smelt fire, and on entering one of the rooms, and opening a cupboard, a large volume of flame burst out. He gave an alarm, but the fire made great progress before steps could be taken to subdue it. Engines were soon in attendance; by this time the alarm having been generally spread in the town, thousands of University men and townsmen were on the spot, rendering all possible assistance. The fire raged for three hours, and destroyed twenty-five rooms, besides a vast quantity of valuable furniture, plate, clothes, &c. Very little property was saved from the rooms which were destroyed. The fire broke out in a room occupied by a student, who was obliged, to save his life, to escape from his bedroom window, and descend by a parapet. The cause of the fire is yet enshrouded

in mystery.
GREAT FIRE IN THE CITY.—Yesterday morning an extensive fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Cleghorn and Co., the wholesale hemp and flax merchants, of New-court, Billiter-street, which resulted in the destruction of a vast amount of valuable property. As late as eight o'clock last evening a great number of firemen were actively engaged pouring water on the smouldering ruins, and there seemed no chance of the fire being entirely extinguished for severa

Co-operative Intelligence.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY. 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy Square.

WEEKLY REPORT, Feb. 17th to Feb. 24th. The Agency transacted business with the following Stores :- Ullesthorpe, Leeds, Manchester, Braintree, Middlesborough, Banbury, Birmingham, Heywood, Woolwich, Glasgow, Swindon, Portsea, Galashiels, Edinburgh, and Norwich. A package of samples of cobourgs alpacas, &c., have been consigned to the Agency from the Bradford Co-operative Store, and are now on view at their offices. The Agency are in continual receipt of demands for prospectuses, catalogues, and rules, from Co-operative Stores in course of establishment in different parts of England, Scotland, and Wales.

The report of the official accountant on the books of the Agency for the first nine months, has just been sent in, and the principal statements will be mentioned in the yearly report of the partners to the trustees and supporters of the establishment, which is in course of preparation, and will be ready in the beginning of April. The last weekly report stated the mode of distributing bonuses to the customers of the Agency. Some analagous arrangements have been proposed by the Agency to their wholesale customers. Hitherto the large and daily increasing business of the establishment has been carried on by the Agency paying cash for everything, and only upon the capital advanced by its founders. Now it may be said that the first experiment which was tried at the risk of the founders, has proved successful, and the time has come when the increase of the grocery business, the convenience of giving more extension either in Lundon or in the counties, to the counteracting of adulteration, and to start several new departments of the Agency must be provided for by an accession of capital coming from the supporters and customers of the Agency. To that effect some proposals are in contemplation, which will be made known at the next general meeting. This new aspect of the business is the more worthy of attention, as any increase of capital would enable the Agency to make some efforts for opening a new field net less important for the success of the Co-operative principle, -namely, the sale of the produce of the different associations.

LEEDS REDEMPTION SOCIETY.

We have this week given a lecture on Co-operation in the room usually devoted to Theological disputation, but by keeping clear of debateable grounds of that nature ourselves, we kept others off also. The room was well filled. Co-operation, it was generally admitted in the debate, was quite unimpeachable—a position we hold ourselves ready to defend in our locality. I trust that Co-operators generally will weigh well our movement, which our annual report you gave last week, and what our estate might be the means of doing for, and with the stores, by carrying on some manufacture for them. R. Jones, Sec. Monies received this week :- Leeds Subscriptions, £1 5s.; Propagandist Fund, 11d.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

BROTHER CHARTISTS,-In the history of every great movement there is a period of depression; in the history of every great movement there is a time when even the most sanguine falter, doubt, and despair of ultimate success. It is, however, the fate of things human, is natural, to be there.

fore looked for, encountered, and overcome. In the history of our own movement we have reached a period not only of deep depression, when the strong of heart tremble and the strong of faith doubt, but of what is infinitely more to be deplored-of internal discord, treachery, and treason. Alas! we have lived to see those we most loved and trusted turn upon and revile us; the power we placed at their disposal prostituted; the great cause of progress and of humanity, in their hands, brought into disrepute; and ourselves, as a party, into contempt and derision Brothers, shall these things continue to be? How much longer shall we stand before the country as a living lie? Shall the manacled patriots look back to us from their distant penal prison-houses with reproachful eyes, and, as they sink beneath the weight of their sorrows and their chains, say, " they have forgotten the trust we bequeathed them?"

Forbid it, Heaven, Justice, Humanity! Let us, then, make one more great effort for the regeneration of Chartism-good, old, practical Chartism-for love of which our brothers, in the old time, went into dun-

geons, exile, and to death. The country has already called upon the Executive to summon a Convention, and the Executive has refused a demand at once reasonable and necessary. And wherefore? Alas, they—the Executive—know "they have done those things which they ought not to have done, and those things which they ought to have done have left undone." Is it not enough to say they will call a Convention when the pecuniary liabilities of the party are discharged? The last Convention defrayed its own expenses, a Convention now could do the same. But they know a Convention would be their deposition, and they would rather strangle the movement than loose the gripe accident has given them

upon it. Chartists of the United Kingdom, that which the Executive has refused to do for us let us do for onraelves. Let the localities speak out by resolution; let them say at once, and definitely, and within the next ten days yea or nay, we can or we cannot, we will or we will not. Send & delegate to a Convention to be holden in Manchester, or any other central place, on, say, the 5th of April next. Chartists, will you do this? Will you make one more

effort to snatch the movement from the burkers? It is in the hands of enemies, the more deadly because of their affected friendship.

To the rescue, then, Brothers! to the rescue! Let the north and south, let Scotland and Wales, give us but one sign; let every locality say, and say now, we will have a

(Signed on behalf of the members and council of the Manchester branch of the National Charter Association,) EDWARD LEWIS, Cor. Sec. To whom all communications for the Manchester Chartists must be addressed, at his residence, No. 2, Court, Blossom-street, Oldham-road, Manchester.

[This report was not received at this office last week.]

WARYLEBONE, -THE MARYTERONE MURDER. - William Styles Was MARYLEBONE.—The Maryterone murder of his wife. Some again placed at the bar charged with the murder of his wife. Some additional evidence was gone into, inasmuch as it had been rumoured that the deceased was not married to the prisoner. The moured that the deceased was not married to the prisoner. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

WESTMINSTER.—EMBEZZIEMENT.—John Clarke Trenter, a young man of respectable appearance, in the employment of Mr. Bowland, tea dealer, 43, Grosvenor-row, Pinnlico, was placed at the bar before Mr. Broderip, charged with having embezzled various sums of money that he had received on account of his employers.—Jane in her husband's service about twelve months. It was his duty to take orders and receive the money on account of them, which he ought to have paid to her daily. On Saturday last it was ascertained that the prisoner had received from a customer £1 15s, 44d

Police.

ought to have paid to her daily. On Saturday last it was ascertained that the prisoner had received from a customer £1 15s, 41d, which he had not accounted for, and he was given into custody. There were several other customers also who had paid their bills. The prisoner has accounted for to witness. The prisoner There were several other customers are only man paid their bills, and which had not been accounted for to witness. The prisoner, who observed that he would reserve his defence, was committed

for trial.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—Michael Moore and George Ludiow, two draymen in the service of Messrs, Elliott, Whatney, and Co., brewers, Pimlico, were charged with stealing a barrel of ale. On Friday afternoon, the two prisoners, who must by some means have obtained the ale from their employers' stores, took it to a little brewer named Day, in Peter-street, Westminster, within half a mile of Messre. Elliott and Co.'s extensive establishment, and offered to sellit for £1. Mr. Day, although repeatedly pressed by the men to become its purchaser, refused to receive it, but they persisted in leaving it there until the following night, when they again called and took it away to another house, not more distant from the brewery, where they also left it, promising to call for it again. Mr. Day having watched the barrel of ale to the second place of deposit, gave information to the prisoners' employers, and the accused were captured. They were committed for trial.

'Not A Raw Recruit,'—Thomas Cook was charged with 'NOT A RAW RECRUIT.'-Thomas Cook was charged with fraudy.

NOT A RAW RECRUIT. — I HOMAS COOK was charged with fraudulently obtaining the chlisting money of a recruiting sergeant by concealing the fact of his having been rejected as unfit for her Majesty's service upon two prior enlistments. — This trick has become of late very common, and, although the Mutiny Act is revised annually, its provisions do not meet the offence, for, although there is a clause which denounces a person as a rogue and vargaband. ally, its provisions do not meet the offence, for, although there is a clause which denounces a person as a rogue and vagabond, and subject to punishment accordingly, for such false representations as the above, it is quite clear that the effence is not consummated until the recruit becomes attested, and, as his previous rejection by the doctor, or otherwise, prevents that, he is at liberty to prevupon the recruiting staff, as far as the Mutiny Act itself is consumed with immunity.—The prisoner was remanded, in order the cerned with impunity.—The prisoner was remanded, in order that the authorities from the War-office might determine whether they

the authorities from the War-office might determine whether they would prosecute under the common law.

CLERKENWELL.—Robbery by an Italian.—John Burdassa, an Italian, was finally examined before Mr. Corric, charged by Mr. Michael Folletti, looking-glass manufacturer, of No. 64, Bunnerstreet, St. Luke's, with stealing a quantity of patent movements for looking-glasses.—Mr. Horry said that, if it was the intention to send the case before a jury, he would reserve the prisoner's defence and call witnesses at the trial.—Mr. Corrie said that was his intention, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial. intention, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial. GUILDHALL .- THROWING A MAN INTO THE THAMES .- William Southwell, mate of the brig Peterel, was again brought up on the charge of wilfully casting James Harman Crisp into the river Thames, and, the depositions having been prepared, he was formally committed for trial, and the City Solicitor directed to pro-

MARLROROUGH-STREET .- John Goff was brought before Mr. Hardwick, charged with having attempted to throw a constable named Emery from the gallery of the Queen's Theatre into the pit, —Mr. Hardwick, after suitable comments on the gross misbehaviour of the prisoner in a place of public amusement, sentenced him to a month's imprisonment.

WORSHIP-STREET .- A WANTON ACT .- Edward Daniels was charged with the following wanton act:—A furrier named Law. rence, residing in Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, stated that on the rence, residing in Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, stated that on the preceding evening he went to witness the performances at the Britannia Saloon, Hoxton, which was so crowded that he was obliged to take a seat in the pit close to the back, which brought him in a direct line with the front of the gallery. Near him was seated a young man named Wilkinson, who with himself was repeatedly annoyed by pieces of orange peel and other such missiles being flung down upon them, and this nuisance so much increased towards ten o'clock that he looked up to ascertain the persons who so misconducted themselves, and saw the prisoner leaning over the front rail with a pewter pot in his hand, in which there was evidently something very heavy. This, from the manner in which the prisoner held it, caused him so much apprehension that he kept his eye on him, and directly after saw him tilt the pot upside down and deliberately drop out of it a stoneware gingerbeer bottle upon the peeple below. The bottle unfortunately descended upon the head of the young man Wilkinson, whom it struck with such force as to lay his skull open in a very terrible manner, inflicting a gash near three his skull open in a very terrible manner, inflicting a gash near three inches in length, and causing the blood to pour out is such profusion as to completely saturate his clothes. The young man was immediately carried out of the house by his friends and supported into the shop of a neighbouring surgeon, by whom the wound was dressed, but he was found to be in such a dangerous state as to render his attendance impossible. The witness added, that the act was manifestly intentional, and he could not possibly be mistaken in the prisoner's identity, as upon seeing the serious consequences of it upon the head of Wilkinson, he called out to the prisoner that he had nearly killed him, and the prisoner, so far from expressing regret for the occurrence, merely turned round and laughed at him. One of the acts of the performance was at that time nearly finished, and upon its conclusion he ascended to the gallery with an officer, and at once pointed out the prisoner as the author of the wanton mischief.—Butler, the constable of the theatre, also deposed to the condition of the young man Wilkinson, and stated, that although upon apprehending the prisoner he stoutly denied that he had perpetrated the act, he offered to pay any money rather than be taken into custody upon the charge, and finely tendered half-a-crown as compensation; but his overtures were of course rejected, and he was forthwith transferred to the station. The prisoner was remanded, but admitted to bail.

Markets, &c.

MARK-LANE, Monday, February 23.—Our market was moderately supplied with English wheat this morning, and the cold weather having improved its condition, the tands were cleared at fully last Monday's prices, and, in some instances, they were rather exceeded. Foreign wheat readier sale. Flour quite as dear, but not in much demand. In barley there was rather more doing, the trade having recovered from last week's dulness, but prices cannot be noted higher. Beans and peas firm. The oat trade was quite as dear, with a tolerable free sale, though we had a better supply. CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD, Monday; February 23.—There was a decided increase in the supply of beasts, both as to number and quality. Notwithstanding the favourable state of the weather for slaughtering, the standing the favourable state of the weather for slaughtering, the beef trade, owing to the comparatively small number of buyers in attendance, and the large time-of-year supplies of meat on offer in Newgate and Leadenhall, was in a very sluggish state, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs. The highest figure for the best Scots was 3s 6d per 8lbs., and a total clearance was not effected. With sheep we were tolerably well, but not to say heavily supplied. It must be observed, that the extreme value of the best old Downs was 4s 4d per 8lbs. About 2 200 shorp sheep were in the warket was 4s 4d per 8lbs. About 2,200 shorn sheep were in the market, and which sold at 8d per 8lbs. beneath those in the wool. The few lambs on offer met a very dull inquiry, at from 4s 8d to 5s per 8lbs. We had a fair sale for the best calves, which realised 4s 2d to 4s 6d; otherwise the yeal trade ruled dull. The pork trade was exceedingly depressed, at barely stutionary prices.

Beef 2s 4d to 3s 6d; Mutton 2s 10s to 4s 4d; Veal 3s 6d to 4s 0d; Pork 2s 6d to 3s 10d. Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the Newcate and Leadenhall Markets, Monday, February 23.

These markets continue to be but moderately supplied with London-killed meat; but the arrivals from the provinces during the past week have been on a liberal scale. Prime Beef and Mutton are in moderate request at full prices. In other kinds of meat very little is doing.

PROVISIONS.

London, Monday.—During the past week there was a slight in-creased demand for Irish Butter, and sales to a fair extent effected. creased demand for Irish Butter, and sales to a fair extent effected. The finest descriptions were most in request at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. No improvement in the value of other kinds. The cold frosty weather towards the close of the week was useful to sellers, and a continuance of such would probably impart a more healthy tone and character to the market. Fine Friesland realised 110s. to 112s. per cwt. In Bacon there was no new feature. The sale was slow and limited, prices nearly stationary.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, February 23.—Notwithstanding the present tavourable weather our sale upon old Butter is bad, at present favourable weather our sale upon old Butter is bad, at wretched prices. The demand for new milk Dorset is as usual at

wretched prices. The demand for new mink Dorset is as usual withis season of the year, very good.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d, to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf. POTATOES.—Southwark, Waterside, February 33.—During the past week the arrivals coastwise have been limited, but still a large supply by rail. The trade continues in a very languid state. COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—The sales to day are estimated at 7,000 bales, of which exporters have taken 500 and speculators 1,500 bales. They comprise chiefly American; at full terms of yesterday, and also include 10 Maranham, at 7d; 50 Egyptians, at 5d to 9d; 500 Surat, at 3½d to 4½; and 60 Sea Islands, at 13½d. The market closes very firmly, with a hardening tendency, and prices of all kinds are at the extreme of Friday's quotations.

MANCHESTER. Feb. 24.—Prices continue form, both for cloth and MANCHESTER, Feb. 21.—Prices continue firm, both for cloth and yarn; and although we have not such an active market as last week, there is still a fair business in most of the leading staples of

WOOL.

Cirr, Monday.-The quantity of wool imported into London last week was small, being only 1,004 bales, of which 628 were from Sydney, 252 from Turkey, 102 from Galatz, and 22 from German. The public sales of Colonial commenced on Thursday, and it is expected that about 18,000 bales would be put up, in 15,500 bales, which were in first hands at the termination of the last series, on how commenced since November. The extendence of buyers has or have arrived since November. The attendance of buyers has been large, and prices have gone about 1d. per 1b. dearer for scoured wool, 1d lower for Sydney skin, and clothing at about the November rates. Since the first day the samples offered have been of a better description. LIVERPOOL, February 21.—Scotch,—There has been rather more doing in Laid Highland this week, at full rates, White Highland

not much stock. There is more doing in the best class of Cheriot, and Crossed, at full rates. The other kinds are less in demand. COALS.

Monday, Feb. 23.—Market firm, and without alteration from last day.—South Hartlepool's 15s 9d—Hetton's 16s 3d—Stewart's 165-Haswell's, 16s 6d-Braddyll's, 15s 9d-Wylam's 13s-Eden 15s-Hartley's 13s 6d.

LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1¼d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 2d; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2¼d.; ditto, 80lb. to 80lb., 2½d to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d to 3id; ditto 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to 0d., ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d to 4¼d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 0u. to 3s 0d.; horse-hides 5s. to 0s.

HIDES.

The Gazette.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Feb. 24th. BANKRUPTS.

William Caldwell, Shevington, Lancashire, coal proprietor-Henry Cooke, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, hatter—William Denman, Cheam, Surrey, carpenter—William Harding, Acton, Middlesex, corn merchant—William Harris, Kingston-upon-Hull, draper—Henry Johnson, York buildings, Adelphi, coal merchant— Robert Furniss Long and Robert Whatkinson Long, Gray's-im-place, and Warwick-street, Regent-street, builders—William Haden Richardson, Benjamin Richardson, and Jonathan Richardson, Richardson, Benjamin Richardson, and Jonathan Richardson, Wordesley, Staffordshire, and Lamb's Conduit-street, glass manufacturers—George Sherlock and Benjamin Sutterby, Ilulme, Lag-cashire, joiners—James Wright, Chesham, Buckinghamshire, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. Edward Buchanan, Glasgow, builder - Moritz Cohnert, Edia burgh, jeweller - William Downie, Jamestown, Dumbartonsuire nukcener - Samuel Henry 1988 nnkeeper-Samuel Howarth, Glasgow, funeral undertaker.

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