

NATIONAL **TRADES'** AND JOURNAL.

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Review of the WReek.

The Cerberean opposition, after barking tremen-dously, has come to the resolution not to bite. Professing to be satisfied with Lord DERBY's promise, that he will confine himself to urgent measures, and dissolve the present, in time for the New Parliament to meet in autumn, they have agreed to interpose no further obstacles in the path of the New Ministry. On Monday Lord J. RUSSELL announced the altered tactics to be pursued by the Chesham-place brigade ; and since then, the business in both houses has proceeded as might be expected in a Parliament whose days are numbered. The only actual work is that of voting the money, and it is gone about in rather a curious fashion. The New Ministry have adopted the estimates of their predecessors. They find their work done to their hand, and the explanations called for are tendered by the unsalaried opposition chiefs, while the salaried ministry look on, or merely throw in a word now and then, redolent of happiness at being paid for doing nothing. Of course all this is very galling to the GREYS, ELLIOTTS, and other members of the formerly 'Happy Family', and occasionally the feeling escapes in language verging on unparliamentary. Admiral BERKELEY was surprised at the 'audacity' of the Government in adopting the ready-made estimates, and reminded them, that when in opposition they had circulated the most 'infamous stories' about the Board of Admiralty, whose labours they thus coolly appropriated. On the other hand, as the Whigs are not likely to find fault with their own estimates, and have formed an alliance offensive and defensive with the Financial Reformers, these latter in turn refrain from the usual criticism, fault finding, and divisions, which were never expected to save one penny of the public money. The farce of voting the supplies will, there-fore, this year be got through in less time than usual, and without a great deal of the humbug on all sides, by which dust is thrown in the eyes of poor JOHN BULL. So anxious is Lord JOHN to get rid of this necessary preliminary to a General Election, that he has suggested the Government should take Thursdays as well as Mondays and Fridays, for supply days. The whole of the army estimates were granted perfidious, and arbitrary career of the Dictator since almost without discussion in a few minutes, and the the coup d'etat, and despite the most strenuous exer-Admiralty charges would have been as summarily disposed of, had it not been that sundry 'hon. and gallant' members were determined to give their budget of grievances and 'notions' an airing. Talk, however, was the only object, and in talk it ended. The sole measure which seems likely to delay either house and prevent a speedy dissolution is the Militia Bill of the new cabinet, which is promised for Monday next. Since Lord JOHN introduced the measure which led to the downfall of his government, a very great change has taken place in public opinion. The scribes of the Factions had wrought up the war panic to such a pitch, that it is exceedingly probable under its influence the nation might have been induced to acquiesce in a measure most unjust, burdensome, and injurious in its operation. The actual interregnum of Government which has since occurred, in consequence of Lord Joun's resignation, has demonstrated that the alarm and the danger on which the Militia Bill was professedly based, had very little foundation in reality. Had the French Dictator been so anxious, or so prepared, for a descent upon England as was pretended, he could not have had a better opportunity than Lord JOHN offered him. It is not improbable that the alteration of opinion out of doors, has been accompanied by a similar change in Parliament. The invasion panic has subsided; and those who speak now, as they might have done four weeks ago, will most likely be laughed at, instead of applauded. If such a feeling exists, we may be certain that a Militia Bill will be among the bequests to a new Parliament, and a Government which does not 'exist by sufferance.' Upon that, and upon overy question but the Estimates, the Opposition have the power of arresting progress whenever they please. The number and nature of the measures they choose to let the Derby Cabiet proceed with, is a matter entirely for their decision ; and as it would searcely ' suit their game' to allow the new Government to make political capital by passing any really beneficial measures, we may rest assured that the Parliament elected under the auspices of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, will be true to its character. In its last, it will do as little as it has done in all previous sessions. We are already in the rapids of a dissolution. Motions are made for the sake of form, languidly debated, and then withdrawn. Parliament is doomed, the Government is a provisional one, and all things are in a state of transition. Upon all but the money votes, it is mere make-believe in St. Stephen's. In proportion as the interest within Parliament diminishes, that in the preparation for the coming election increases. In all probability the dissolution will take place either towards the end of May or the beginning of June, and the new Parliament assemble for the first time in August. Lord BROUGHAM, with the assent of the Premier, has proposed to reduce the time from fifty days to thirty-five. In these days of express trains and crack steamers, the allowance of time required by our predecessors even of the last generation, bas become to long, and Parliament, carried along by the momentum of the new system, is going for once to adodt tradition and ignore its practice to the actual realities of the age. At the same time the Carlton and the Reform Clubs are gathering the funds which are intended to corrupt, debauch, degrade, and demoralise the constituencies and the country at large. It is computed that at least two millions of money will be spent in this way; and we cordially concur with Lord BREADALBANE, in thinking that the bribers are infinitely the worst in these disgraceful and infamous transactions. If the people really possessed the electoral power, and could exercise any positive influence on the result, there might be some reason for scanning the addresses of the various candidates, but in the majority of cases these are worth no more than waste paper. It is not the political creed, but the purse and the political connexions of candidates, which determine their success or failure. Nothing of importance in other Home news calls for particular comment. M. BONAPARTE proceeds in the same high-handed style which has distinguished his career ever since the coup d'etat. Little as there appeared to do for his mock chambers, he has made that little less. Upon the question of taxation, for instance, he might have at least made a show of consulting those who are nominally the representatives of the people ; but the Prince President has not considered it necessary to make even that concession to appearances. He has 'decreed ' a budget in the imperial style, which has characterised his decrees on other scarcely less important matters. France must now understand that the upstart, claims and exercises the right divine, the assertion of which sent CHARLES the FIRST to the block in this country; and which, even in the most palmy days of despotism in France, was exercised under restrictions and limitations. There can be no mistake in the relations which henceforth subsist between the Ruler and the people in France. He is an autocrat: they are slaves, with no right either to life or property, save in so far as may consort with his imperial pleasure. The process of wholesale imprisonment and expatriation goes on uncatsingly. Hundreds of persons belonging to all rinks of life, ex-representatives, journalists, artists, adrocates and labourers, are transported to the pesti-

lential jungles of Cayenne, banished from France, or placed under police surveillance. Decrees have also been issued just previous to the assembling of the twin Chambers of Mutes, by which all possibility of the Marionettes doing or saying anything but that set down for them by those who pull the puppets, is prevented. The Corps Legislatif, under these decrees, will be the most hideous mockery of a representative Assembly that ever was known under the sun, and no man who has a particle of self respect could disgrace himself by taking a seat in it. But while thus sternly aiming at crushing every vestige of Liberty in France, and arraying everything in imperial drapery, events continually occur, which prove that the fire cannot be trampled out, and that ere long the sparks will fly up, and light a flame from one end of the country to the other. Last week we noticed the return of CAVAIGNAC and CARNOT for Paris. This week the Republican candidate at Lyons has again beaten the Government candidate, and this time by a legal majority. The Republican candidate has also been returned at Lisle. As demonstrations, significant and timely, these returns may be usefulwhether the deputies will stoop to the degradation of swearing allegiance to the person of a perjured traitor, is another question. Great preparations are making for the first sitting of the two bodies on Monday next, in the Tuileries. If the assemblage is devoid of the importance and deep solemnity which attaches to a real Parliament, it will at least have plenty of glitter and gew-gaw splendour. That, however, can be done as well by theatrical managers. We have no doubt that the directors of the Italian Opera in Covent Garden, with the same command of funds, could get up a much more tasteful, imposing and effective spectacle.

In Belgium M. BONAPARTE has received a decided check. The pusillanimity of the Government has been nobly rebuked by its fearless and conscientious magistracy, who, after a long trial, acquitted the writers in the 'Bulletin Français,' of the charges made against them, in consequence of having called M. BONAPARTE'S conduct by its proper name. The defendants, instead of retracting any of their words, attacked, with great boldness, the whole of the cruel,

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Competition impels them ever onward; and every move they make at its call, is to place Capital and Labour in greater enmity. Now to expect that amidst all this contention, there really exists, or can ever exist, any feeling of Identity of Interests is to look for the consummation of the impossible, concerning which men may possibly dream, but will never realise in practice, so long as Competition holds unbridled sway in the government of our industrial pursuits.

It is doing no injustice to Capital to say, that it is indifferent to the welfare of Labour. It is the fact, that the time has gone by to look for such consideration. Masters and men now occupy independent positions. The former says, 'I have requited the demands of Labour, and hence it has no further claims upon me.' The latter say, 'My time, energy, and skill have been at the disposal of Capital, and the return is an average wage of 22s. a week.' Who can reconcile these statements? Capital declares it has done its duty to Labour ; and the facts show such a miserable return. I say, we must look elsewhere for the causes producing such results, being satisfied in our own minds, that what we call a cause is such, and not an effect of some active principle, the nature of which we are ignorant, before we either venture to adopt the identity of interest theory, or regard Capital as Labour's foe.

A plethora of Labour is undoubtedly the opportunity of the Capitalist; and while this redundancy is 'a great fact,' profits will ever press upon Labour for increased power. What better proof can be cited to prove to such men as Sidney Smith, or,; to go much higher, to the Earl of Derby (who said, in a late speech, that there were not 500 men in the country anxious for representative reform, thereby showing one of his statesman-like capacities, as the chief know-all of the country) !--what better evi-dence can be offered, proving to such men that Labour is in an unmistakeable state of plethora, than the erection of the 'Great Exhibition building ?' Here for many weeks 10,000 men found work; and yet carpenters and joiners, painters and glaziers, et hoc genus omne, were as easily to be obtained as before. Well, as one working man is treading upon the heels of another, and both are seeking work, what is the use of questioning the power of Capital to dictate terms, or of dreaming about the combination of Labour effectually not resist the aggression of the moneyocrat? There are thousands of men to be removed from the labour market; the demand for Labour has to be greatly stimulated ; Capital has to be shorn of one of its leading advantages, before we can mention, as a thing existing, the Independence of Labour, or assert with effect, its just claims to legislative power. As working men, we are a dependent race of creatures; always within a week or a month of becoming paupers, either on the state or on our relations and friends. The pawnbroker is our banker, and twenty per cent. is the rate of the discount; and too often the tallyman is our creditor, whose sympathies are only reciprocal when prompt payment is the rule. This, then, is the social condition of Labour. We all know it. I could have described it in 'burning words,'-language very different from the foregoing. But where is the necessity? We are the witnesses of our own suffering, degradation, immora-lity, and viciousness. The picture is constantly before us; it is painted upon the walls of the comfortless home, and its outline can be traced in the thousands who roam the streets in quest of work, and roam in vain. We are sensible of our position, although we are far from unanimous in the method of amelioration. Still, despair is no part of our character. Our history is full of difficulties ; and every day we live is expended in surmounting them to the best of our ability. Sir, the Labour problem we will solve if allowed fair-play in the work of solution. Knowledge is constantly helping us in the task, and it will be my pleasure, in another letter, or other letters, to pronounce a humble opinion as to the present disposable means of benefiting my class, and, with them, my country; not to solve the said problem, but to demonstrate some of the leading propositions, the complete understanding of which may possibly help others in the working out of so important a question as that which belongs to the future interests of Labour.

after our likeness; and let him have dominion over the fish of the sea-and over the fowl of the air-and over the Ish of the sea-and over the low of the air-and over the cattle-and over all the earth-and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth. So God created man in his own image, male and female, oreated he them. And God blessed them; and God said, Be fruitful, and mul-ticle, and realenich the carth and subdue it and hutiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea-and over the fowl of the dominion over the fish of the sea—and over the fowl of the air—and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth. And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bear-ing seed, and every tree bearing fruit, upon the face of all the earth, to you they shall be for meat; and to every beast, and fowl, and creeping thing, wherein there is life, I have given every green herb for meat; and it was so. And God saw everything that he had made: and, behold, it was very good. Thus the Heavens and the Earth were finished, and all the host of them." This was the first lease and covenant made by God, the one great and only rightful landowner, with his oreature man. He charges no rent. He gives no exclusive rights

man. He charges no rent. He gives no exclusive rights to individuals. Every human being has a free and equal right to be his tenant. He only requires that each man should well manage his farm. Adam was God's first tenant; we shall see the terms of his holding. Chap. II.--'' And the Lord God planted a garden, east-

ward in Eden, and there he put the man whom he had formed; and out of the ground made the Lord God to grow in that garden every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food ; and a river went out of Eden to water the garden; and there also went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground. There the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it, and to keep it. And the Lord God said, Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat, except the one that I have forbidden,"

Here Adam, we see, had given to him the use of the Garden of Eden, and that only, for to dress it, and to keep it,—that is, just as much land was given him in charge as was sufficient to provide for his wants, and, as he could cultivate and keep in order by his own labour—and this is as much land as any man or body of men have any right, by God's first Charter, to appropriate to themselves. And, in such a state of things, as Dr. Adam Smith says, "No man has either landlord, to whom he has to pay rent, or master, to take from him profits, but the wages of his labour is all that his labour can appropriate or produce. And no inter-diction is nut by God upper produce. diction is put by God upon early marriages, or checks upon population provided, but, on the contrary ;-God's First Charter is accompanied with God's first blessing and God's first solemn commandment,-"Be fruitful and mul-tiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it, and have dominion over everything that is upon the earth, and in the seas - and nove but fools and madman will talk about the seas,-and none but fools and madmen will talk about and advise checks upon over-population before one tenth part of the earth is either cultivated or even subdued." And

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Those tribes that have many, shall give many, and them that have few, shall give few; every one shall give of his cities unto the Levites, according to his inheritance. And the cities shall the Levites have to dwell in; and the the cities shall the Levites have to dwell in ; and the suburbs shall be for their cattle, and for their goods, and for their beasts ; and each city shall extend, from the walls round about, one thousand cubits ; and for the suburbs ye shall measure on the east, and on the west, on the north, and on the south, other two thousand cubits, this shall be to them the south, other two thousand choits, this shall be to them the suburbs of their cities. These are the com-mandments, and the judgments, which the Lord com-manded, by the hand of Moses, unto the children of Israel, in the plains of Moab, by Jordan, near Jericho." Having now laid before you God's First Great Land Charter to the human respired.

Charter to the human race, in the 1st chapter of Genesis, and God's Second Great Land Charter to the children of Israel, in the laws of Moses, both of which, as you will perceive, on a little reflection, fully provide for the con-tinuance of the natural state of society, wherein the labourer, engaged in producing wealth, has neither landlord to demand rent, nor master to claim profit, inasmuch as he lives rent-free and profit-free, under the Great Land-lord and Master of all, and the rewards or wages of his la-bour is all that his labour can produce. Dr. Adam Smith affirms that the original state of things, in which the la-bource enjoyed the whole produce of his labour, could not last beyond the first appropriation of land and accumulation of stock ; but we see, from the case of the Israelites, under the laws of Moses, that the Doctor's affirmation is not true. If men are to use and improve land for agricul-tural purposes, for stones or slates, mines or minerals, whilst using it they must appropriate it to themselves, and use it as their own, otherwise, they cannot enjoy the whole produce of their labour; and if their labours be successful, produce of their labour; and if their labours be successful, and they practice economy, as well as pursue their labour, they will accumulate capital, which will make their future toil both more easy and more profitable. It is very evi-dent, therefore, that the natural and original state of things was not subverted by a just appropriation of land, and a just use of accumulated capital. But by individuals seizing by violence, or obtaining by fraud, large tracts of land, which they had neither the intention nor the means of cultivating themselves, but continued to hold, for the purcultivating themselves, but continued to hold, for the purpose of enabling them to live in idleness and luxury, out of the labour of others, under the name of rent, an unjust tribute which husbandmen and miners have to pay for leave to cultivate their farms and explore their mines ; and when capital accumulates in large masses in the hands of individuals it is frequently misapplied for similar base and sel-fish purposes. I have many more very interesting matters to relate respecting God's chosen people, which I must re-serve for my next letter. In the meantime, let me exhort you to "search the Scriptures," and see whether these things be really so. I am, &c.,

Liverpool, March 17th. JOHN FINCH.

tions of the Procureur-General, were acquitted amidst shouts of applause, which will find an ominous echo in the Elysèe, and strike fear to the heart of the tyrant.

Austria verges fast towards bankruptcy. The money matters, by the confession of the 'Times', 'own correspondent,' grow daily worse, and the jobbers have lost all hope that things will improve. Fresh loans in prospect, but with an entire want of confidence on the part of the nation, it is impossible the system can be long mantained.

From America we have intelligence that Kossurn's mission has turned out a comparative failure. There has been plenty of enthusiasm-shouting, speeches, banners, flags, and feasting, but the money and the arms to free Hungary are not forthcoming. It is added, that in a short time the Magyar Chief will return to this country, and that a house has been taken and is preparing for the reception of himself and family at Kensington. The Americans are busily engaged with the Presidential election, but at present it is impossible to say what are the chances of any of the candidates. Mr. WEBSTER'S prospects look less encouraging than they did some time since.

THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Mr. EDITOR,-My last communication embraced the question of ' The Political Condition of Labour : and I cannot but think that the facts and figures there given were conclusive against the gigantic wrong committed upon the industrious classes by the existing systematic mode of excluding them from possessing any political power; for, although there may be many hundreds of working men upon the register, the fact that their votes are neutralised to the extent shown, proves that their individual power is of infinitesimal importance. I now purpose to handle, in a cursory manner, the Social Condition of Labour, with the view of showing that as in the Political so in the Social, the working man has no power to resist aggression, or to erect an opposing barrier against the encroachments of Capital. I speak of present power ; active and demonstrative ; the means to execute, not the will to do.

The relative positions of Employer and Employed are every day becoming more and more unstable. When men talk about identity of interests, they remind me of a man who was ever boasting of his enlarged views, which really consisted of a bundle of truisms and the results which should follow parental Government. The Competitive System gives the lie to the principle of Identity. Its practical operations prove that it is essentially one of confliction and unccasing difference. Do what we may, Capital and Labour, whilst regarded as distinct interests, must ever be at war, if the independence belonging to each be preserved by both. And why? Because the Master lives upon profit, the Workman upon the product of his Labour. The former is naturally anxious to augment his income; and the latter is equally anxious to make his Labour as remunerative as possible. Increased profits do not, in the competitive field, follow increased Labour. There are less profits made now from the employment of 1,000 men than there were twenty years ago from the services of 750; and as it requires enlarged Capital to bring into active use the 1,000 men, and connected with it, greater risk and responsibility are incurred, of necessity the employer complains of his altered circumstances, and looks upon his wages book as the Œdipus which can alone solve the riddle of his difficulties. On the other hand, the workman refers to the present method of transacting business, which necessitates from him additional skill and Labour; and that method being feverish and volatile, now unusually active, and in a few weeks hence, all but prostrate he finds he has expended his energies when viewed in the aggregate for a return incommensurate with his position as a skilled labourer. Constant Labour is now the exception; average employment the rule. If, then, out of the fifty-two weeks of the years, thirteen of them be passed in idleness, the product of the remaining thirty-nine is diminished one-fourth; and in place of 312 days' Labour realising him, say at the rate of 5s. per day, the sum of £78, it has, in fact, brought in but £58 103., his week's wages are reduced from 30s. to 22s. 6d., his day's Labour from 5s. to 3s. 8d. The workman, hence complains in his turn; and how does it answer his appeal to be told 'that he cannot expect to be paid for being idle ?' Why is he an unwilling idler ? By any fault of his own has he brought about such a result ? No. He is guiltless of any such offence. Better for him to work than to play, if the latter be not dictated by his own will. In many cases active Labour is less expensive than compulsory idleness. Well, these complaints of diminished profits and reduced wages through uncer-tain work, urged as they are by the two interests in question, are ever forcing upon an employer strata-gems and alterations, calculated, as he thinks, to turn the tide of affairs in his favour ; while the employed are ever rebelling against such innovations, for to them, their tendencies are decidedly against their future well-doing. Both classes are the victims of a false system, rather than enemies seeking each other's destruction. Each order is acting on the defensive.

CENSOR.

Free Correspondence.

[As the columns under this head are open for the free expression of all opinions, the Editor is not responsible for, or committed to, any.]

NATURAL STATE OF SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

DEAR SIR,-The earth on which we dwell, with its oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, mountains, valleys, deserts, forests, and plains, is one great storehouse, containing illimitable quantities of all the materials of wealth, requiring only the skill, ingenuity, and labour of man to convert them into articles of real wealth for his support, and for the promotion of his happiness. Labour (as says Dr. Adam Smith) is the only source of wealth. Labour is the only true standard and measure of value, and the natural, and just reward or wages of labour, is all the wealth that that labour can appropriate or produce. And the natural state of society is that wherein the working man, employed in producing wealth, receives his full reward. "But this natural state of things could not last, " the Doctor informs us, " beyond the first introduction of the appropriation of land, and the accumulation of capital"--of course he means accumula-tion in the hands of the few---and that " it would be to no purpose to trace farther what might have been its effects upon the recompense or wages of labour." But why would it be to no purpose to trace it, Doctor ? It is the most important subject in the whole science of political economy, Since the Doctor fails to give us any further light upon it, I must appeal to a still higher authority than his, for the information required, the oldest and the best; authority which none but infidels, as they are called, will dispute, and in the present each 1 think are they have no interest in in the present case, I think even they have no interest in denying its claims. That authority is the Book that claims THE BIBLE. A book not much consulted on the subject of Political Economy, which, I think, I shall be able to show is a great oversight, and on the part of the working classes more particularly; as it contains two great worldly, as well as a heavenly Charter for them; and I am sure their religious teachers ought to feel themselves under no small obligation, if their flocks should be induced thereby to study their bibles more attentively than they ever did before. I shall first attempt to prove, that the appropriation of more land, by any individual or body of men, than he or they can properly cultivato and manage by their own labour, is a gross usurpation and a flagrant violation of God's, the great, and the only just and rightful Landowner's first Land Charter to man. and there was light. And God made two great lights-the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the light; and he made the stars also. And God said, Let the waters be gathered together in one place, and be called seas ; and let the dry land appear ; and it was so. And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, and herb yielding seed after its kind, and the tree yielding fruit whose seed is, in itself, after its kind ; and God saw that it was good. And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and great whales also; and, Let fowls be made, that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of Heaven; and God saw that it was good. And God said, Let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, cattle, and creeping thing, and beast of the earth, after his kind; and it was so. And God saw that it was good.

is all the wild animals in earth and sea, by God's Charter belong equally to all men, none but cheats and rogues will make laws to prevent any from taking them.

We now proceed to God's Second Land Charter, suited to more advanced state of society, which was the Land Charter given to his people Israel. It is similar in prin-ciple to the one already described. The principle of this Second Charter is, that the whole of the land inhabited by any nation, belongs to the whole of the people composing that nation in equal portions to each family, in proportion to the number of individuals in each family, with effectual means devised to prevent any portion of that land from being ever permanently alienated from the families to which it originally belonged, or from accumulating in large tracts in the hands of any individuals.

Numbers-Chap. XXVI, v. 51, &c.-" These were the numbered of the children of Israel, -of males twenty years old and upwards, able to go to war, six hundred and one thousand seven hundred and thirty. And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying-Unto these the land shall be divided for an inheritance, according to the number of names. To many thou shalt give the more inheritance; and to the few thou shalt give the less inheritance; to every one shall his inheritance be given, according to those that were numbered of him. The land shall be divided by lot; according to the names of the tribes of their fathers shall they inherit; and according to the lot shall the possession thereof be divided between many and few."

"Then the daughters of Zelophehad, the son of Hepha, of the tribe of Manasseh, came and stood before Moses, Eleazar, the priest, the princes, and the congregation, and said, Our father died in the wilderness, why should the name of our father be done away from among his family, because he hath no son? Give us, therefore, a possession among the brethren of our father. And Moses brought their cause be-fore the Lord. And the Lord said unto Moses, The daughters of Zelophehad speak right: thou shalt surely give them a possession of an inheritance-thou shalt cause the inheritance of their father to pass unto them. And thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel, saying, If a man die, and he have no son, then ye shall cause his inheritance to pass to his daughter. And if he have no daughter, ye shall give his inheritance to his brethren ; and if he have no breathren, then ye shall give it to his father's brethren; and if his father have no brethren, then ye shall give his inheritance unto his kinsman that is next to him of his family, and he shall possess it; and it shall be unto the children of Israel a statute of judgment, as the Lord commanded Moses.

"And the Lord said unto Moses, These are the men that shall divide the land unto you, Eleazar, the priest, and Joshua, the son of Nun. And ye shall take one prince of every tribe to divide by inheritance among each tribe; and the names of the men are these: of the tribe of Judah, Caleb, the son of Jephunneh; of the tribe of Simeon, Shemuel the son of Ammihud; of Benjamin, Elidad, the son of Chislon; of Dan, Bukki, the son of Jogli; of the tribe of Joseph, for the half of the tribe of Manasseh, Hanniel, the son of Ephod ; and of the tribe of Ephraim, Kemuel, the son of Shipthan ; of the tribe of Zebulon, Elizaphan, the son of Parnach; of Issachar, Paltiel, the son of Azzan; of Asher. Ahihud, the son of Shelomi : and of Naphtali, Pedahel, the son of Ammihud. The tribe of the children of Reuben, the tribe of the children of Gad, and half the tribe of Manasseh, have already received their inheritance on this side Jordan. near Jericho, eastward toward the sun-rising, on condition that all their males fit for war should go armed over Jordan, to assist their brethren in conquering the people of the land, and getting their possessions in the land of Canaan. The children of Gad, and the children of Reuben having answered, saying, As the Lord hath said unto thy servants, so will we do; we will go over Jordan with our brethren, and fight for them.

Numbers-chap. XXXVI. " And the chief fathers of the families of the children of Gilead, the son of Machir, the son of Manasseh, the sons of Joseph, came near, and spake before Moses, and before the princes, the chief fathers of the children of Israel; and they said, My lord was commanded by the Lord to give the inheritance of Zelophehad our brother, to his daughters. Now, if they be married to any of the sons of any other of the Tribes of the children of Israel, then shall their inheritance be taken from the inheritance of our fathers. And when the Jubilee of the children of Israel shall be, then shall their inheritance be put unto the inheritance of the tribe, whereaunto they are received. So shall their inheritance be taken away from the inheritance of the tribe of our fathers. And Moses commanded the children of Israel, according to the word of the Lord, saying :- The tribe of the sons of Joseph hath said well, concerning the daughters of Zelophehad. This is what the Lord doth command. Let them marry to whom they think best; only into the family of the tribe of their fathers shall they marry. So shall not the inheritance of the children of Israel remove from tribe to tribe; for every one of the children of Israel shall keep himself to the inheritance of the tribe of his fathers. And every daughter that possesseth an inheritance in any tribe of the children of Israel, shall be wife unto one of the family of the tribe of her father, that the children of Israel may enjoy every man the inheritance of his fathers; the inheritance shall not remove from one tribe to another tribe. And the daughters of Zelophenad, Mahlah, Tirzah, Hoglah, Noah, and Milcah, were married unto the families of the sons of Manasseh, and their inheritance remained in the tribe of the family of their father." Numbers-chap. XXXV. (principally.) "And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, The priests, the Levites, and all the tribe of Levi shall have no part nor landed inheritance with Lord with Israel. The Lord is their inheritance, and they shall eat the offerings of the Lord made by fire. And this shall be the priest's due from the people that offer a sacrifice, whether it be ox or sheep, the shoulder, the two cheeks, and the maw. The first fruits also of thy corn, and of thy wine, and of thy oil, and the first of the fleech of thy sheep shalt thou give him. Also all the tithe of the land, whe-ther it be the seed of the land, or the fruit of the tree, or the tithe of the herd, or of the flock, shall be holy to the Lord. He shall not search, whether it be good or bad, neither shall he ohange it." "And the Lord said unto Moses, All the first-born of the children of Israel are mine, both man and beast. On the day I smote the first-born in the land of Egypt, I sanctified them to myself, and I have taken the Levites for a redemption of the first-born of Israel. And the Levites shall wait upon the service of the tabernaolo of the congregation ; they are a gift from me to Aaron, and his sons, for this service. And the Lord spake unto Moses, Command the children of Israel that they give unto the Levites, out of the inheritance of each tribe, cities, with their suburbs, for them to dwell in. Forty and eight oities, with their suburbs, shall ye give them.

THE REFORM CONFERENCE AND THE CHARTISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

SIR,-Two of my colleagues upon the National Charter Association Committee have resigned, as they allege, in consequence of the part I took at the late Reform Conference, held in St. Martin's-hall,

The pound of offence is worthy of remark. In explaining to that Conference the nature of the Chartist body (having especially in view the Ernest Jones section,) I said : -... If you court them they will suspect you-if you ignore them they will assert their existence, in order to make themselves felt-if you contemn them they will make of it a pound of quarrel." This is no doubt' a sad ac-count to render; but its only fault is its truth. It has been true for many years, and those who have objected to it have been proving its truth ever since it was spoken.

Repeated assertions have been made that I wished "to hand over the movement to the Parliamentary Reformers." The whole language which I used went to dissuade the Parliamentary Reformers from seeming to seek such an alliance. My own conviction is, that the two parties will act more efficiently separately. Each party should preserve an attitude of fraternity, and at the same time press forward resolutely in the line of its own programme. This has long been my opinion, and this was my advice at the Conference. For what purpose this has been construed into an offence on my part, those only can tell who have so construed it. It was first objected that I wished to hand over the Chartists to the Conference party, and now it is made an offence that I spoke against it. I will not do the Chartists the whore of thicking that the will not do the Chartists the wrong of thinking that they reason in this to-and-again manner, or that many of them will be misled by those who do.

The great want among reformers, is union. He who sows disunion, or plays the part of an obstructive in the way of Reform, is an enomy to the common people, let his professions be what they may-let him call himself by what-soever name he will. The key to union is that each Reformer shall be willing to help all who work in the same direction. The Parliamentary Reformers in demanding Home Suffrage make an immense advance towards enfranchising the whole people. Not to help them, is to put back Reform, to discourage those who seek it, and play into the hands of those who are opposed to it. It was this kind of conduct which has thrown France into the jaws of Napoleonic despotism, and it will, if persisted in, lead to the same thing in this country.

The Chartists played this game once before with results sufficiently disastrous, but if it is intended again, they will net have me to help them. When they elected me to sit upon their Executive, they knew I should never lend myself to this folly. To say, therefore, as some have, that I have forfeited Chartist " confidence," is simply absurd—the Chartists never had any confidence in my doing this. They knew me too well to believe it for one moment. And I still maintain, that collectively they have too much good sense to deliberately wish this insane policy should be followed in their name any longer.

This is my explanation to those who have called upon me to resign my place upon the Executive. The thankless task of seeing the liabilities of the body defrayed, will soon be at an end; then, those who do not wish my services will have an opportunity of terminating them.

I am, Sir, Yours Faithfully. C. J. HOLYOAKE. March 24th, 1852.

P.S.—The useful suggestions of your correspondent "Censor" will receive our best consideration when draw-ing up the business of the next Convention.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

DEAR SIR,-In the report which you last week gave of the proceedings of the Metropolitan Delegate Council, I am represented to have declined the office of Treasurer to the Council's Fund for Mr. O'Connor, on account of private affairs; whereas, in my letter to the Secretary of the Council's Committee, I used the phrase private motives. As quite a different interpretation might be put upon the former phrase from that which properly belongs to the latter, I have ventured to trouble you with these few lines, the insertion of which in your valuable columns will be esteemed a favour.

I remain, dear Sir, yours most faithfully, GEORGE W. M. REYNONDS. Cleasby Villa, Tollington Park, Hornsey-road, March 24th, 1852.

THE O'CONNOR FUND.

The committee in aid of the above Fund met on Wednesday evening, at 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket. Mr. M'Gowan in the chair. Correspondence was received from Charterville, Paisley, and Nottingham, remitting cash, and from Mottram, soli citing collecting books. A letter was also read from G. W.M. Reynolds, Esq., in which he intimated his readiness to act on the committee, and his name was added accordingly. Subscription books and all the requisite information may now be had by all those desirous of aiding the object of the Committee, on application to John Arnott, Secretary, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket. The committee adjourned to Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

"And God said. Let us make man in our own image,

next, at 7 o'clock. SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED' Mr. Price, Charterville, per Mr. Bezer, 5s; Mr. Gold, ditto, 1s; Mr. Drinkwater, ditto, 1s; Mr. Wheeler, ditto, 1s; Mr. Iloltam, ditto, 1s; Mr. J. Hayes, ditto, 6d; Mr. C. Smith, ditto, 6d; Mr. G. Willis, ditto, 6d; Mr. Buntin, ditto, 6d, Mr. Neppard, ditto, 6d; Mr. Baston, ditto, Gd; Mr. Munday, ditto, 6d; Mr. G. Batts, ditto, 6d; Mr. J. Wilkins, ditto, 6d, Mr. Holloway, ditto, 6d; Mr. Norris, ditto, 6d; Mr. Mowby, ditto, 6d; Paisley, per S. Kier, 8s; Mr. Willson, Nottingham, per J. Sweet, 2s 6d; Mr. Bostock, ditto, 1s; Mr. Tudor, ditto, 6d; Mr. Hudson, ditto, 1s; Mr. l'arr, ditto, 1s; Mr. Joseph Wright, Queen's hea', 2s 6d; J. S. Wilfelt, ditto, 6d; Mr. Joseph Wright, Queen's hea', 2s 6d; J. S. Wilfelt, ditto, 6d; Mr. Joseph Wright, Gueen's hea', 2s 6d; J. S. Wilfelt, ditto, 6d; Mr. Joseph Wright, Statt, Statt, 1s; James J. Sweet, 10s; G. Cavill, Shef-field, 6d; G. J., 1s; G. W., 5s; J. Kernes, Worpester, 2s 6d; T. Johnson, per G. Cavill, 1s; James Faulds, Dunfermline, 2s, Total, RECEIVED EX R. O'CONNOR,-Brierley Iron: Works, her J. Bedwell.

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Foreign Intelligence. FRANCE

The Budget is, as may be expected, the principal topic with the Paris papers. It is superfluous to notice the comments of the Ministerial Press, as their absolute approval of all financial as well as political measures of the government is a auatter of course ; and the opinions of the ' Constitutionnel' and 'Patrie,' as in some sort the Laureats of authority, might have been guessed beforehand. It appears however, that the budget of 1853 will be submitted to the sanction of the representative body. The modification of the tax on wines has caused general discontent.

The Fives fell on Friday forty centimes below par. This is a very grave symptom of the risk incurred by the precipitate conversion of that rente before the market was prepared for so low a rate of interest as four and a half per cent. The fall is probably traceable to the eagerness evinced by the small rentiers for re-imbursement, and the apprehension that they will be kept out of their money an indefinite period. On Saturday the Bourse was a little better, probably owing to a communique in the 'Moniteur,' which is calculated greatly to re-assure the rentiers who apply to the Treasury for re-imbursement. If the re-imbursement is to be effected by series such rentiers are, in fact, promised five per cent. up to the moment of their being paid off. Another circumstance seems to have operated in giving a lift to the Bourse. It is reported that Fould is going to return to office. Another report is, that the Bank has offered to lend the Treasury a hundred millions of francs at four and a half per cent. There was much talk. however, about the damage inflicted on tontine societies by the decree of conversion. All such companies are obliged to invest the capital contributed in five per cent. stock. The retail trade and all manufactories which supply the home demand, find that grave financial anxiety has been caused by the decree for the conversion of the rentes. Every one says that his revenue being diminished one tenth, he is obliged to purchase only what is strictly necessary.

THE ORLEANS PROPERTY .- The appeal on the case of M. Bocher has been before the Court of Appcal. The first judgment, by which M. Bocher was merely fined 500!, was quash-d, and he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and 200f. fine. The judgment which sentenced the other defendants, MM. Debief and Malzy, to a fine of 150f. was confirmed. M. Odillon Barrot again appeared for the defence, and produced much effect by his treatment of the question of right at issue between him and the Procureur of the Republic, but no report of his speech has been allowed to be published. M. Bocher has appealed to the Court of Cassation against the sentence.

The announcement of the amalgamation of the Bordeaux, Nantes, Central, and Orleans lines was unfavourably received at the Bourse, and the fall in the shares of those companies was in a great measure attributed to it. The general opinion seemed to be that the creation of 96,000 new shares by the Orleans company was not very compatible with the present high price of 1,200. It was thought, also, notwithstanding statements to the contrary, that further calls would necessarily be made upon the Bordeaux shareholders to make up the requisite capital for all the works proposed to be undertaken.

M. Emile Girardin has written to the President of the Republic to suspend for a short time the order for his expulsion, as he is desirous of returning to Paris on family affairs. The death of M. Girardin's mother-in-law is no doubt the cause of his application. In reply to his letter M. Emile de Girardin received his passport for Paris.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUCCESSOR .- The Paris correspondent of the ' Times' says :-- 'It is known that the President of the Republic intends to deposit with the Senate, with all due forms of solemnity, a sealed paper with the name of the person whom he would desire to recommend as his successor. It is much doubted whether any one has as yet been selected, and as his thoughts have recently turned towards a matrimonial condition, it is not unlikely that he hopes he shall be enabled to fix on some name still closer in relation with himself than any other.' ANOTHER 'GOVERNMENT' PLOT .- The 'Patrie' announces, on the authority of private correspondence, that the secret societies are endeavouring to reconstitute themselves in the south, and that a report is propagated of the probability of an insurrectional movement in that part of the country; that Lyons appears to be the central point to which the orders 'coming from London, Paris, and Geneva converge;' and that orders have been given from the Police Department to prevent those scattered associations from again uniting. It adds that a depot of powder and ball has been discovered at Caen by the authorities. It is shrewdly guessed that this announcement is more for the object of palliating the continued severities of the government agents, or justi'ying future measures of rigour, than anything else. The ' Siecle' announces that M. Clement Thomas, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris during the insurrection of June, 1848, and who has resided in seclusion in the Bordelais since the suppression of the Constituent Assembly, has received notice to quit France within eight days. Several inhabitants of the Gironde have received similar orders. among others, MM. Simiot, an ex-Constituent, and Belot de Minieres, Judge of the Tribune at Bordeaux. On Sunday the President held a review, when he presented several officers, non-commissioned officers and privates with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, or the new decoration, consisting of a medal entitling the wearer to receive a pension of 100f. for life. At this presentation he seized the opportunity of reminding the public of one of the most important features of his usurpation, namely, the supreme military rank which the Prince has attributed to himself in the new order of things. Thus he speaks of his love for the great military family of which he is proud to be the head. In expressing his regret for the small resources at the disposal of the government for recompensing the services of the army, Louis Napoleon involuntarily reminds the world of the sacred rights of property on which he has trampled to filch the means of feeding his pretorians with largesses.

ship of Louis Napoleon. Honour to the Belgian jury for having done their duty thoroughly. Next to the citizens who voted Cavaignac and Carnot into the 'Corps Legislatif, theirs is the credit of having dealt the severest punishment of public opinion on the dictatorship of the 2nd of Decem. ber.

Lord Cowley, accompanied by the Belgian minister, has paid a visit to Count Turgot, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The object of this diplomatic interview seems to have been two-fold. In the first place, explanations were, it is understood, demanded with regard to the attitude and intentions of France towards Belgium, and, secondly, with regard to the reported design of proclaiming the empire on the 5th of May, the anniversary of the Emperor's death. On the first point the answers of Count Turgot were considered satisfactory. As to the other subject the Count said that France was the only proper judge of what Government suited her best ; that the President had reserved to himself the right of appealing to the nation on questions touching changes in the form of Government; and that experience had proved that such appeals would be answered by the universal assent of France. The government could not admit the pretensions of any foreign power to meddle with such questions.

The departmental journals reveal a process of deportation perfectly frightful. We give but two instances ! letters from Brignolles (Var) state that 1,000 persons engaged in the insurrectionary movement of the Basses Alpes. in December last, and who were sentenced to transportation. have passed through that town in detachments of 100 each. They were on their way to Toulon, where ships of war were waiting to receive them. Eighty-four persons of the department of the Meuse, ordered for transportation to Cayenne or Lambessa, arrived in Paris on Tuesday. Amongst them are an ex-sub-prefect, three advocates, and two schoolmasters. Most of the prisoners belong to Toul, Metz, and Nancy. It appears it is to Lambessa, in Africa, and not to Guayana, that M. Miot, the ex-representative, is to be transported.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA .- BERLIN. - The First Chamber has been discussing the complaints raised against the government treatment of the 'German Catholics' and its ' free communities.' The charter guarantees to all sects the free exercise of their religion. The government has, however, forhidden all parish authorities to allow the sects in question the use of any church, put their meetings under the club law, and sent constables to watch proceedings, with power arbitrarily to disperse the assembly ; it has refused to recognise the validity of marriages after the rites of those sects ; and fined the preachers for baptising, burying, confirming, and the like, as an illegal assumption of ecclesias. tical functions. The plea raised by the government in justification of its course is that the sects in question are not ' religious societies,' inasmuch as they repudiate every notion that forms the basis of religion. Some parties are displeased with this interpretation, and call it forced. But what other could they expect from a power which has all the force in its own hands?

A hill for allowing the establishment of private country banks has been rejected by the committee of the Second Chamber, because the commissioner of the royal bank insisted that such banks should not be allowed to intreach on the monopoly of the government bank by taking deposits at interest. A pretty state of things for a country pretending to have enlightened notions on political economy.

The committee of finance has reduced the proposed newspaper stamp duty by one-balf; the highest rate for a daily sheet of more than 800 square inches, would be seven shillings and sixpence a year, or about one-third of a penny per number.

BADEN .--- Advices from Carlsruhe, of 21st inst., represent the Grand Duke of Baden to be on the point of death. BREMEN, March 19 .- From this day the constitution is

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid, dated the 17th, state that the Spanish government was about to send reinforcements to Cuba; also that the negociation of the treaty on international copyright between France and Spain, which had been abandoned, was resumed.

TURKEY.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Zara, March 14th, states that a force of 1,700 men had been marched into Liono, where the Greeks and Catholics were disarmed, and all the clergy with two principal men out of every canton seized and imprisoned. A Proclamation was issued, threatening with death all persons except Turks who should secret arms. Travellers, even those possessing Austrian passports, found great difficulty in making their journeys. Many Christians, their means exhausted by the soldiers quartered upon them, wander about without shelter. The despatch conveying these particulars comes through an Austrian medium.

MALTA.

The Malta post brings the news of Admiral-Dundas having relieved Admiral Parker in the command of the Mediterranean fleet. Admiral Dundas hoisted his flag on board the Britannia. He at once sent off reinforcements to the Channel fleet. There now remain in the Mediterranean only the Trafalgar, Bellerophon, Modeste, Scourge, Spiteful, and Britannia.

UNITED STATES.

By the royal mail steam-ship Africa, Captain Harrison we have advices from New York to the 10th inst.

Shortly after the arrival of the Royal mail steam-ship America at Boston an attempt to smuggle twenty-nine packages of lace ashore was prevented by the Custom-house officers, who captured the goods. An investigation showed that the guilty party was one of the head waiters. On the 8th a warrant was issued, and the America taken possession of, to be afterwards given up to the agents on their entering into bonds for her value. A steward named Bickley had absconded.

The renewed attempt at a trial of the Cuban expeditionists was made on the 8th inst., when the day was occupied in empannelling the jury and the opening statement of counsel. It is expected that the investigation will develop some interesting circumstances connected with the contemplated invasion of Cuba, and, altogether, as a state prosecution, the trial will be one of the most important ever brought before the United States courts, whatever may be the result.

The Vera Cruz papers are still filled with particulars of the disasters caused by the late gale. The remains of the Robert Stevenson have been found on the shore at Coatzacoalcos, as well as several planks marked 'Robert Spedden.' Another American vessel is said to have been lost, too; but no name is given.

The accounts from Northern Mexico are very conflicting. News from the Rio Grande reached Orleans on the 6th inst., to the effect that Caravaial had attacked and captured Camargo, and was then closely besieging Matamoras. A private despatch of a later date confirms the defeat of Caravajal in in his attack on Camargo. He had only 522 men, 84 of whom were Mexicans, and the balance 'fillibustero,' Most of them escaped to the American side of the river.

The Empire City had brought to New York one month s later intelligence from Chile. It appears that there has been a revolution among the state prisoners confined at the Straits of Magellan; which is the Botany Bay of the Chilian Republic, and that the revolutionists have seized two American vessels.

Late advices from Santa Fe represent the country as being in a great state of excitement, in consequence of the murderous depredations of the Indians. Even the government troops, who are too few in number to defend themselves. let alone protecting the settlers, are killed by the Apaches, whenever an opportunity occurs.

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But the health of many invalues naving been fearful by spurious compounds of pease beans, Indian ar palmed off upon them under closely similar names, su lenta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabica Food, &c., Mess have taken the trouble of analysing all these spurio and find them to be harmless as food to the health devoid of all curative principles ; and being of a fi devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flat tating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure d to quenching a conflagration. They would indeed p with the delicate stomach of an Invalid or Infant; a son the public cannot too carefully avoid these bare son the public cannot too carefully avoid these barefaced at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors sho cure, whilst Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high resp DU BARRY & Co., 127, New Bond-street, Long Cure No. 75.

From the Right Honourable the Lord Stuart de Decies. from the Right Remonstration and horse stuart de Decise... derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-restorie, STUART DE DECIES...Dromana, Cappoquin, county of Water Cure No. 1,609.

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross Letter from the venerable architeation of Ross.—'Sin not speak too favourably of your Arabica Foud, Havia attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervouses my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitu-has prevented me in a great degree from following my has there constitues, added to resting the cations ; these sensations, added to restless nights, cations ; these sensations, added to restless nights, after : revious exercise, often rendered my life very mi I am happy to say that, having been induced to try about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to the the Learning of the hone will be removed. about two months since, 1 am now almost a strallger to hat toms, which 1 confidently hope will be removed entirely divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. 1 by jection that my name should appear in print, which, is becton that hy name should appear in print, which, by this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering human sirs, your obedient servant, ALEX. STUART, Archdeacute Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, Co. Cork, Aug. 27, 1849, 5

ghadown Glebe, Skilberten, oc Vorter, and Cure No. 77. 'Dear Sir,-I beg to assure you that its beneficial first days and the statement of the been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most 'respective, tak Kiso, Major-General.—Louisa-terrace, Exmouth,' Cure No. 461.

'Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of n Sixty years parini parayas, ancoing one-nan dingi-and which had resisted all other remedies, has yields: Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider gu-stronger to all complaints excepting a hearty old age. Fall Barrister-at-law .- King's College, Cambridge,

Cure No. 180. 'Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, inditto-debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which dicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cure Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time, W. -Pool Anthony, Tiverton.

Cure No. 4,208.

'Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted in spasms and nausea, for which his servant has consulted in of many, have been effectually removed by Dn Barrys Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy any inquries. Rev. Jonn W. Francett.—Ridlington Rectory, Curro No. 1 784. Cure No. 1,784.

'Not expected to live six days longer, I was cured by hele admirable Health Restoring Food. MAGDALENA PURIS Scotland.⁹

Cure No. 49,832,

'Sir,-For fifty years I have suffered indescribable and dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, the sparms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been references. to such a degree that I was unable to more without Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and in in the chest, were often so had that I had to sit up whele the and frequently my friends did not, expect I could survice ill and frequently my triends and not expect i could survive the ing. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time in for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be all say that your delicious Food has relieved me from therefore ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sheep to and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and a remember ever having been so well as I am now. Youareau o make such use of this statement as you think will knother as a sufferers, and refer them to me. MARIA JOLLY WORTHALnear Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850.'

regulation of every day life. MEDICAL, MORAL, AND FORENSIC.

to realise the brightest of earth's hopes, martial efficiency, and how secure in perpetuation the same advantages to those who follow us.

ON SPECIAL DISEASES.

'To be, or not to be; that is the question,' SUBJECT—Happy and Fruitful Alliances—their Attainment and Maintenance; Infelicitous and Infertile Ones—their Cause, Obvi-

M. Gafney, chief editor of the 'Journal du Havre,' has been expelled from France.

Three hundred and thirty-eight prisoners have just arrived in Paris from the Nievre, and are about to be transported 10 Lambessa. Among them are M. Lenoir, the assistant to the Mayor of Clamecy, and M. Moreau, a barrister of that town.

M. Persigny has written a circular to the prefects, directing them to proceed as soon as possible to the formation of new tribunals of commerce, pursuant to the recent decree. The judges of these tribunals are in future to be elected by assemblies of notables, such as were created in 1807. The notables are to be chosen by the prefects. The circular recommends them to select the notables from among merchants enjoying an extended commercial reputation, giving a preference to the heads of the oldest houses.

The 'Times' correspondent says that General Cavignac had resolved not to avail himself of the position he is placed in by the electors of the third district of Paris, but that before doing so he was inclined to consult some of his exiled friends, particularly General Lamoriciere and Bedeau, on the subject. He accordingly applied for a passport to proceed to Belgium. He was informed that the passport was at his disposal whenever he thought proper; but it was at the same time intimated that he would find the frontier closed against him on his return. He is said therefore to have abandoned that idea ; but it is not believed that he will take his seat or the oaths.

M. Hofer, of Mulhouse, who was condemned to transportation by the High Court of Justice of Versailles, has received a free pardon from the President of the Republic, and is again at the head of his manufactory.

The 'Bulletin de Paris' says :--

The salaries of the Ministers are, we are informed, fixed at 80,000f. each, and those of the prefects of the Seine and police at 50,000f. The prefects of the third class are to bave 20,000f.

The ' Moniteur' announces that the dispute with Morocco is amicably terminated, and diplomatic relations are renewed with that country.

A decree is promulgated regulating the relations of the chambers with the President. Each senator may propose to present to the President the basis of a bill of great na-

abolished. The Senate, which held a sitting yesterday, has just published the resolution of the Germanic Diet of the 6th of March, by which that assembly adopted the modifications proposed by the Senate. It consequently repeals the constitution, and announces the grant of a new fundamental law.

It is stated that the question of the succession to the throne of the Grand Ducky of Baden has been settled, and that the Prince Frederic will be summoned to the Grand Ducal office.

AUSTRIA.-Count Clam-Gallas has issued a proclamation which shows that the population of Bohemia is still in a state far from tranquil. Secret societies, the commandant says, yet exist in great numbers ; and unlawful aud unauthorised writings, such as revolutionary proclamations, addresses, and comments upon public affairs, circulate, chiefly in manuscript, among the people. The public is reminded that the mere possession of such documents is a crime punishable by the courts-martial with imprisonment and hard labour for a year. The Vienna courts-martial are still sitting, and, in the week ending March 15, sentenced twenty persons, convicted of petty offences deemed political, to various imprisonments of from seven days to four months, diversified with blows with a rod, blows with a stick, fasts, and irons.

The 'New Prussian Gazette,' after having been seized four times within these few days, is now prohibited the Austrian dominions. The writers have maintained the cause of the extreme right party in Austria in opposition to Prince Schwarzenherg, and vigorously assailed that minister's German commercial policy-hence the probibition.

The Austrian correspondent of the 'Times' states that the Hungarian Committee had left Vienna in high dudgeon. The Cabinet, he says, steadily refuses to make concessions which could in the course of time militate against the unity of the Empire, and the Hungarian nobles will never support or serve a government whose professed aim is to reduce Hungary to the level of a common Austrian province. 'The machinery of government cannot work' say the Hungarians, 'as long as the vis inertiæ of the nation clogs its wheels, and this will always be the case until its just demands are granted.' The government, adds the correspondent, is playing a hazardous game, and many experienced politicians are of opinion that the chances are against its winning; they even prophecy that the finances will be the downfall of the present administration, and possibly of the Empire.

WURTEMBERG .- The conflict which threatened to arise between the executive power and the Chambers of Wurtemberg, on the subject of the fundamental right proclaimed at Frankfort for all Germans, has been averted. The Second Chamber, in its sitting of the 15th adopted by a majority of 53 against 33, the government bill declaring the fundamental rights then and henceforth abolished as concerned Wurtemberg. The second clause of the bill, tending to re-establish the restrictions on the jews which existed before 1848. was rejected by a strong majority. The government promised to submit to the legislature propositions conceived in a spirit of liberality towards the Hebrew population.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .--- A letter from Turin states that after the late division in the Chamher of Deputies, which gave the ministry a majority of only two upon the question of a credit to be granted for the fortifications of Casale, M. Della Marmora, the Minister of War, offered his resignation, but withdrew it at the earnest request of his colleagues.

Mr. Mather, the young Englishman who was cut down by an Austrian officer at Florence, was at Genoa on the 15th inst. The 'Genoa Gazette' states that his face is marked with a large scar.

TUSCANY .--- The Austrian army of occupation is to be reduced to 3,500 men-a diminution of 2,000. The Tuscan government is about to organise a regiment, which will be placed under the orders of a French officer, Colonel Rousselot. Another French officer, an engineer, has arrived at Leghorn, at the request of the Grand Duke, to survey and report upon the state of the port of Leghorn, in which it is proposed to make extensive improvements.

BELGIUM.

The trial of MM. d'Haussonville and Alexandre Thomas, with four others concerned in the publication of the ' Bulletin Fraingais,' commenced on Saturday at the assizes of Brabant and terminated on Monday. The Attorney-General Bavay conducted the prosecution. The jury were in deliberation an hour and a half, and upon their return delivered a verdict of acquittal upon each of the thirty points submitted to them. MM. d'Haussonville and Thomas were immediately set at liberty, and the latter left at once for London.

Foreign Miscellany.

THE DEARTH IN PRUSSIA .- The military magazines of corn and flour in the provinces being well-stocked, have received orders so sell considerable quantities in case of need where the dearth is greatest.

DESTRUCTION OF RHEINARDSBRUNN .- The palace of Rheinardsbrunn, the favourite residence of the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gothar brother of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was burned to the ground on the night of the 14th. The edifice was situated in one of the most charming spots of the Thuringian Forest, and occupied the site of an ancient monastery. It was not long since built at great cost in the old German style, and contained treasures of art and antiquity of untold value. The disaster was purely accidental.

REYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA.-Advices from Australia just received represent the tragic end of Mr. Benjamin Boyd, the founder and managing director of the affairs of this bank abroad. It appears that the unfortunate gentleman, with some of his men, was seeking capture of tortoises in the South Seas, when, it is reported, a dispute arose between the cannibals, or natives, and the crew, and that Mr. Boydiperished in the fray.

CONSTANTINOPLE .- The 'Austrian Lloyd's' states from Constantinople that a serious difference has arisen hetween the authorities of Janina, in consequence of some acts of violence towards a French subject. The Austrian and British Consuls took part with the Consul of France. It is added that the Sultan had sent two of his officers to Janina to inquire into and make a report on this affair.

A fashionable dressmaker living near the Place Vendome, Paris, Mdlle. F----, caused, a few days ago, an eagle bearing a crown to be painted on the windows of her shop. The next day mud and filth were thrown on it, and this was repeated the following day also. On Tuesday evening a ball, apparently discharged from an air gun, knocked the window to pieces, and penetrated some wood-work, near which the dressmaker was seated. Fortunately she was not touched. Some persons, who happened to be passing, immediately went in pursuit of the aggressor, but were not able to discover him. The same night a fire broke out in the bedroom of the dressmaker, but it was soon extinguished.

The loss of the Austrian steam corvette Marianne, in the Adriatic. is confirmed beyond doubt. Eighty persons, among whom was Baron Kubeck's son, perished in her.

The distress in Germany is somewhat alleviated. An official journal in East Prussia notifies that large supplies of rye are lying on the banks of the Mench, from Kowno to Russian Georgebourgh, and will soon come to the relief of the districts where dearth is felt. In the Berlin cornmarket there has been a great fall of prices since the thaw, which has opened the canals and facilitated the transport of supplies.

A letter from Constantinople, from a well-informed party, writing on the 3rd inst., says that Austria was reported to have demanded from the Porte a cession of territory, as indemnification for injury sustained through the assistance given to the Hungarians during the late war.

THE UNITED STATES EXPEDITION AGAINST JAPAN .-- Much activity, says a New York paper, now prevails in some of the departments of the United States Navy-yard at this place in preparing the brig Perry and store-ship Supply for this expedition. Workmen are employed until near midnight upon both of these vessels, as also upon the outfit of the steam-frigate Mississippi. This last-named vessel is now at Philadelphia, having her machinery thoroughly overhauled and repaired ; all her other work is to be done here. She is intended for the flag ship of Commodore Perry. In addition to the usual complement of small arms, she will be provided with 120 stands of muskets, and the same number each of pistols, cutlasses, &c. ; she will take an equal number extra for the steamfrigate Susquehanna, now in those seas, and which is to form one of the squadron. The Mississippi will also take with her a park of twelve 24-pound howitzers. As all despatch is ordered to be used in making these preparations, it is expected that the expedition will soon be ready for sailing.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN ITALY .- The avowed object of the journey of the Emperor to Venice was a visit to the Grand Duke Constantine, but the real motive that induced his Majesty to show himself to his happy subjects in partibus infidelium was to ascertain the nature of the intrigues carried on in Italy by Russia. The second son of the Czar, residing at Venice, makes frequent excursions along the coast, under the pretext of studying his profession as admiral, and expends about 100,000,000f. monthly. It was thus that the Empress, in 1847, under the pretence of recovering her health, fixed her residence at Olivuzza, near Palermo. The consequence of that imperial bad health was an alliance with the King of Naples, who thereby was sufficiently strong to brave England and the Italian revolution. An extraordinary fete was given towards the close of the carnival at the Carcano Theatre. In order to escape the vigilance of subaltern spies, the price of the tickets was fixed at ten livres, and with the view to exelude the white warriors (the Austrians) it was agreed not to admit armed persons. Two officers having presented theneselves, were invited to deposit their swords; they refused, and withdrew. An hour afterwards Count Gnilay arrived with all his staff, and, after walking round the hall with his sword knocking on the floor, retired. We have been assured that the Grand Duke Constantine will visit Lom. bardy next summer; and spend some weeks at Monza,-Opinione of Turin. The New York pape vs state that the case of N. P. Willia against Edwin Forrest, for the well-known assault and bat-tery, terminated on the 2rd in a verdict for the plaintiff of 2,500 dollars damages. LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF C'ALIFORNIAN GOLD .- On Saturday advices were received hit Lloyd's that the Abeona. Bartlet master, had been chan tered at Vera Cruz for the conveyance of a cargo of gold, a 'irect to Southampton, and that she was now on her passage , 'O that part with no less than 5,000,000 dollars of the dust. Gon Corron.-The military comm, ission of the Germanic Diet has granted the sum of 40,001 florins to Professors Schonbein, of Basle, and Bottger, of Fr. akfort, as a reward for their invention of gun cotton.

100 C

To Professor Holloway.

LIOLLOWAY'S

Sin,—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 agonies 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, 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.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN,

OINTMENT.

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, Sir,--I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the

Sh,--1 sumered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompa-nied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medi, cal 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 for who had not mitmessed it would credit the fort that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) WILLIA 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.

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 at-tendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awill wound in my own leg by your univalled mediciae, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my formin here during form their 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,

Sir,-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. 1 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 Having heard so much of your Fills and Ontenent 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. (Signed) JOIN FORFAR, JOHN FORFAR. AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY

CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th 1851.

Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 20th 1801. To Professor Hollowar, Sin,—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 Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after per-severing for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANC ELARNOT.

(Signed) FRANC PIARNOT. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of

TO TOTTO WITHE CASES		
Bad Lega	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
Burns	Contracted and	Sore Nipples
Bunions	Stiff-joints	Sore Throats
Bite of Moschetoes	Elephantiasis	Skin-diseases
and Sand-flies	Fistulas	Scurvy
Coco-Bay	Gout	Sore-heads
Chiero-foot	Glandular Swel.	Tumours
Chilblains	lings	Ulcers
Chapped-hands	Lumbago	
	Dunibago	Wounds

Sold by the Proprietor 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar.) Loadon, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilised world, in Pots and Boxes, 1s. 1¹/₂d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Potor Box.

TRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH .- The following testimonial is another proof of the great efficacy of this medicine :---

Winchmore Hill, Midlesex, April 16, 1851. 'Sir,-In consideration of the great benefit I have derived from taking Frampton's Pill of Health, I feel it a duty that I owe to you taking Frampton's Fill of Meanth, I feel it a duty that I owe to you and the public to send you the following statement. For upwards of nine years I have experienced the efficacy of this excellent medicine. I had long previously been afflicted with headache and indigestion, but a friend having induced me to make a trial of Frampton's Fills, I now inform you that a few doses gave me great relief; and during this long period of time I have taken them in preference to any this long period of the trave taken them in preference to any other medicine; and I have the happiness of saying that I n ver had a better state of health, which I attribute to Frampton's Pills. I beg further to add, that this medicine is in general use by my family, and we know of nothing to equal it. oow of nothing to equal II. ' I am, sir, yours respectfully, ' THOMAS PROVENCE. 'To Mr. T. Prout, 229, Strand, London.' These Pills are particularly efficacious for Stomach Coughs, Colds, Agues, Shortness of Breath, and all Obstructions of the Urinary

Cure No. 2,704.

Cure No. 2,704. 'I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to it all the benefit Du Barry's tienlth Restoring Food has been to and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning. We KEATING.-2, Manning-place, Fire Oaks, Jersey.' Cure No. 2,906. 'Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debilit.' been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restormed JAMES PORTER.-Athol.street, Perth.'

Cure No. 89.

Cure No. 89. 'Twenty years' liver complaints with disorders of the same bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Dn Barry's E Restoring Food. ANDREW FRASER. Haddington, East Laite Cure No. 3,483. 'Twenty years' dyspepsia, in a patient 31 years of age 55 most distressing symptoms of flatulency, constipation, sizes the stomach, acidity, and irritability, which had resisted for eines, has been entirely removed by Du Barry's Health Har Food. SAMUELBABLOW, Chemist.-Darlington.' Cure No. 79.

Gentlemen.-The lady for whom I ordered your first months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering seven's indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals short eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and bely startly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sec to both. I am happy to inform you that your food model mediate relief. She has never hear nicht since had be light mediate relief. She has never been sick since, had bulluk! burn, and the functions are more regular, &c. Thouse West -Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex.'

Gure No. 2,821. Gentlemen, —I am using your Food with great success I commenced I could not take a meal of any description sure to suffer great pain after it, from indigestion langed thank God I am much better. I have recommended out for a great many of my fellow sufferers. ALEX. CALLE, Se Royal Sappers and Miners, Ordnance Survey, Deustarbury, Yorkshire.'

Cure No. 710. 'I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacions:" sant food, doing good to my own and others' functional Rev. CHARLES KERR. -- Winslow, Bucks.

Cure No. 7,843.

' Having read by accident an account of your Revalent Food, I was determined to try if it would do me only half others said they had derived from it ; for I felt I should? tisfied if such should prove the case, having for severalize a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly locating it three times a day. When I first read what the said aboutyour Food, I though their letters must be put I feel as though they had not said half enough in []. ELIZABETH JACOBS.-Nazing Vicarage, near Waltham Co

⁽¹ was in such a state when I commenced your invalua-lenta Arabica. Food that I might as well have been deal hardly move, and my sufferings were awful. I am 20⁻¹ thanks to your Food, that I went yesterday to see a stell-and was able to cruss the divebee as well as some did. and was able to cross the ditches as well as some of the My restoration is a matter of astonishment to all my idea gratitude to you, &c.—IIUCH EVOT.—Fethard, October # Cure No. 49,962.

'Dear Sir,-Allow me to return you my most since for the very great benefit I have derived from the use cities bica Food. For ten years' dyspepsia and nervous initia-vandened life a suffer the there the bet medial rendered life a perfect buthen to me. The best nedid frequent bleeding and blistering, and an astonishing m drugs, produced not the slightest abatement of my suffact, 1 had given myself up, when providentially I met will valuable Food, and now am enabled to add my testimation many you already possess. It has done for me all the failed to effect, for 1 am enjoying a state of health suchs been a strunger to for more a structure to for the structure of the such such as been a stranger to for many years. With my best with international prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Farina, [3] gratefully yours, ELIZABETH YEOMAN.-Gatenere, rear just October 21st, 1850.

Cure No. 9,108. Dear Sir,-I had been suffering during three months violent spasmodic affection of the stomach and hear, which medical attendant called angina pecotris. Three we's us admirable Food perfectly cured me. You can make what think proper of this letter. JOSEPH WALTERS, -Breadwall

Oldbury, near Birmingham.' A full report of important cures of the above and resimute complaints, and a copious extract from 50,000 testimer parties of the highest resp. ctability, is sent gratis by Duff Co., on application.

Sold in canisters with full instructions, and bearing the signature of Du Barry and Co. (without which none can key weighing 1 lb. at 2s 9d.; 2 lbs. at 4s.6d.; 5 lbs. at 115. 293 - support work and a weight 10 the action of the at 285 22s. : super-refined quality, 10 lbs. at 4s. 6d. ; 5 lbs. at 22s. and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London ; also of Forther and Co., Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; Hedges and Barclay; Sterry, Sterry, and Co.; Evans; Lescher and wards. European States and Co.; Evans; Lescher wards; Rumsay; Sterry, and Co.; Evans; Lescher and through all respectable grocers, chemists, medicine reliand booksellers in the kingdom.

Du Barry's Pulmonic Bon Bons,

A nice, safe, and effectual Remedy for coughs, colds A nice, safe, and effectual Remedy for coughs, Course and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, are effective excellency. In boxes 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4a. 6d.; or post fracil 3s. 3d., 5s. 2d. DU BARRY & Co., 127, New Bond-street, Lon., on. Agents will please apply

tional interest. Any proposals of modifications of the Constitution must be signed by ten senators.

The corps legislative cannot reject a bill without discussing all the articles separately. The President is to receive 100,000f. salary. The severest penalty applied to a deputy is fifteen days' exclusion. Perhaps the most important provision in this long ordinance is that which prevents the speech of a deputy from being printed without the permission of the Chamber. Thus, there will be no impediment to giving the most extended publicity to the arguments of a servile majority, while the speech by which they may be triumphantly refuted cannot be printed. The Senate can propose no amendment to bills. The vote of the Chambers is void unless half the members are present. No senatusconsultum can be debated unless three out of five bureaux have voted for the prise en consideration. The printing and distribution of a deputy's speech without authorisation of the Chamber is punishable by a fine of from 500fr. to 5.000fr. against printers, and 5fr. to 500fr. against distributors.

Another decree obliges the magistrates and members of the courts of law to take the oath of allegiance within a nonth from March 29.

Henon, the Socialist candidate, is elected deputy for Lyons.

The acquittal of the 'Bulletin Français' by the Court of Assizes at Brussels has produced a deep sensation throughout all circles here. The French government is, as may be supposed, greatly chafed at this verdict, which is the first demonstration of an independent spirit in an important body of the Belgian state towards the menacing dictator-

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA .- Of the precise nature of the explanations or concessions by which the present dispute between France and the Confederation has been arranged nothing is yet known here, and the total silence maintained by the Federal Council begins to excite discontent and remonstrance even from the Conservatives. The cause of this reserve, or one of its causes, is to be found in the something more than coolness in the relations of the Federal Council to the cantonal governments, to that of Geneva especially. The supposition that either the Federal government or that of Geneva has shown a dangerous chivalry in defence of the 'exiles' is quite unfounded ; the terms of the demand were offensive, but the demand itself was not likely to be resisted. The dispute really turns on the fact whether the Federal Council has the right to send a commissary with its orders to the government of an independent canton or not. M. J. Fazy contends that such a power only resides in the Federal Assembly-the representative of the whole of the cantons; and that, in defending the independence of the canton, he shall have the whole public opinion of Switzerland with him. The contest is one of principle ; some concessions have been made, in point of fact, and, as far as the refugees are concerned, they have not found that the quarrel has been any protection to them.

Passages , and, if taken after too free an indulgence at table, they quickly restore the system to its natural state of repose. Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to Headache, Giddi-

Rens, Drowsiness, and Singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of Blood to the Head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their imme-

For FENALES, these Pills are most truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing licadache so very prevalent with the sex; Depression of Spirits, Dulness of Sight, Nervons Affections, Blotches, Pimples, and Sallowness of the Skin, and give a healthy and invenile bloom to the second

and juvenile bloom to the complexion. To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best me-dicine that can be taken during pregnancy; and for children of all ages they are unequalled.

As a pleasant, safe, and easy Aperient, they unite the recommen-dation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet, or confinement during their use. By regulating the dose according to the age and strength of the patient, they become suitable for every case, in either sex, that can be re-quired; and for ELDERLY PEOPLE they will be found to be the

wost comfortable Medicine hitherto prepared, Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London. Price 1s. 11d., and 2s. 9d.per box; and by the Vendors of Medicines generally through-out the Kingdom.

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

POLYTECHNIC FIRE.-Some very curious experience were made at this establishment in the presence of scientific gentlemen to test the results of a recent int of Dr. Bachhoffner, for which patents have been by the inventor and Mr. N. Defries. The invention we in the substitution of thin pieces of metal in the pa-coals in firegrates, which being acted upon by a scal gas immediately become red hot, and admit a pro-degree of heat. The fiame which is produced by the but very simple management of the res co-operator. but very simple management of the gas, co-operation of the gas, co-oper the metailic laminæ, give the appearance of a trial cheerful coal fire, and can scarcely be distinguished in The heat can be normalized in the scarcely be distinguished in The heat can be regulated by turning the cock of tube tube. There is no deposit of soot, no smoke, per the annoyances which attend coal fires, and the bill extinguished instaner, or the fire kept as low as mel venient. It will be seen that this useful intention general interest, and not only as affects private hour, as affects because as affects breweries, manufactories, and all placial large fires are required, and by its adoption the used mous chimpics mind, and by its adoption the used mous chimnles might be dispensed with as no fer generated. The expense with the gas now used for would render a first state of the second state of the would render a fire on this new principle about i expense as if coals were employed, but, were what is non-carbonized and are employed, but, were what is non carbonized gas employed, a great diminution would be obtained. The invention is of public inf and is well worth the attention of the public. THE AROTIC SEARCH.—A rumour is in circulate Captain Penny, the gallant but ill requited common the late Arctic expedition, and the discoverer Victoria Otoria expedition, and the discoverer Victoria Channel, has received offers from the U to serve in the next Arctic expedition, which it is will be sent out by the text will be sent out by that government.

Reviews.

History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France. fr History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France. By A. DE LAWARTINE. Part III. London: Vitetelly and Co.

BS part of M. Lamartine's history narrates the ents of an exceedingly short period, but one crowded th materials for the historian. It opens with in material and ends with his restoration to appleon at Elba, and ends with his restoration to the throne at Paris by a coup d'etat more astonish. than that of his nephew, but less brief in the ration of its success than that of the latter is aprently likely to be. We have on former occasions ticed the manner in which M. Lamartine strips Teolcon of the halo by which former historians have from around his name, and shown how dearly purased was the 'glory' of which so much has been ssted. Whatever may be the traditional fame in which publicists, romancists, and poets have inted his memory, his rule was hateful to the people the be was in life—and when he was banished from suce to Elba, that hatred was markedly evinced. passed to his first rock on the sea, not amidst the rses and the detestation of a suffering and an inrs and the lamentations of an attached, but the

ne found the South all up and stirring with irritation i famaticism against his name. The recollection of the scations of the Cevennes, the religious causes converted and perpetuated as political causes, the massacres of intern, the insurrections of Marseilles, the taking of Touby the English, the quick and impassioned character of prople, where the fire of the sun seems to inflame all ants, had left amongst the partles in these provinces ele-Inis of fermentation easily called into action. The masses, reflective and more sensual than in the north of France, a preserved there, more than elsewhere, the impassioned rstitious of old things and of old races. The return of Bourbons to Paris had appeared to the royalist people the South a personal victory of their own over the opposparty. The name of Napoleon represented there all t the people abhorred ; his fall did not seem to them a reance and a surety sufficient against the possible return his domination. His death alone could assuage the and and hatred which he inspired. The dregs of the when near, enthusiasm would seize on all; the example of pp'e had been agitated for some days at the rumour of the fifth regiment was worth more to the Emperor than the expected passage under the walls of Orange and of defection of ten armies. gnon ; and if crime was not actually meditated amongst 1, at least they prepared outrage. It was intended be should leave France accompanied by the imprecans of the South ; and the commissioners, who were inused of this disposition on the part of the people, could secure the safety of their captive by sheltering his pularity under false indications of hours which misled populace, and under the shades of night which hid from the towns and villages through which he passed. of the couriers who preceded his carriage, on arriving orgon, found the multitude assembled in the square. munding an effigy of Napoleon hung up on a gibbet, in t of the post-house, and threatening to carry into effect infamous punishment on the person of the tyrant. This rier returned with all speed to acquaint the commishers with the disposition of the rabble. They acocordingly kened their progress ; they pretended to have received iter-orders, and the town was misled as to the moment he Emperor's arrival. The impatient crowd therefore persed ; and Napoleon, disguised as a courier, wearing at and cloak which entirely concealed his features. ed thus, under favour of the twilight, the last group ch awaited his carriage in the square ; but he heard murmurs, the maledictions, and the menaces of death ch arose at his name. At the tavern of the Accolade. ere he stopped to wait for the commissioners, he was obi to assume another disguise to pass through the town Aix, where the same hatred existed against him. The es of "Down with the Corsican," "Death to the ant," pursued him from stage to stage. At Aix the speration was so great that the authorities were com-led to close the gates of the city to prevent the populace m rushing, armed with murderous weapons, to the road was to pass. His carriage took a circuitous route. ch removed him from the walls ; but the outcries of the nd reached his ears whilst they changed horses to draw owards the coast. During his stay at Elba, Bonaparte took great ins to deceive Europe into the idea that he was fectly resigned to his fate. He devoted the reinder of his large fortune to the embellishment of island, and the formation of a small fleet, to which cave a flag as to a naval power intended to maina position in the Mediterranean. At the same works of art, furniture, books, and the journals Europe, arrived incessantly. All outwardly beened contentment and permanence, at the very ment that he was weaving those subtle schemes ended to regain for him the throne from which he been driven. The expedition was prepared with at secresy, and it was not until the fleet was at , that he communicated to those by whom he was mpanied the nature of the enterprise in which were ebgaged. The-adventurers landed at the of Juan, and their reception was by no means n encouraging description, as far as the peasants concerned. In fact, throughout, we are conlly reminded that Bonaparte's popularity was h the soldiery alone :--in the appearance of these vessels, the noise of the mr. the echo of the acclamations, and at the sight of uniforms dear to the recollections of the people, deors of some scattered cottages in the neighbourhood opened, and astonished and hesitating peasants timidly ached the camp of Napoleon. The soldiers received with open arms, pointed out the Emperor to them, invited them to fraternise. But the peasants displayed tesitation and terror than enthusiasm ; one alone, an dier, accosted the Emperor, and requested to be en-in his battalion. "He is the first," said Napoleon officers; "they will all follow, for their hearts are me !" Though he affected confidence, however, he vidently staggered by the slowness and indecision of people of this coast in joining his standard. He was ance, and remained more isolated than he was in He summoned an officer of the line, and ordered to march at the head of a detachment of twenty-five to the town of Antibes, which was near the shore re he had landed, to call upon the garrison and the , in the name of the Emperor, to unfarl the triared flag there, and gain over the soldiers. The officer uted, full of confidence. But the tidings of Napoleon's ent on the coast with a handful of mon, had already n conveyed by some royalist peasants to General Corcommandant of Antibes. Without hesitating between ecollections and his duty, he took measures to cut off troops from all contact with the emissaries of Napo-The detachment sent by the Emperor, instead of tenting itself with parleying outside the gates, boldly ited the town with cries of "Vive l'Empereur " which received for echo the cry of "Vive le Roi" amongst cople, and boldness and silence from the garrison. ral Corsin ordered the drawbridge to be suddenly behind the detachment, and both officers and men detained as prisoners in the town. elay would have perilled all. The attempt to lue and chastize the garrison, or recover his dement, would have given time to prepare to give a hotreception. Actingon his usual tactics of rapid rement, and taking up his position by surprise, he shed forward, relying on the spell of his name, and suddenness of his appearance, for winning over soldiers he was not prepared to fight. Nor was deceived. Between La Mure and Grenoble he the first battalion that opposed his passage, and tted the dramatic scene that opened up the way be capital almost unopposed. That scene has been painted on canvas and described in words, by none more graphically than by M. Lamar-

against the background of the high-road, and the blue firmanent beyond. To strike such a man, whom the soldiers recognised as their former idol, would have been in their eyes, not to fight, but to assassinate. Napoleon had calculated from afar this challenge of glory to humanity and to the heart of the French soldier, and he was not mistaken; but it required a profound genius to attempt, and a Napoleon to accomplish it. His grenadiers, at a great distance behind him, stood with their arms reversed, as a token of peace. The officer commanding the fifth regiment, doing violence perhaps to his feelings in the execution of his duty, or knowing beforehand the resolution of his soldiers not to strike their Emperor, and only wishing to intimidate the army of Napoleon by an appearance of discipline, ordered his battalion to fire. The soldiers appeared to obey, and took aim at Napoleon, who, without stopping or betraying any emotion, advanced within ten steps of the muskets levelled at his breast, and elevating that spell-like and resounding voice, which had so often directed the manœuvres of the review, or of the field of battle, "Soldiers of the fifth regiment," he exclaimed, deliberately uncovering his breast, and presenting his naked bust to receive their fire, "if there is one amongst you who would kill his Emperor, let him do it. Ilere I am !" There was no reply; all remained silent and motionless. The soldiers had not even loaded their muskets, as if they distrusted themselves, Having gone through the semblance of obedience and fidelity to discipline, they thought they had done their duty. and that the heart might now be left to its own course. and the hearts of all spoke with one voice. At first a thrill of feeling ran through the battalion, then a few muskets were lowered, then a greater number, and finally, the whole, while a cry of " Vive l'Empereur" issued from every mouth, which was replied to by a shout from the gronadiers of the guard, in the distance, of " Vive the fifth regiment of the line." Some of the officers quitted the ranks and took the road to Grenoble, that they might not be carried away by the emotion of their companies, while others wiped their eyes, sheathed their swords, and yielded to the general contagion. The soldiers quitting the ranks, rushed along with the people to surround the Emperor, who opened his arms to receive them; while his own faithful soldiers following the example, hastened to the spot, and mingled in one group and one acclamation with those of the fifth. It was the junction of France, past and present, embracing each other at the call of glory-the involuntary sedition of hearts. Napoleon had conquered by disarming himself; his name alone had done battle. From this moment France was re-conquered, the trial had been made, the example given. At a distance people might be faithful to duty, but

However much the events which preceded his sudden restoration to power were calculated to surround it with a specious popularity, M. Lamartine lets us behind the scenes, and brings out the real unpopularity of the invasion. The only agents in its success were the soldiers, the same instruments on which the Napoleon of the day relies for the maintenance of his usurped position. The people were then as now. crushed, and seemed to have neither courage nor influence. They hated the Emperor, but they were unarmed. They had no free press, and the relations of ruler and people were those of deception and mistrust.

If the people did not protest by civic opposition, they protested very generally by their sorrow and their estrangement. History never recorded more audacity in the usurpation of a throne, or a more cowardly submission of a nation to an army. France lost on that day somewhat of its character, the majesty of its law, the respect of its liberty. Military despotism was substituted for public opinion. The pretorians made a mockery of the people. The Lower Empire of Rome enacted in Gaul one of those scenes which degrade history, and humiliate human nature. The only excuse for such an event is that the people were depressed under ten years of military government, that the army was rendered fanatic by ten years of prodigies, and that its idol was a hero. But this hero himself was not long in explating his attempt against the nation which he nuoing in his own palace the dishonourable necessity of compounding with his accom-plices, the unreasonableness of the opinions which he must purchase by hourly sacrificess, the forced division of power with his secret enemies, the cupidity, the manœuvres, the intrigues, and the treasons of the palace of the Cæsars. He wished to reign at any sacrifice, and he was now destined to impose a reign no longer, but to beg it; to purchase every adhesion by shameful cancessions ; to tremble before those whom he formerly made tremble with a gesture ; to be the slave of those whom he had returned to enslave ; to submit to the murmurs, the contradictions, the caprices, and the insolences of the political bodies; to take refuge in camps where he could find victory no more ; to fly from a court in which he no longer found safety. The first night that he passed without sleep at the Tuileries began the vengeance of his triumph, and the expiation of his happiness. It would almost seem as if M. Lamartine were relating the events of to day. Can we doubt as to the ultimate results now, when history records the inevitable sequence of such actions? The extracts we have made render commendation of this interesting and graphic history unnecessary. M. Lamartine carries the reader along with him by the impulsive and passionate flow of his narrativemore like a poet than a historian; but his personal familiarity with many of the actors in these momentous and stirring scenes, enables him to stamp a truthfulness upon them for which we may vainly look in works written in accordance with the critical canons of historical narrative.

woman ?" ($\Delta \dot{\epsilon} \nu \epsilon l \delta \epsilon s$ norè µlav yuvaika;) when he assured me that he had seen only his mother, and that he had forgotten even her appearance, as he had been sent to the mountain on a visit to an uncle when only four years old, and had never crossed its limits since-a period of twentyfour years. He was very inquisitive about women ; whom he had heard and read of, but had never seen-of whom. in short, he appeared to know about as much as I know of crocodiles and hippopotamuses. For charity's sake [quoted to him the old rule of St. Bernard, how the "ancient enemy, by female society, has withdrawn many a soul from the right path to Paradise ; " and I bade my unsophisticated friend thank Providence that he, at least, was safe from the dangerous allurements of those syrens of real life, who had assaulted so many anchorites, from St. Anthony down to St. Kevin, and who. I told him, were but ugly likenesses of the pictures of the Virgin in the convent churches. This was no extravagant complement to the fair sex, for the Greeks are too much afraid of idolatry to represent any such "eyes of most unholy blue" as beam from the canvass of the Italian masters. All their pictures of saints are in a style of traditional and conventional ugliness. Before my departure, I amused myself by translating into Greek Anacreontic verses, and leaving for the edification of the good fathers as many appropriate couplets in the "Irish Melodics" as I could call to mind ; for instance

Alas! the poor monk little knew What that wily sex can do,

and the like.

The convents at Meteora, are erected upon mountains inaccessible except by ladders or a primitive kind of crane. Mr. Bowen did not feel inclined to scale the perpendicular cliffs by means of very questionable looking ladders, but ventured up in the net. A report was rife that the rope had broken not long before, and a monk been dashed to pieces ; but our traveller judiciously argued, there will now be a new rope, and greater care after such an accident.

I fired off a pistol, to attract the attention of the monks : when, long before the echo reverberated by the cliffs around had died away over Pindus, two or three cowled heads were thrust out from under the covered platform projecting from the summit of the rock, and which resembles the shed on the top story of a lofty London warehouse. The rope, too, is worked in a similar way, by a pulley and windlass. After reconnoitering us for a moment, and seeing that we were not strong enough to carry their monastery by a coup de main, the monks threw down what seemed a strong cabbage net, lowering at the same time a thick rope with an iron hook at its end. My guide spread the net on the ground, and I seated myself in it cross-legged. he then gathered the meshes together over my head, and hung them on the hook. The monks above then worked their windlass, and in about three minutes and a half I reached the summit, a distance of between 200 and 300 feet, swinging to and fro in the breeze, and turning round like a joint of meat roasting before a slow fire. This inconvenience might easily be prevented by another rope being held by a person below, as is done in the shafts of mines; but that is a Cornish luxury which has not yet occurred to the good fathers. Of course, as I begin to ascend, my weight draws the net close, until my knees are pulled up to my chin, and I am rolled into a ball like a hedgehog. The guide told me to shut my eyes to escape giddiness; but I soon opened them, on feeling myself banged pretty sharply against the rough side of the rock ; and I swung myself off again by a convulsive push of the knees. The height is, indeed, dizzy enough ; for I could no longer see the narrow ledge from which I had started, nor the winding path which led to it, but looked right down on the plain of Thessaly, a thousand feet or more beneath. During the ascent, the rope occasionally slips from one spoke to another on the windlass ; when of course you fall like a piece of lead for a few yards, and are then caught up with a mightily disagreeable jerk. On reaching the level of the projecting shed above, you are left hanging for half a minute over the abyss, till the monks leave the capstan, and fish you in with a pole like a boat-hook. They have no such contrivance as a turning-crane for landing their guests; in fact, their machinery is altogether of a most primative order. You lie on the floor a perfect helpless ball, until they undo the meshes of the net from the hook, unrol you, give you

CORN AND CURRENO.Y.

At the meeting held, in Manchester for the revival of the League, it will be remembered that Mr. Jam.'s Harvey, of Liverpool, moved an amendment with reference to the Currency, which was hooted down by the assembled Leaguers. Their organs also expended no small amount of ridicule upon that gentleman's views. Now, we realember Mr. Harvey as an exceedingly active and influential member of the League in former times. He was a member of its council, and vice-president of the Anti-Monopoly Association, at Liverpool, and we conscientiously believed at that time he was labouring for the general benefit. Subsequent experience and reflection have, however, convinced him that the system which he laboured to establish is not only one-sided and unjust in its operation, but that it will be essentially destructive in the long run to the best interests of society. He has, therefore, addressed a letter to Mr. G. Wilson, the chairman of the League, giving his reasons for this change of opinion ; and as the Free Trade organs are not likely to present their readers with the important views stated by Mr. Harvey, we willingly comply with the request to lay their substance before our readers. Mr. Harvey quotes a statement of Mr. Cobden's before a Committee of the House of Commons, in 1840, which that gentleman appears to have attached less importance in subsequent years than it deserves :---

"I believe great evils have been occasioned to the trade and manufactures of the country in 1836 and 1837, and the subsequent periods, by fluctuations in the Currency; greater evils-pecuniary, social, and moral-than by the failure of all the banks of issue since they were first established in this country."

Mr. Harvey thus states his recantation and his reasons :---"Previously giving entire credence to the dogma that lies at the root of Free Trade, that 'Cheapness was the synonym of plenty,' I was a warm advocate of Free Trade. Let me confess, however, I never could clear my conscience. when pursuing Free Trade, that I was not injuring the English farmer. I soothed and allayed my feelings by anticipating a general prosperity. That prosperity never came. My proof is, that the annual emigration amounts to three hundred thousand souls ; with this important feature developed in late years, that this stream of self-devoted exiles is not confined to the Irish, but consists principally of our English population.

"Further inquiry has shown me that cheapness may arise from want of money-that universal cheapness is only an index of monetary deficiency; in other words, that cheap commodities mean dear money. Cheapness is the agent which prostrates labour at the feet of capital. Your Free Traders enhance the power of the moneyed interest by compelling us to give much labour for little money. You are allies to usury. You worship gold. You encourage pawnbroking. It is you who ennoble Lord Overstone, that most implacable money-monger. I denounce you as the right arm of the moneyed power, whose little finger is heavier than the loins of the landlord.

"Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, and other leaders, have had their attention repeatedly called, and with an infatuated pertinacity have blinded themselves to the fact, that price is regulated by money-that the battle between them and the Protectionists is one of price-and that it is a stupid omission in both parties to leave out of consideration money in which price is expressed. Why was wheat in Pitt's time eighty shillings, and in Peel's time forty shillings? This cannot be traced to demand and supply, but to the fact that money was more plentiful in Pitt's time than in Peel's-that in Pitt's time we had an expansive currency, and in Peel's time our money consisted of a dear and scarce commodity—Gold. "I call your attention to the Engineers' Strike as a proof

that the battle between labour and capital still rages. Free Trade does not bring peace.

"I beg of you to cast one thought on the future. Have you no fear of the judgments of posterity? Do the strictures of the future historian on the onesidedness and incompleteness of your system possess no influence on you ? Did you ever give a thought to the importance of the principle that taxation must be added to price, and that Free Trade renders this act of common justice impossible ? Suppose you should be wrong. Do not mistake me. The Protectionist who, with a gold money, attempts to secure remunerative price, is supporting a political juggle. Do not for a moment believe that I have any sympathy with him. Be assured that the cheapness, which you ignorantly worship as the symptom of plenty, is merely an agent for making the rich more rich, and the poor more poor. The producers-that is, the workers, the poor-sell cheap; the consumers-that is, the annuitants, interest receivers, the wealthy-buy cheap. It is an undeniable benefit to all living on fixed incomes; it is an unmitigated evil to the producers who have to give much labour for little money. "Let me call your attention to the operation of cheapness on Taxation. The taxation is, in 1852, fifty millions in 1821 it was fifty millions ; but according to the ' Times, 'the sovereign has doubled in purchasing power ;' that is, the producer, to get his sovereign to pay twenty shillings of taxation, has to bring twice as much produce into the market now as he did in 1821. So hence taxation is doubled. But this view of the question is entirely lost sight of by the Financial Reformers, who are an offshoot of Free Traders. "Again, Free Trade is incompatible with the colonial system. Which do you propose to stand by? Bonaparte told us that the Colonies cost us eight hundred millions, and that they were cheap at the money. Gentlemen, review your policy ! It is insane-destructive-suicidal. It is solving the problem, how to make a great empire into a little state. No ; we must consolidate the empire-reconstruct it. We must give parliamentary representation to the Colonies. With steam this is feasible. We must make them transmarine counties, possible with an imperial paper money, a legal tender for taxes. "You rejoice over the diminution of poor rates, but you are deceived by the nominalism of money. Compute them in corn or produce, and you will find they are heavier than ever was known. And, moreover, gentlemen, reflect,three hundred thousand leave us every year, so that one evil disappears swallowed up by a greater. " I grant that California and Australia will mitigate the social disorders which afflict us; but what is this but saying that more money is the efficient remedy ? It is, however, empirical relief. I invite your attention to the problem, how to issue a safe and sound paper money. "I must be brief. I invite you to reflect on the great necessity which exists to establish a standard of value. I give you one. A week's labour of sixty hours, at the wages of twenty shillings, payable in paper money, to be cancelled when offered in payment of taxes or poor rates. As a corollary to this, Poor-law Unions or Government to employ all men at these wages who are turned off, by the private capitalist. "I maintain and enclose some queries by Bishop Berkeley for your perusal, as some authority to support me, that money is in its nature representative, that a commodity cannot make a money, and that this grave error, this worship of Gold, is at the root of all the panics and all the disorders that afflict trade, and demoralise the people of England,'

Varieties

Con.-Why are all the women of Holland like the nobility ?-Because they are all Dutchesses. MODERN PHILANTHROPY .- Publishing tracts and forget-

ting to pay the printer.

New Coin.-At a recent Privy Council, a new florin was submitted to the Queen, and approved of.

QUESTION FOR A DEBATING SOCIETY.—If a man has a bull by the tail, which would be best for his personal safety -to hold on, or to let go.

PORTAY AT DISCOUNT.—An American contemporary says he will publish "original poetry" on the same terms as ad-

THE WESLEYAN MISSION .- The "Watchman" says that the income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for the year ending December, 1851, will be more than £100,000.

MATERNAL LOVE. - The noblest quality wherewith nature has endowed woman for the good of the world is maternal love-that love which seeks no return.

THE human heart is like a feather-bed-it must be roughly handled, well shaked, and exposed to a variety of turns, to prevent its becoming hard.

TOBACCO.-The quantity of this "weed" consumed in Great Britain in 1851 amounted to nearly 20,000,000 lbs. North America alone produces annually 200.000,000.

A BROAD HINT.-A gentleman presented a lace collar to the object of his adoration, and in a jocular way said, "Do not let any one else rumple it."—"No, dear," said the lady, "I will take it off."

FRENCH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION .- There is a talk of a universal exhibition of the products of industry, similar to that which took place in London last year, to be held in Paris in the course of the year 1853.

PHOTOGRAPHY .- It is proposed to form a Photographical Society for the advancement of those departments; of knowledge which have received much elucidation since the make a good Parliament man, for I use their language. ' I received two bills the other day, with requests for immediate payment; the one I ordered to be laid on the tablethe other to be read that day six months."

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC PLACES OF WORSHIP .- The "Christian Spectator," in a statistical article on the in-crease of places of worship in England and Wales, shows that the number of Protestant places of worship built since 1831, as compared with the Romish places of worship built since 1826 (five years longer), is as 34 to 1.

SPECULATOR EXTRAORDINARY .- It is stated that, in the event of the Crystal Palace being taken down, an enterprising individual has offered the contractors the sum of £500 to be permitted to pull up the flooring, and take possession of whatever he may find underneath.

A PHONOGRAPHIC PUZZLE. - A commercial traveller, passing through Westonzoyland, near Bridgewater, seeing a sign over the door with this one word - AGORSORDERE," he called to the woman to inquire what she sold, when she said she did not sell anything, but that "Agues were cured here."

MALT.-31,000,000 bushels of malt were kilned in Great Britain in 1851.

Hops.-Above 52,000 acres of land are devoted to the cultivation of the hop in Great Britain. The duty of 2d. per pound on hops annually adds a quarter of a million sterling to the revenue.

" MR. HUME," says the "Arbroath Guide," "has a pertion of his house fitted up for the reception of Parliamentary papers, and the arrangements is such that he can lay his hand upon any document in an instant. Mr. Humo has never been in office; but what branch of the public service is there upon which he is not qualified to enter as its chief ?"

THE HUMAN FACE .- " It is wonderful that faces are not more alike! (said a lecturer); what dire confusion would ensue if fathers did not know their own children by sight, nor husbands their wives. On this small surface, nine luches by six, are depicted such various traits, that among the millions of inhabitants on the earch, no two have the same lineaments."

MADAME MILIBRAN'S MODEL.—In her teens, Ma'amselle Garcia had a cracked, inflexible voice. Out of such unpromising materials was made the great singer. She tool her model the tone of musical glasses, and became so expert an imitator that she often deceived her friends, by pretending to rub the glass, and giving the music with her voice .---Cocks's Musical Miscellany. A MARRIAGE LOAN.—A young man in Barnwell, wishing to get married lately, and not having sufficient money to pay the fees, wrote to a person as follows :- "I humbly beg youer parding for taking the liberti Of riten On this ere Matter. As I Am goen to get married on Krismas da -the lord Spear us Booth i ev taen The liberti to axe you for A trifel of 2 shilens and 6 pens to Make the muquey Hup. "POUR IN KNOWLEDGE GENTLY."-Plato observed that the minds of children were like bottles with very narrow mouths; if you attempted to fill them too rapidly, much knowledge was wasted and little received ; whereas, with a small stream, they were easily filled. Those who would make young children prodigies, act as wisely as if they would pour a pail of water into a pint measure. GOOD RETORT .- A WORTHLESS MILLIONAIRE .- One of these devotees to Mammon once received a lesson from a humble follower, who did not seem to pay to him, the possessor of the purse, sufficient homage. He said, "Do you know, sir, that I am worth a hundred thousand pounds?" -"Yes," said the irritated, but not broken-spirited, respondent, "I do ; and I know that it is all you are worth." -The Stomach and its Difficulties, by Sir James Eyre. MATRIMONIAL TIFFS.-I have frequently remarked that a guest has become the paste and cement of two married quarrelling halves, because shame and necessity have obliged them to speak and be friendly to one another, at least so long as the guest was listening. Every married lord should be provided with one or two guests who might come in to relieve his sufferings when the mistress of the house happened to have the devil of dumbness in her body, for she must talk, at least as long as the gentlemen are prosent, and take out of her mouth the iron thief-apple of silence which grows on the same stalk as the apple of discord .--JEAN PAUL RICHTER. "BUSTLES."-At a pow-wow of Indians, on Columbia River, the subject of white women's "bustles" was discussed by chiefs, squaws, and medicine men. One squaw took a bag of feathers, tied it behind her, and imitated the way in which the pale-faced women walk with them on. A warrior guessed it was to catch insects. Another thought it had something to do with the perspiration. At last the old doctor-the medicine man-from whose decision there is no appeal, gave the signal for silence, and then said, "That the white women had not so good forms as the Indian women, and that the white men were very fond of good forms, and that the white women wore these bags to make the white men think they were well-formed." Ile then sat down amid repeated grunts. OIL GAS .- A patent has been taken out by Mr. G. R. Booth, for a method of manufacturing gas from oil extracted from Banana leaves. The oil, it is said, is so plentiful and so cheap that it can be sold at 1s. a gallon. It yields a sort of oliteant gas. The oil is exposed to destructive distillation in a close vessel at a moderate heat, and it is said that the apparatus is so simple, compact, and easily managed, that it is well suited for single dwellings, as the manufacture may be carried on in a cellar. The gas is declared to be very superior to coal-gas, and the cost to be not more than one farthing an hour in a household furnace. Eton College. it seems, is about to be lighted with it, and many large mansions have already been lit up with it on an extensive scale.

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quitting La Mure, the Emperor composed his vanof 100 pick-d men from that chosen body always under orders of Cambronne. This general, on advancing rds a bridge at some distance from La Mure, found elf in front of a new battalion. The envoy he sent to with signs of peace was driven back. Tee Emperor he informed of this, again dispatched one of his officers, for Raoul, to attack the battalion which refused to a his route, but Raoul, threatened with their fire, remed without being heard. Napoleon felt that the moen had arrived to put to the test his own ascendancy er his old soldiers. He passed through his column, or-They it to halt, and rode forward at a gentle pace, almost the, in advance of his army. * * Whether he had assured by his accomplices at Grenoble that the ris of this battalion beat in his favour ; whether the is of a soldier on the battle field had inured him to on death with less repugnance by the fire than by the rd : or that his soul, since his departure from Elba, concentrated all its powers in anticipation of this sule moment, and that he had deemed that his enterprise well worth the risk of life, certain it is that he did lesitate a moment. He neither hastened or slackened steps, but approached within a hundred paces of the Lets, which formed a wall before him on the road. he dismonnted, gave the reins to one of his Poles, his arms on his breast, and advanced with meaed steps like a man who marches to his death. It was specific of the imagination of both army and people aping suddenly, and as if rising from the tomb, between tes of the present and the past. He wore the costume Which recollection, legend, and picture had alike enred him on the memory of all; the military hat, the et uniform of the light infantry of the guard, the overof dust-coloured cloth, open and displaying his under the high military boots, and spurs ringing on the distinct attitude was that of reflection, which nothing distract, or of peaceful command, which doubts not of distract, or of peaceful command, which doubts not of distract. He descended a slope of the road inclining ards the regiment he was about to accost. No groups persons before him, baside him, or behind him, "ented him from being seen in all the illusion of his "and prestige : his forme standing out holdly and alone Final Prestige; his figure standing out boldly and alone

Mount Athos. Thessaly and Epirus : a Diary of a Journey from Constantinople to Corfu. By G. F. Bowen. Esq., M.A. London : Rivington.

THE principal object of M. Bowen's journey, was to supply full and accurate information as to the dis. cipline and present state of the Greek Monasteries ; and having deviated from the usual method, of taking a steamer from Constantinople to the capital of the Ionian Islands, he is enabled also to present the attraction of a comparatively novel route through Thessaly and Epirus. The three chief monastic societies in Macedonia, Thessaly, and Arcadia, are Mount Athos, Meteora, and Megaspelmon. The first named being the principal monastic seat, is discribed at the greatest length. It comprises a whole dirtrict, including not only the peak of Athos itself, but the wholepeninsula of Acte, upon which it is situated. This peninsula is forty miles long, and about nine miles broad at its broadest part ; and the whole of it belongs to a monastic society of Greek Christians tolerated by the Turks, under a kind of charter which has been respected since the establishment of the Turkish empire. The most curious feature of this society is, the absolute exclusion from it of every female creature, whether of the human species or of any other capable (this capability not extending to insects, as Mr. Bowen found to his cost) of being kept out.---

About three hours from Erisso, where the promontory of Acte, properly so cailed, begins, a steep ridge of hills stretches across the peninsula, from sea to sea. Surmounting this natural barrier of the holy mountain by a difficult. zigzag path, we soon come to the station of the frontier guards, where a few soldiers of the armed body which the holy community maintains in its pay are stationed, to keep out robbers, women, and female animals of all kinds. No mare, cow, she cat, hen, &c., has been from immemorial custom, admitted into the precincts of the holy mountain; but all the monasteries swarm with huge tom-cats, imported from the neighbouring islands, some of which animals have been taught by the younger monks the most amusing tricks-to throw summersets, and the like-which, I confess, helped to enliven the tedium of the long evenings and rainy days which I spent under the shelter of the sacred walls. This rigorous rule for the exclusion of the female sex takes its origin partly from superstition and partly from policy. Many of the monks revere Athos as a place sanctified by many miracles, and which would be profaned, like St. Senanus's island, by the presence of a woman; but the more intelligent among them consider the prohibition necessary only to the maintenance of ascetio disciplin e. The society inhabiting the peninsula thus guarded properly so called are exempt, in virtue of their vivid of that excluded phenomenon woman. To those "My companion mentioned to me the superstition held

from feminine approach is, of course, recruited from the male world without, -- whoseever is willing to submit to the monastic rule which governs it being admitted after due probation. Only a small proportion of the whole, however, are in holy orders; the larger number being Caloyers, i.e. 'good elders,' who till the lands. If an applicant for admission into the society brings with him 2,000 plasters, or about £16 sterling, he becomes a kind of gentleman-caloyer, and is exempt from labourer's work,-the poorer lay members performing all the drudgery. Though the priests office, from menial work, yet few of even the poorer calovers care to become priests-the duties of the church service in the monasteries being so onerous that most prefer the labours of laymen. Such of the members of the society as have entered it in adult years retain, of course, recollections, more or less who entered it young, it must be a mere myth ; the vagueness of which is amusingly exemplified in the following passage :-by the sailors of the Egean, that women who have pre-sumed to land on the Holy Peninsula have been invariably struck dead for their impiety ; and rather startled me by suddenly asking, "What sort of human creatures are women?" (Iloiai ävôpwaoi civai ai yuvaines;)—just as if a German wasto ask, 'Was fur Menschen sind die Frauenximmern ? " My reply was, " Have you never seen a fifteen months since. - Bell's Messenger.

gentle shake, and then help you to your feet.

Public Amusements.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE. The great success of the " Corsican Brothers" has led to

a revival of "Pauline," the drama of last year, and another instance of how much can be done with a slight subject when histrionic excellence and managerial skill are employed to give it effect. Mr. Kean, by his exact representation of the cool gentleman-like French villain, who fears nothing, and hesitates at nothing, but is never betrayed into coarseness or vulgarity, created almost a new epoch in melodramatic acting. Murderers had often been seen on the stage before, and horrors similar to some of those in "Pauline" had often been perpetrated, but such a tho-roughly civil villain as Count Horace, with such a perfect quietude of courage, was not to be found every day. Mrs. Kean, as the suffering lady, first tortured by a horrid fascination for a man she feels she cannot esteem, then paralysed by terror at her husband's atrocities, and, lastly, worn out by sickness and ill-usage, perfectly completes the picture, and the audience are balanced between sympathy for the gentle victim and awe at the chilly persecutor. The terrors, which are brought in close succession, were as effective as ever on Monday night, and the audience contemplated with breathless attention the agonies of the lady in the solitary chateau and the fearful duel across the tuble.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

After this week the Lyceum will close till Easter. The only pieces performed since Christmas have been the "Game of Speculation," and the "Prince of Happy Land," so that the bill has not been changed for a period of three months, while the audiences every night have been most numerous. This fact is, we believe, without parallel in the annals of the modern drama.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

We are decidedly of opinion that the popular lectures delivered in the theatres of this institution contribute more to the spread of scientific knowledge than all the learned treatises that could be written upon the subject. Mr. J. H. Pepper, the chemical lecturer, has this week introduced to notice a new kind of phosphorus, supplied to him by Messrs. Sturge, of Birmingham, and which is called Schrotter Amorphous, or red phosphorus. Its principal superiority over the old kind appears to be in its being far less dangerous and deleterious to the health of those employed in the manufacture in which it is used. In the course of his lecture the learned professor stated that 100,000 lbs weight of phosphorous was annually consumed, a great portion of which was in the manufacture of lucifer matches; and from a calculation made by a clever statistician, a saving of nearly £100,000 in money was annually effected by the substitution of this kind of match for the old-fashioned tinder-box and brimstone match such as were in general use thirty years ago. He then proceeded to show that this remarkable substance was discovered by Brandt, of Hamburgh, in the year 1669; that in 1737 Schule discovered that phosphorous was contained in lime ; and here the lecturer observed, phosphate of line was the principal mineral constituent of the human body, and was contained in all the tissues—in all the fluids—the saliver—the gastric juice-the blood-and that to its presence was owing the solidity of bone and the hardness of teath. He also informed his audience, that the same substance was introduced by manufacaudience, that the same substance was introduced by manatac-turers of artificial teeth; and exhibited some most beautiful speci-mens of mineral teeth with a gum, made by Mr. Moggridge, of Old Burlington-street, London, which presented a most natural appearance, and were so hard as to admit of their being driven into a deal board, like nails, without cracking. The lecture was concluded by his showing that phosphorous may be procured from burnt bone and sand, and that the new invention, was, of so inno-caous a nature as to admit of its being swallowed by itself, and might be packed in borrells for transport, instead of being kept like the other under water. He also expressed his obligations to those gentlemen who had forwarded him the specimens he had ex-hibited.

REPLY OF THE SUPERIOR OF THE "SISTERS OF MERCY."-The Exeter and Plymouth papers publish abstracts of the reply which, at the request of the Bishop of Exeter, Miss Sellon has made to the tract accusing her of numerous ' Popish" practices, written by the Rev. J. Spurrell, vicar of Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire. Miss Sellon acknowledges that she has advised her pupils or "children" to confess, and she states that confession is practised " by thousands in the English church," and that " the benefit of ab-solution " is granted by Episcopal clergymon. She does not deny that one of her pupils, as an act of penance, was ordered to make the sign of a cross on the floor, with her tongue-it must have been an act of "self-abasement," ordered by a clergyman consulted by the lady; and she heard that it has been recommended for sins of falsehood. dc., "by one of our bishops and eminent divines." Miss Sellon also washes the feet of her "children" and others, doing it " in obedience to our Lord's command." Her pupils also wear "religious symbols" under their dress. She also acknowledges to burning candles before a print of the Virgin and Child in her private oratory, fand argues in favour of praying for the dead and the guardianship of angels. In short, there does not seem to be one material allegation in Mr. Spurrell's pamphlet which Miss Sellon does not rather justify or extenuate than deny. THE CLAYCROSS COLLISION ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY .- At the last Derby Assizes the widow of the late John Blake. Esq., obtained a verdict for £4,000 damages for the death of her husband, occasioned by a collision near Claveross in May last. The company have since succeeded in obtaining a new trial on the ground of misdirection by the judge. The case was to have been tried again at the present assizes, but on Friday week a compromise was effected on the following terms :- The Midland Company to pay Mrs. Blake the sum of £2,500, and each party to bear their own costs of the legal proceedings. We understand that Mrs. Meynell, the widow of J. G. Meynell, Esq., a magistrate of the county of Derby, who was killed by the same collision, has accepted from the company the sum of £2,000. in liquidation of all claims against them for the death of her husband.-Railway Record. SECRSSIONS FROM THE CHURCH OF, ROME .- It is reported that Lord Beaumont and his sister, the Hon. Miss Stapleton, have at length seceded from the Church of Rome, and become members of the Church of England. The event of Lord Beaumont's secession had been for some time deemed probable. Lady Beaumont is, as she always has been, a member of the Church of England. Her ladyship is daughter to Lord Kilmaine. The Hon. Mr. Stapleton, brother to the noble lord, secended from the Church of Rome about

THREATENING LETTER TO A POLICE OFFICER.

. The principal case to be tried at the Liverpool assizes is that of Darby Nolan, Thomas Nolan, and John Shea, for the wilful murder of James Anderson, at Widness, near to Runcorn. Our readers will remember that they were apprehended in a singular manner by Connolley, a policeman, who disguised himself, and worked as a labourer with the prisoners. On the 18th of November, after the apprehension for the murder, an Irishman, named Daniel Maguire, went to Connolley whilst he was engaged in the chemical works, and made use of threatening language towards two other persons in Mr. Hutchinson's employ. Connolley invited Maguire to go to a public house, and whilst here Maguire swore that he would have revenge; for, by his holy God, he would have the life of Mr. Palmer, another overseer ; and as for Mr. Deacon, Mr. Hutchinson's manager, although he was Mr. Deacon, he would give him just the same wage, for murder was not done with yet, but, "as to William Hollingsworth " (another foreman friendly to the men), added Maguire, " you may depend your life upon him." Maguire and a man named M'Brain were subsequently apprehended on the charge of conspiracy, and being taken before the magistrates at Prescot, the former was committed, on the evidence of Connolley, to gaol for twelve months, in default of finding bail. On the evening of St. Patrick's Day some of the men from Runcorn came to Liverpool to attend their Ribbon lodges, and one of them, named Conway, met with Connolley whilst on duty at the Pierhead, and in the course of conversation upbraided him with having acted treacherously, which lad led to the discharge of the whole of the Irishmen from Mr. Hutchinson's works. Conway remarked, "You have done it nicely, but it is not for the murder the bad feeling is against you, but the case of Dan Maguire, and so many of the men being sacked. It was little we thought you were a policeman. Connolley replied, "It's well you didn't know, or I should ingt he here to know, or I should inot be here today." "That's true," said Connolley, and walked away. On the following afternoon Connolley received the subioined letter :---"John Conley,—By the holy cross o christ and the holy mass Book you may prepare your coffin you may escape a while but as seve as the day, light your time is short the changing of your to Jack Callgan will not do we know you now you bloody desaver you can never expect forgiveness in this world or the next the longer you escape the harder will be the fait thats waits for you you damn infernal villin so be making your pase with god. [In place, of a signature was the drawing of a coffin.] The letter was addressed :--- '' John Conly, Pollce-officer 460, Rosehill Station." The above facts transpired at the coroner's court on Tuesday, Connelley, who was engaged in a case, having, during a temporary cossation of the business, handed the letter to the coroner. Mr. Curry, who advised the officer not to allow the matter to put him out of the way, as the only evil, generally speaking, arising out of such cowardly threats, was the effect which they created on the mind ; for he (the coroner) who belonged to an assurance association, would assure his life for a less premium than he would have done had no such threats been carried out.

A HISTORY OF ROME.—First a camp; then a forum; then a palace; then a church; now a ruin.

SHARY.-What must be the state of the Protectionist members in the House, when the head is Dizzy?

GOING GREAT LENGTHS .- The longest American yarn upon record is the mile-and a half of rope which Captain Seabury let the sea serpent out with.

ONE WAY OF EFFECTING SILENCE.-The French senators are not to talk. Louis Napoleon has taken very good care of this, for he has given them a Constitution not worth talking about.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. - The Protectionists are very anxiously asking, what the Ministers mean to do. We can give no answer. They mean to do the country if they can; and if not, they will do the Protectionists.

A BLACK JOB .- If it should turn out that Mr. Disraeli means positively to propose a tax on fuel, he may be sure that in curtailing the public of their coals, he will very speedily get the sack.

IN THE NAME OF CHARITY .- Perhaps it is wrong to be hard upon the Disraeli Ministry; for we should recollect the legal maxim, which charitably tells us, "No Ministry is responsible for its acts until it has attained its Majority !

A DESPERATE THROW .- The Protectionists are naturally anxious to postpone, as long as they can, the process of throwing themselves upon the country ; for they know perfectly well that the country will throw them off again immediately. CRIES FOR THE COUNTRY PARTY .- Two mottoes are to be inscribed on the Protectionist banner : viz .- Rally round the Crown, = 59. !- Remember your Duty, = Do. !

JOE MILLER.-The remains of this patriarch of puns and jokes, hitherto peaceably resting in the burial-ground in Portugal-street will now be disturbed to make way for the new buildings of King's College Hospital. Surely "Old Joe " ought not to be carted away, and shot as rubbish. Some plain memorial of him might soon be raised if an appeal were made to the public, and if every one whose conscience told him he had ever been indebted to. Miller would subscribe only a penny to the memorial fund the requsite sum would soon be collected. -Notes and Queries

THE CABINET ECONOMIST .- If you want your bread to rise, you must ferment the country ; but it is doubtful if the attempt will succeed even then; and at any rate the bread will turn out heavy-and, ultimately, turn out you.

AN AUSTRIAN CHANGE .- We are told that the Emperor of Austria, in his late visit to Venice, out of compliment to the Crown Prince of Russia, " appeared in Russian uniform." Then, it seems that on great occasions, "the leopard can change its spots."

PARADOXES OF THE EXCHEQUER.-The revenue derived from taxes on knowledge is small, which seems a satire on the country ; but as the imposts in themselves are heavy, the joke may rather be said to be against the government and yet, unfortunately at the expense of the people.

THE UNKINDEST COT OF ALL.—The Earl of Derby coolly refers the cause of Free Trade versus Protection to be settled by the Arbitration of "the intelligent portion of the community." Now, this is really too bad : for, of course, it is virtually excluding his friends, the (oratorically) Distressed Agriculturists, from having any voice at all in the decision.

HURRAH FOR THE ROAD !- A parliamentary return. recently published, shows that in England and Wales the receipts on account of highways in counties in the year ending March 25, 1850, amounted to the rather considerable sum of £1,040,645 18s. 3d. We are very much afraid that though we have no downright Dick Turpins and Jack Shep pards nowadays, we have not yet exactly put a stop to highway robbery.

Млясн 27, 1852

THE ATHENÆUM INSTITUTE for AUTHORS and ARTISTS.

30, S ckville-street, London. Every companionship of men require some particular bonds of union ; some natural basis and some common object which induce concentration ; and the promoters of this undertaking have based their arrangements on the peculiar position and circumstances of Literary Men and Artists.

In dealing with mental workers, that is, men who are more inte-restel in the works themselves which they pursue than in the com Testel in the works themselves which they pursue than in the com mercial results, it became peculiarly necessary to adopt special ar-rangements. The prospect of profit and pecuniary benefit is suffi-cient with commercial men to attract attention and command sup-pert. Literary men, as it is well known, profess themselves par-ticularly ignorant of figures and calculations; and they have neither the confidence nor the caution, as regards pecuniary transactions of business men. To such a class the common appeals fall dead; and, whilst lawyers and doctors, clengymen and traders, and even soldiers, and sailors, have gone listlessly on, united by no com-Offices, the Literary men, have gone listlessly on, united by no com-mon bond, and assisted by no mutual Institutions. The true reason mon bond, and assisted by no motion task theorem. The true reason of this may be, that every literary and artistic man passes through an ordeal that teaches him to be eatirely self reliant; and the very moderation of his desires induces him to endure erils which business men have been habituated to avoid or overcome. Of their superior intelligence and apt tude for the most onerous offices and duties of life there can be nod ubt; and there can be no impediment, but their own want of resolution, to their founding a noble Institution.

Most of the evils suffered by Literary Men arise from their not Most of the evils subset of bitterary Men arise from their not being organised as a profession. The barrister and the attorney, the clergyman and the military and naval officer, have the attorney tages of an established profession; they have their associations and institutions; their rank is definitely settled; their united efforts have a national importance; and the road to social ho nours is smoothed and opened to them.

Yet literature and art are professions-distinct callings, and have the fullest right, from the mental cultivation and natural endow-ment of their professors, to be ranked among the liberal professions. Author highlas become a separate and distinct occupation. Our country alone demands that six or seven hundred volumns in the shape fucwspapers he published every week; the literature of past times and of foreign regions, readapted to our tastes, are chamouran ly doma d d by a reading nation; and educational and professional works are in constant demand. Every transaction of life passes under the pen of the author, or is illustrated by the "fift he asked, " What are the advantages of a profession?" we "an only ask in reply, "What are the advantages of a second in ?" which w: take to b: some rous that we cannot venture to recapituthe fullest right, from the mental cultivation and natoral endow-

which w : take to b : sonumerous that we cannot venture to recapitu-lat: them here. The advantages of an organised profession may be seen in the law; which mighty as it now is, penetrating all the offices of the state and the ministration of the Government, yet in the Third Edward's time was not in existence, the professors of this branch of learning being then, and even subsequently, as vaguely situated as the professors of literature are at the present day. When they became organised, royal bounty bestowed houses and lands on them; and noble professors made endowments; and now the glory of the greatest is reflected on the meanest; in national more-ments their united voice is heard; their rank is recognised in so-riets and they are a close is heard; their rank is recognised in society, and they are a class almost especially set apart to receive

ionours and offices. If it be objected, that the genius of past times is different to our own; the onjected, that the genus of past times the universe of organising literature into a profession not be impugned. The advantages of and, indeed, the necessiti s for, association increase with increas ing civilisation; and to repudiate this advantage, when all other classes are e.gerly seeking it, is to neglect our own, and cause it to descend in the social scale.

To effect some reform in such an anomalous state, though on no enflicient basis, seems to have occurred to many literary men. In general, however, these efforts have proceeded no further than the founding an alms-fund ; whilst the most important object should be, to found such an institution as would cement the interests of the class, and ultimately lead to the organising literature as a profession. The literary man may feel grateful for benevolent intentions, but his pride and self-respect should lead him rather to elevate and ronsolidate the corps to which he belongs, in the same effective manner that has characterised the proceedings of the lawyers.

It seemed to the promoters of the present Institution, that in order to effect this object it was necessary to form an Institution, that would call forth the efforts of the literary man on his own be-half; and c litet into a corporate body the professors of literature

and art; and for this purpose the Athenzam Institute is founded. To the extraneous aid of the possessors of rank and wealth, we are aware objections are made; but though they are not without cogency, they do not seem to us conclusive. We think literature has a right to ask the assistance of these other two great powers of society, because it so materially assists them, and because in many society, because it so materially assists them, and because in many of its branches it has no other mode of being paid by society. The several scientific, the highly imaginative, the profoundly legislative anthors, do not produce promptly marketable, though they produce priceless works. La Place, Wordsworth, Bentham, could not have existed had they depended on the first product of their works; they would have perished before an acknowledging world had given them bread. Yet their works have made the fortunes and the container bread. Yet their works have made the fortunes and the reputation of legislators and capitalists, and refined the minds of princes and peers. The teachers of a nation, and the moulders of the national senti-

ment, should be cared for as much as thos who make and administer its laws.

Men of Fortune interested in Literature and Art. Authors of Fortune, who, from philanthropic motives, would aid the Institute.

Publishers, Printers, Stationers, and others whose fortunes are derived from the labours of authors and artists.

PARTICIPATING SUBSCRIBERS include---Professional Authors, consisting of that mass of writers who pro-duce the current literature of the age in works of science, imagina-tion, education, and the vast periodical and newspaper press of the Empire.

Professional Artists, including all who obtain their living by the exercise of the Fine Arts in all their variety. REVENUE. The revenue will be derived chiefly from two sources, the sub-

scriptions of the Non-Participators, and the Participators, but there would be other sources of income, as hereinafter specified. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS OF THE NON-PARTICIPATING CLASS will be ap-hird in a noral margin the Non-Participating Class will be ap-

plied in a novel manner by means of Life Assurance, so as to pro-duce a large Capital Fund which shall be gradually available to the philanthropic purposes of the Institute. Thus whatever sums are subscribed by the encouragers and admirers of literature and art will be applied to assure the lives of such non participating subscriber, or any acceptable life to be nominated.

It is considered that the admirers and encouragers of Literature and Art, will thus be induced to subscribe liberally to a fund which they will see accumulating into sufficient amounts to be of permanent service to the classes they desire to benefit.

In order to meet the circumstances of the case, the non-partici-pating subscribers will be separated into the following divisions, and would contribute, as it will be seen, in differe t degrees.

The First Division of Non-Participating Subscribers .- The Royal Family, the Nobility, and Men of Fortune, would be asked to subscribe, so that their lives, or lives to be nominated, might be as sured for any sum not less than one hundred pounds, which prin-cipal sum should go to the Capital Fund of the Association at their decease. This class would have the option of nominating a life, or the Institute of choosing one. The Second Division of Non-Participating Subscribers, consisting of the account of the second second

of the successful and propertied authors, and others who are inte-rested in, or who sympathise with literature, would only be solicited to insure their own lives, or the life of any one they might choose to nominate, at the usual premiums, giving the profits to the Institute, but not the sum assured. Annual subscriptions thus applied would gradually create a Capital Fund to be at the disposal of the Institute for beneficial

purposes.

Previous to making any estimate as to the probable capital that might be thus amassed, it is necessary to assume an average age of the supposed subscribers; and forty is thought to be a fair one— which, taking the rates at the Athenæum, or any other unimpeach-able office, would give a preminm of about three per cent. That is, for every three guineas a year subscribed there would on the ave-rage he filles accord rage be £100 assured.

Thus, if the Crown, taking the assurance at the average age, were to subscribe to this Institute of the Authors and Artists of the country the same sum generally presented annually to each of the Drama'ic Funds-namely, £100, the Institute would be ultimately benefited to the amount of £3,353 6s. 8d.

Although it is impossible to state what subscriptions could be de-rived from the contributions of the great and wealthy, yet it is ne-cessary to postulate some amount; and, after a due consideration of the munificence they display when their sympathies are excited, it has been calculated, that by the method proposed, the following summute wight he ultimetic between the method to proposed. amounts night be ultimately obtained towards the assistance of the professors of Literature and Art.

						£	s,	d,
l at.	£100 per year,	woul	d prod	uce at	the			
ć	leath of the pa					3,333	6	8
10 at	£50 per year			•		16,666	13	4
50 at	£30 per year	•	í ;	•		50,000	0	Ð
50 at	£15 per year		•			25,000	0	0
100 at	£6 per year			•		20,000	0	0
100 at	£3 per year	•		•		10,000	Û	0
•	Fotal canital ul	tinist	elv ace	rninø		£125.000	0	0

The advantage of appropriating the subscriptions to the Assu-rance of sums, that will ultimately drop in to the benefit of the Institute, is, that provided the philanthropic portion of the scheme do not prosper, the policies will remain for the benefit of those sub-scribing.

scribing. By this plan, those who sympathise with Literature and Art will have an opportunity of gradually testing the scheme, and thus would not be ri-king their money on an unsuccessful attempt. There are, coubless, many noble minded and wealthy individuals who would subscribe largely to any method that would permanently benefit the workers in Literature and Art; and there may be reckoned still more who would give their subscriptions in a mode such as proposed, by which they co .ld gradually test the result of their liberality ; and who thus might conscientiously compound, as it were, for all claims of a like nature.

A hadsome Annual Subscription to the Institution would be a fair answer to all private solicitations.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS OF THE PARTICIPATING CLASS WOULD CONSIST OF Annual Contributions of not less than a Guinea. It is hoped, how ever, that in consideration of the benchicial purposes of the Institute, that the amount of the annual subscription would be in ac-cordance with the means of the Subscriber ; and in case of relief being required, some regard would be had to the amount bestowed by the claimant on the Institution, and the number of votes would by the chained of the institution, and the future of the notice be regulated by the sum subscribed, each guinea carrying a vote. Such sukscription, provided the Subscriber came within the Insti-tute's definition of author or artist, would constitute Membership, and would admit to the right of participating in 'The Philanthropic and Provident Fund.' 'The Protective Branch,' 'The Educational Department, and the other rights and privileges of the Institute. The particulars of which will be specified in the laws of the Institute.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.

Established 24th of March, 1845.

OFFICES, 259, TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD, LONDON.

PRESIDENT.-G. A. Fleming, Esq. COMMITTEE.-Mr. Frederick Green, Mr. William Peel, Mr. Thomas Winters, Mr. Edward Humphries. TREASUREE.-George A. Fleming, Esq., 6, Saville Row, Walworth Road, London. BANKERS.-Joint Stock Bank of London.

AUDITOR.-Joseph Glover, Esq., Public Accountant, 12, Bucklersbury, London.

SECRETARY .- Mr. William Peel, 259, Tottenham-court-road, London.

Objects and Principles .--- To Secure as far as possible a ' Great National Industrial Union' of all Classes of Labourers, and to concen-trate the various Trudes' Unions into one consolidated confederation, thereby multiplying their powers of usefulness, and enabling, each trade to defend its own interests with the whole strength of the Association.

To secure as far as practicable, a 'fair day's wage for a fair day's work' to all class s of artizans and labourers, whether skilled or unskilled, who may join the Association.

To settle all dispute ; if possible by arbitration and mediation. To employ members at their respective trades whenever practi-cable, who are thrown out of employment in consequence of resist-ing reductions of wages or other aggression upon their interests. To secure the payment of every man his wages in the current coin of the realm of the realm.

To cause the employers in all trades, wherever practicable, to provide properly lighted and ventilated workshops for those em-ployed by them, in order to do away with middlemen, and the sweating system; and prevent the numerous evils arising from work being done at private houses. To regulate the hours of labour in all trades, with a view to

equalise and diffuse employment among the working classes; so that some shall not be overworked while others are starving for want of employment.

To urge upon government the necessity of employing the su plus labour of the country in useful works, such as the recla-mation of waste lands, improvement of harbours, deepening of rivers, &c.

To promote the formation of Local Boards of Trade or Courts of Reconciliation for the purpose of amicably adjusting disputes be-tween employers and workmen, and thus effectually preventing the occurrence of strikes.

the occurrence of strikes. To obtain the appointment of a Minister of Labour, to super-intend the carrying out and practical operation of these various measures, for improving the condition of the working classes. To establish a general fund to employ the surplus labour of the

Trades. 1. Constitution .- The Association consists of men, women, and

who are elected annually by the members in general conference, 3. Powers and Duties. – They direct and control the business of the Association, receive all applications from Trades for advice and assistance, and by mediation, arbitration, or other proceed-ings, protect the interest and promote the well-being of the Asso-ciated Trades in all cases of Trades' disputes and difficulties.

4. The internal arrangements of the separate branches are left to the management of its own Committee, or officers.

reductions of wages or other aggressions, upon the principle of mutual assurance and according to a liberal scale based on the average wages returned by each trade. The mediatorial assistance of the Central Committee in cases of dispute and where practicable the substitution of honourable employment instead of the system of compulsory idleness.

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Chairman-Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL, Bart., 217, Strand. Deputy-Chai-man-George BERKELEY

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CHAIBMAN-Lieutenant. Colonel Anstruther, Chepstow Villas. SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Jones and Betteley, 10, Brunswick-square. W. Melton, Esq., 6, Bedford-row. MANAGER-Mr. J. Scully, 7, Union-terrace, Camden Town. GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT-MR. William Newman. BANKERS-London and Westminster Bank, Bloomsbury Branch.

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Waiting rooms, with all the conveniences of railway stations, will be fitted-up. Estimates have been prepared, and which can be seen, showing that a large dividend will be payable. The offers of support to this company have been so great since

its first announcement, that the committee are enabled to com-mence with a less amount of capital than was originally proposed. Applications for shares and pro-pectuses to be made to the Se-cretary, Solicitors, Manager, or the Superintendent. N.B.—The Commission have extended the time for application for

shares to the 29th inst., after which the allotment will be made.

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was 'burked.' Whether this conduct is the result of a was 'barked. Whether the server who have so persever conspiracy on the part of those when on the Star, 'since ingly exerted themselves to destroy 'The Star, 'since it came into the hands of the new proprietors, or not, we cannot tell. It is at all events a notable coincidence that Mr. PAVEY is the publisher of a journal conducted by an individual who has openly avowed his intention to supplant 'The Star,' Will those whose cause we have honestly and independently endeavoured to serve, suffer us to fall a victim to such 'a disgraceful and disreputable opposition ?"

THE DUTY OF THE REAL REFORMERS.

The aspects of the contest which has now com. menced within the legislature are pretty accurately outlined. The Whigs scem to have but little hope of gaining power during the existence of the present Parliament—the Tory Cabinet are equally sensible that they can neither control it, nor through it that they can neither control it, hor through it govern the country. The most that either party can hope for is, that little or nothing shall be done. If the Earl of DERBY and his colleagues can keep their places, commanding, as they do, but a minority of the Lower House, it must be by sufferance. If the family compact can turn them out, they are not assured of the fidelity of their present adherents. Let the Government be of what politics it will, it cannot develope its own policy. In the atmosphere of St. Stephen's, opposition is more powerful than administration. Till the constituencies are again ap. pealed to, Government, destifute of affirmative life can hope only for the continuance of a negative existence. These considerations seem, to have influenced all parties to agree to grant the supplies for the present, and then to appeal, not to the people, but to that small portion of them who are admitted to exercise the franchise. It is obviously the policy of the DERBY administration to postpone the dissolu. tion as long as possible, so that they may have time for preparation and organisation, and bring to bear the whole weight of Government influence. It is as obviously the tactics of the Whigs, and the Manchester men, to force on a general election at the earliest possible moment. How far either of these lines of conduct may succeed it is impossible to Pay; but this much seems certain, that it is only a ques. tion of a few months, perhaps weeks, and then a dis. solution must take place.

With the knowledge of this fact, the leaders of all the political factions are preparing for the struggle . but there is no enthusiasm among the people at large. What are called moderate reformers have often told us that the silence of the great masses, the absence of agitation among them, was a proof that they cared but little for organic reform. We might, in the same way, argue that the present indifference demon. strates that the people care but little whether they are ruled by Whigs or Tories, so long as their political rights are to be withheld from them. That that indifference does exist, is a fact which it would be hard to dispute. True, there has been a great meeting of representatives at Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S. house ; but that shows nothing more than that the Whigs are anxious to return to office, and that the Manchester School are willing to help them to turn out the Protectionists. True, also, there has been a meeting of the League ; but the men who assembled and voted their thousands the other day, are not only not the people, but are socially as much opposed to the many, as the oldest Tories are politically.

True, likewise, the Parliamentary Reformers-the

Household Suffrage men-declare that the one thing

needful for the present is, to drive out the present

occupants of Downing-street; but the small support

their organisation receives, and their own internal

differences and disputes, render it evident that they

cannot be relied on as exponents of the real opinion of

the country. It is altogether a great chaos of parties

-a breaking up of traditions-a throwing down of

landmarks-a confusion of principles, and a Babel

of war cries, which leaves no definite impression upon

the mind, and amid all the millions are, for the most

To those who understand the popular mind-who

are conversant with its workings-who are familiar

with its hopes and desires, and participate in its

sympathies and antipathies-all this is perfectly com

prehensible. The people have been governed by both the

great traditional parties, oppressed by them, abused by

them, coerced by them, persecuted by them, and de-

ceived by them in turn. In that respect, in the past,

both Tories and Whigs are alike, the only difference

being that the Tories have been open opponents-the

Whigs pretended friends ; and those newer parties,

which are said to represent the middle class, are

equally obnoxious to the charges of want of consis-

tency and real friendliness. The Parliamentary Re-

formers are very far from being free from the suspi-

cion that their ratepaying clauses are meant to be the

bases of quibbling, and the instruments of deception,

The League party have never redeemed their pro-

mises, and do not think it worth while to make many

fresh ones. It was the constant language of the Free

Trade agitators—we should, perhaps, say advocates —that the Corn Laws once repealed, the road to real

political reform would be at once open. The mono-

poly of the aristocracy once beaten down, the bul-

warks of national exclusiveness would fall of them-

selves. 'Abolish,' said they, 'the remnants of the

old feudal system; set commerce free; give full

scope, a world-wide development, to our industry ; and

then we will set to work in earnest for the attainment

of political rights.' How those anticipations have

been fulfilled, our readers know to the full as well

as we do. Banded together for a class reform-de-

clining to complicate it with any other question-no

sooner was their object carried than the members of

the great capitalist organisation dissolved their asso-

ciation, and left the people to fight their own battles.

Now that the League is resuscitated. it is evident

that the same policy is to be pursued. Nothing is aimed

cured, agitation is to cease again. It is no marvel

that, with such prospects, the people should stand

apart, not much caring which party wins the victory

of masters ; and what matters it who rules, so long as

we are to have no voice? We think it is DICKENS who

makes one of his characters observe that 'those who are

married know more than those who are not married;

but whether it is worth while going through so much

to learn so little is a matter of opinion.' Just 50,

it is a matter of opinion whether or not it is worth

while to enter into a political turmoil to turn out

Earl DERBY, in order to bring in Lord J. RUSSELL,

or to seat Mr. COBDEN upon the Treasury benches,

Some folks may think that it is; but our opinion in-

clines in a contrary direction : and it is pretty cer-

tain that the millions think as we do. However

little sympathy they may have for Protection, they

have just as little liking for Whig imbecility and hol-

lowness; and while the Truck Act, and the Act

restricting Factory Labour, remain upon the Statule

Book, and are necessary for the protection of the

workers, the power of Commercial rulers will not be

a consummation to be fought for. All this the people

know well; and those who are aware of that fully

comprehend the apathy which characterises the

moment.

Who can wonder at it? The only choice is a choice

at but Commercial and Financial Reform-that se

part, apathetic.

children, who conform to its laws. 2. Management.—It is governed by a Committee and President s. d.

5. Benefits .- A weekly allowance to members when resisting

Computery inteness. Trades joining this Association are required to pay, if their Ave-rage Wages are ten shiftings and under, an Entrance Fee of three pence; if above ten shiftings, sixpence; together with four weeks levies of twopence in the pound on their Average wages; also one penny (monthly contribution) to a Victim Fund, and twopence for a couv of the hules of the Association is a dark a copy of the Rules of the Association, in advance

All applications for rules or other information to be addressed to Mr. William Yeel, 259, Tottenham Court road, London, and all Post Office Orders made payable to him at the Bloomsbury Post Office.

For these reasons Literature may seek an honourable allianc with rank and wealth, and receive their aid without degradation and without subservience. It is desirable that the three important powers come to a liberal and mutual understanding. Literature, science, and art have done everything for civilisation ; an it is time that civilised society should do something for those whose very position prevents their amassing the ordinary returns of skill and labour.

The humblest literary man works for something more than hire ; and produces something more effective than a mere piece of mer-chandise. Ilis book is not only sold to the profit of the bookseller, but to the be self of the public. The publisher pays for its mercan-tile value, but the public should reward the author for its moral and social effect ; as they take upon themselves to punish if it have an evil tender cy.

The Institution now proposed, it is hoped will meet the two im--Dortant points of the case, and reconcile the claims of literature and art on national assistance, with that self-supporting independence which should characterise all intellectual men.

OBJECT, GOVERNMENT, CONSTITUTION, REVENUE,

The sanction and assistance of those distinguished by exalted posi tion and abilities being exceedingly terviceable to the progress of the Institute, the following Gentlemen have kindly consented, on its formal and legal establishment, to become-

VICE-PRESIDENTS.-The Right Honourable the Lord Justice Knight Bruce, etc. The Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli M.P., etc.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.--(The following Gentlemen have under-taken to actin an honorary capacity as an initiative Committee.)-Bayle Bernard, Esq., Shirley Brooks, Esq., J. B. Buckstone, Esq., Stirling Coyne, Esq., Thornton Hunt, Esq., G. H. Lewes, Esq., F. G. P. Neison, Esq., F.L.S., Augus B. Reach, Esq., F. G. Tomlins, Esq., Provisional Manager, with power to add to the number.

OBJECTS. The Institute to consist of four Branches. 1.-- A PROTECTIVE SOCIETY. 2.-- A PHILANTHROPIC AND PROVIDENT FUND.

3.-AN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

4.--- A LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

1.-The Protective Department will take cognizance of legislafive measures affecting Literary and Artistic interests ; and by inducing co-operation amongst the members would be enabled to produce the beneficial effect attendant on professional organisation ; a main object with the Institute. This branch, following the example of the Dramatic Authors' Society, contemplates protection of the rights of members in transactions relating to the property of their works ; and, when fully organised and established, might, in particular cases. undertake the negotiation of agreements for members, and act in the capacity of agents, under certain regulations, which will be more specially settled and detailed in the regu-lations and bye-laws of the institute.

2.-The Philanthropic and Provident Department will provide Annu ties to necessitous members-make provident bepartment win provide Annu ties to necessitous members-make provision for the destitute Widows and Orphans of Members-grant aid to sustain the annual payments of policies-and exercise such other philanthropic func-tions as the governing body may deem desirable. Such aid being

tions as the governing bedy may deem desirable. Such aid being understood in all cases to apply only to deserving and necessitous members. The details of this portion of the plan will be more parti-cularl defined in the Laws of the Institute. 3.—The Educational Department will educate, board, and lodge the children of members at an exceedingly advantageous rate, though not gratuitously, except in the case of destitute Orphans, or other cases. This branch would be mainly supported from the philanthropic funds and, doubtless, the admirers and supporters of literature would largely aid this partion of the Institute. Members would be entitled to its advantages, under the rules and regulations more especially set forth in the general laws of the Institute. Institute.

4.—The Life Assurance Department is established for the purpose of promoting provident arrangements amongst the members, and the ultimate formation of a Capital Fund. In furtherance of these objects, an advantageous arrangement has been made with The Athencenn Life Assurance Society, by which the Institute will add to its income by saving considerable expenses, and, at the same time, have at its disposal a valuable portion of the profits of the Life Society for philanthropic distribution amongst the neces-itous members of the Institute. In return for these advantages, it will be greatly to the interest of the members to insure in the Athenxum Office; and the Institute will, to the utmost of its power, promote insurance therein, as one of the most beneficial forms in which Authors and Artists can provide for themselves and their families.

ADDITIONAL OBJECTS.

The other objects of the Institute will manifest themselves in the course of its operations. It is here sufficient to specify generally the results aimed at.

By means of Assurance, the most advantageous modes of securing annuities in old age ; and the Endowment of Children with sums of money, either for fees, for professions, or businesses, or to start them when of age, or on marriage, will be presented in various shapes.

The Application of sums assured will also be placed so much at the disposal of the Assurer that he may change it into an Annuity, er even a present sum of money.

It may also be desirable hereafter to introduce a Bauking principle to as to induce parties, by way of deposit, to invest small sums, on which they may receive a larger interest than in the Government Savings' Banks, and which it is hoped, may to a certain extent be applied to the payment of annual Premiums, and other provident purposes.

As the momes derived from works of Literature and Art are re-As the monies derived from works of Literature and Art are re-ceived at uncertain times and in uncertain amounts, it is proposed that any Assurer, instead of paying his premium in on a certain day, may have an account opened and pay in any amount, more or less, when he receives money—perhaps £5 at one time, £50 at ano-ther, all which shall be carried to his account, and at certain times he could as this anorogenetican coloring without he an increased be settled as to its appropriation ; allowing, either by an increased amount of principal or by regular interest, an ample profit to the

In addition to the two foregoing sources of revenue, there would

Annual Danners, Dramatic Performances, and the Donations of marketable Copyrights, or the joint production of an Annual Work to which the contributions would be gratuitous.

One of the chief objects being to create a corporate feeling, and to tablish a professional Association, there can be little doubt that Donations and Endowments would in time be bestowed upon the Institute as they ever have been on all similar institutions.

The profits arising from the Life Assurance Department would also afford means of revenue, as the silent accurulations thus ob-tained are much greater than those not accustomed to deal with them imagine. In time, also, the annual interest of the Capital Fund would form

a large item of revenue. The transactions of the agency and protective departments would also yield some profit; and altogether it will be seen that if the scheme be only moderately carried out, a very handsome income would accrue to the Institute. In conclusion, the object of the Institute is to afford to authors

and artists the advantages arising from Extensive Co-operation : and it is highly desirable so large a class should make an effort to thus benefit them elves. To secure success, nothing is wanting but a hearty determination on the part of those most interested in pro-ducing such a result. It is the union of numbers that produces the magnificent results shown in the various Commercial and Philanthropic lustitutions of the Empire, and it is carnestly urged that anthors and artists should take advantage of their numbers. Nothing can be accomplished without numbers-with them everything. The appeal now made is universal in its application to intellec:ual workers, and it is hoped it will be responded to so as to neutralise all cliquism, whether arising from literary sectarianism, or the antagonism of political sentiments.

Prospectuses may also be had of Mr. Charles Mitchell, agent to the Institute, Newspaper Press Directory Office, 12, Red Lion Court, Fleet-street, London.

Communications to be made to the Provisional Manager, 30 Sackville-street, London, or any of the Provisional Committee.

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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary. 3, Old Broad-street, March, 1852.

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Patronised during the last half century by the Nobility, Clergy, Geatry, and General Public of the agricultural and neighbouring counties, as well as of the immediate neighbourhood, this Establishment has become celebrated through a wide extent of country, and amongst all classes of the community, for its stability, the ge-neral good quality of the Material, whether of Woollen, Silk, or Cotton, fabrics; the Soundness of the Workmanship; or the Elegance of Design. To which may be added, Scrupulous Punctuality, with the utmost possible Dispatch in the Order Department; a Low Per Centage, for the smallness of which the past, present, and still increasing demand is the best guarantee; and a fixed determination, never yet disappointed, to satisfy every customer, should any cause of dissatisfaction arise. The Public attention is requested to the few following particulars, in which it is hoped this Establishment may fairly claim a pre-eminence. Artistes of the first standing are employed in the Sutting

Department, not surpassed by the leading houses of the West

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A gentlemanly garment for either Summer or Winter wear. Un-

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Of Saxony wool, warranted of West Country cloth, fashionably cut, with Silk Facings, &c. A truly elegant article of dress, worn by some of the first men in the country, as can be well attested. THE TWO GUINEA DRESS COAT,

Likewise of Saxony wool and West Country cloth, for Evening Parties and general purposes. The beauty, symmetry, and style of this Coat has been generally admired. THE GUINEA BLACK DRESS TROWSERS.

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

(Published weekly, price ONE PENNY, and in monthly parts, Explains the means by which the population of the world may be

placed within new and very superior circumstances, and provided with constant beneficial employment, and thereby enabled to enjoy comfort and abundance, and great social advantages; and the direct means by which this change may be effected with benefit to all classes.

The addresses on Government, on Education, to the Delegates of All Nations to the World's Fair, and on True and False Religion, which have lutely appeared in the pages of this Journal, have been reprinted in the form of cheap pamphlets, and will be found to con-tain information of the deepest interest. The Eleventh Monthly Part of this Journal is now ready, Price 4d. Also the First Volume, Price 28, 6d.

loured Frontispiece and numerous other plates.

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PORTRALTS OF PATRIOTS.

Our Readers are informed, that there is now a re-issue of the various Steel Engravings lately distributed with this paper. They consist of Kossutn. MITCHEL

LOUIS BLANC, SMITH O'BRIEN,

MEAGHER, RICHARD OASTLER. These Engravings have excited the admiration of every one who of Richard Oastler (a magnificent print, and a s:riking likeness), may also be had at the 'Home' Office, No. 2, York-street, Coventrarden.

There has also been a reprint of the undermentioned portraits, which have been given away at different times with the 'Northern Star,' and which are striking Likenesses, and executed in the most brilliant manner-Price Twopence each-ARTHUR O'CONNOR, BRONTERRE O'BBIEN,

J. R. STEPHENS, P. M. M'DOUALL, ERNEST JONES, W. P. ROBERTS, Several surplus Vols. I and III. of

"THE LABOURER," Neatly bound, are now offered at One Shilling per Vol. The usual price was Three Shillings and Sixpence.

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G. PAVEY, 47, Holywell-street, Strand, London; JOSEPH SHEPHERD, Scotland-road, Liverpool; Joun Herwood, Deansgate, Manchester.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE TRADE.

STAR OFFICE, 16, Great Windmill-Street, March 27th, 1852.

The Proprietors of the STAR beg to intimate to Subscribers and the Trade, that in future it will be Published by Mr. JAMES BEZER, 183, Fleet-street, instead of Mr. PAVEY, Holywell-street. Country Newsvenders, who receive their supply through Town Agents and not direct from this office, will please to remember this change in sending their orders in future.

The Edition for the Country will, in future be published on Friday Afternoon at Three O'Clock. That for Town Circulation, which will contain a full report of proceedings of Parliament and the Latest News, will be ready for the Trade and the Public on Saturday Afternoon at Two O'Clock.

To Correspondents.

Our Correspondents will oblige us greatly by attending to the fol

The earlier we can receive their communications in the week, the more certain they are of being inserted. This is the case especially with letters upon general subjects intended for the columns set apart for 'Free Correspondence.' Reports of proceedings of Chartist Bodies, Trades, and Co-operative Societics, kc., should be forwarded immediately after their occur-rence. By this means a glut of matter is avoided at the latter end of the week and consequent auxiliarant case in an interview. of the week, and consequent curtailment or non insertion. Reports should consist of a plain statement of facts. All communications intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editor.

depositor. The Assistance of the Institute will also be given as to the best mode of realising property, and legal advice anorded on any such occasion, so that the utmost value may be obtained. It is not improbable also that, in some cases, money can be ad-vanced on literary agreements, or engagements or convertible secu-rities, on such business principles as shall not interfere with the profits of the whole of the Assurers; and thus embrace the advan-tages now proffered by Loan Societies on not very advantageous

The Institute, in fine, will seek to stand in relation to every Lite-The institute, in nue, will seek to stand in relation to every Lite-rary man and artist connected with it as a security, and a friendly assistant, as regards worldly and pecuniary affairs; in which he may coufide with advantage. It will be governed by men of emi-nence and reputation, and the business part by gentlemen in whom every reliance may be placed, so that no private particulars shall escape.

GOVERNMENT.

A PRESIDENT of the highest social rank.

VICE-PRESIDENTS-Exalted members of society, who will have the Option of acting as Honorary Directors.

HONOKAEN DIRECTORS Authors and Artists of the most dis-tinguished position, who would be Trustees and Governors of the Pai anthropic Fund.

BUSINESS DISECTORS. - Authors of repute. A Manager whose duty it would be to work the system in all its branches. The Manager and Birectors to be paid as such officers usually are.

CONSTITUTION.

The Institute will consist of two classes of supporters, the Pro-The institute will consist of two classes of supportions, and the feesors, and the encouragers of Literature and Art. It will also be divided into two classes of subscribers. The Phi-lanthropic Subscribers, and the Provident Subscribers, who will be otherwise distinguished as Non-Participators, and Participators in the philanthropic parties of the scheme the philanthrojac pertion of the scheme. Non-l'ANTICIPATING SUBICIPARES are supposed to include the fol-

lowing :--

Iowing :--The Royal Family and Great Officers of the State, on account of the political and moral influence of authora. Noblemen who have manifested a marked predilection for Litera-

Portrait of B. Petrus Claver, S. J. Hispanus, Nigritarum Apostolus dictus. obiit Carthagine in Neo Granata, anno 1654, ætatis 73. Fine paper, per 100, 105. A Second Letter to the Islington Protestant Institute. By the Rev. FREDERICK OAKELEY. Price 3d.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, Instituted under Trust, to counteract the system of Adul-teration and Fraud now prevailing in Trade, and to promote the principle of Co-operative Associations. Trustees—Edward Vansittart Neale, Esq., (founder of the Institution); and Thomas Hughes, Esq., (one of the contributors). Commercial Firm—Lechevalier, Woodin, Jones, and Co. Central Establishment—76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, London.

London. Branch Establishments-35, Great Marylebone-street, Portland-

place, London : and 13, Swan-street, Manchester. The Agency intends hereafter to undertake the execution of all orders for any kind of articles or pr. duce, their operations for the present are restricted to Groceries, Italian Articles, French Wines

and Brandies. A Catalogue has just been published, containing a detailed list of all artic es with the retail prices affixed, with remarks on adultera-tion. Price 6d., or sent free by post for ten stamps. Also a wholesale price list for Co-operative Stores gratis, or by post for one

stamp. Particulars relating to the Central Co.operative Agency, with digest of the Deed of Settlement, are to be found in the printed report of a meeting held at the central office of the Institution, Sent post free for three stamps. Particulars, Kules, List, and Catalogue sent post free for eighteen

st. mps. Kuies have been framed and printed for enabling any number of families of all classes, in any district of London, or any part of the country to form themselves into Friendly Societies for enjoying the country to form themselves into fractually Societies for enjoying the benefit of Co-operative Stores. To be sent by post to parties for-warding four stamps. The agency will undertake to have certified in London the rules of any society organising themselves on the above-mentioned form. All communications to be addressed, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy. square, to MM. Lechevalier, Woodin, Jones, and Co.

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

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

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

TO THE DELEGATES OF THE WORLD, AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. o which are added a Petition of Robert Owen to both Houses of Parliament, and a Letter to the Editors of the 'Christian Socialist."-3d.

TRUE AND FALSE RELIGION CONTRASTED. Price 1d.

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

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

THE STAR, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1852.

C. F. NICHOLLS, London .- Your letter is in type, but want of space

compels its postponement.

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS 'THE STAR.'

A sense of duty to the numerous subscribers and readers of 'The Star' who were last week prevented from receiving it, compels us to make public the cause of that stoppage. We shall merely state the facts, and leave the public to make its own comment upon them. Dissatisfied with the manner in which the late publisher conducted his part of the business, we gave notice of our intention to entrust that duty to Mr. BEZER, our present publisher. Mr. PAVEY urged that he had too little notice allowed, and, at his request, it was enlarged for another week. Last week the publishing was, with his full knowledge, completely transferred to his successor; but he received orders and money as usual, down to a late period on Friday afternoon ; and when persons became clamorous for their papers, suddenly an. nounced that ' The Star ' was 'dead'-it was stopped. Mr. BEZER, apprehensive that there might be some hitch, sent his boy, and afterwards his wife, with papers to Mr. PAVEY ; but that person turned them out of his shop, and refused to allow any con-tradiction of his falsehood to be made. The result was, that a large portion of our country edition

Of all the phases which the national mind is cap ble of assuming, that of stagnation is unquestionably the worst. It seems to show the absence even et hope. This condition must be put an end to-the people must be roused to action ; and the only way of rousing them, is by indicating a line of policy, which, consistently followed out, will lead them on to should the people of this country do? What is their duty? As it appears to us that duty divides itself into two parts, negative and positive. The negative belongs to the present, the affirmative rather allies itself to the future-the first thing to be remembered is not to support factions. They are not of the people, nor for the people. If they cannot support then selves let them fall. Leave them to fight out their own battles without the prestige of popular countenance or support. Let us stand apart from them, and show that we do not sympathise with their objects. That course once taken, the smallness of the fractions which assert and exercise the right to rule the country will become evident, and their isolation will affect them much more powerfully than the fiercest opposition Take the League for example ; if their meetings are interrupted-if clamour is raised, they will say se they have said, that they are annoyed by a party who, unable to do anything themselves, desire only to obstruct others. Let them alone, denude them of the confidence which numbers give, and they will fail. From their failure perhaps more good would arise than from their triumph. They have avowed that if

MARCH 27, 1852.

Trotection is reimposed they will agitate for political Trotection is temposed they will agnow for pointical rights. Let them fail then, if that is the only condi-rights upon which they will aid in the accomplishment tion upon which they will all in the accomplishment of political justice. The affirmative duty is to orga-nise for the time which is coming—to prepare for the period when the people will be called on to act. To mingle in the objects of our associations, both social plevation and political strength-to gain a commercial standing as well as a legislative status-to emancipate ourselves from the rule of wealth as much as from the governmental ascendancy of the privileged few-that is what we should do for the presentform a great people's party capable of taking advantage of the furure-a-party forgetting old watchwords throwing aside obsolete dogmas-discarding the trimmings of expediency, and depending upon great principles—a party recognising the equal necessity of both political and social reform. Such a party would rise to pre eminence and power upon the rains of all the factions of the day. Such a party only can really clevate the people. To create it is the duty of all real reformers, and it appears to us that now is imminently the time for the effort.

FREE TRADE, LOW WAGES, AND DESTITUTION.

It must be confessed that the 'cheap loaf' has not converted England into a Paradise. Stretch its virtues as far as you please, and still there is a yawning gulf of discontent-if not worse-which it does not fill up. According to the Free Trade journals and speeches, we ought to be the happiest people in the world just now. The tables of exports and imports amount to unprecedented totals: the revenue exceeds the expenditure ; pauperism is said to be decreasing, and trade flourishing ; 'the country is,' we are reiteratedly assured, 'in a highly prosperous condition,' and it would be madness to doubt ' the reason why.'

But if we turn from these seductive pictures and statements of 'sums total' to the details which go to make up the aggregate, there is some how or other a painful discrepancy which cannot be reconciled. In the very midst of all this commercial and manufac. turing activity, this unparalleled prosperity, there are large classes of operatives complaining of the most extreme destitution-thousands are out of employment, while those who have partial work are paid such prices as will scarcely keep soul and body together. The statements at the meeting of the Spitalfields Silk Weavers, reported in 'The Star' of this week, though perhaps an extreme illustration of the distress, is by no means a solitary instance of the truth of this fact, and they betray such an unsound and perilous state of affairs, as to demand from all classes some more searching investigation into the causes of our social evils than has yet been instituted.

Without, in the slightest degree, either denying or undervaluing the benefits that some classes or sections of the population may have derived from the repeal of the Corn Laws, it is very evident that we cannot stop with that. Those who are now suffering, from whatever cause, have as great a claim to relief as the classes who formerly complained of the injurious operation of a sliding scale of duties upon grain. Whether they are right in their opinions, as to the source of the misery, starvation, and calamity under which they are suffering, is another question. All we contend for is, that they have quite as good a it to complain, and to demand a remedy, as any other class in the country. The contemptuous manner in which these claims are either passed by in total silence, or the truth of the complaints denied, and the complainants charged with factions or personal motives, while it does not say much for the candonr of those who thus treat grave public statements, must, at the same time, not be taken as a proof that the parties who thus act feel confident in their position. If we are not mistaken, the mere political economists would by no means like to have the actual operation of their system sifted by a Parliament in which Labour was fairly represented. Perhaps the landlords would find in the revelations made under sach auspices, some awkward and conclusive retorts to the accusations levelled against them by their opponents. One thing, at least, is certain, without such an investigation: in many trades the wages have been largely reduced since the passing of the Free Trade measures ; while, in almost every department of industry, there has been, or is now, a desperate-too often unavailing-resistance on the part of the employed, to proposed reductions. The influx of gold from the newly-discovered mines of California and Australia has, to a great extent, arrested the natural downward tendency of wages under the present system. Owing to the same cause, the season of manfacturing prosperity' has been prolonged far eyond its natural duration. Providence has neutralised to a large extent the injurious operation of our insane Currency laws, and our not less irrational modes of producing and distributing wealth. Yet notwithstanding the alleviation derived from the vast influx of the precious metals from these new sources, we find that there is a general and steady declension, or teudency, to declension in wages. Since 1846, the prices paid to the Spitalfields silk weavers-low as they then were-have fallen fifty per cent. In the article of velvets-on which by far the largest proportion of the looms are at work-so great has been the fall that it is impossible for the silk weaver by the utmost exertion, and by working the most protracted hours, to earn sufficient to keep off starvation. Is it any worder that men thus crushed, ground down and oppressed, should speak bitterly of a policy which, if it has not caused, has at least failed to mitigate, their sufferings? Can it be matter of surprise that they should regard Free Trade in a very different light from the large capitalists whose profits it has augmented, and whose mills and warehouses it has enlarged? Perhaps the consciousness of this fact makes so many enthusiastic Leaguers look coldly on Parliamentary Reform. They are not by any means sure that if the workers had a voice in the matter, profitmengering and usury would maintain their present predominance in the Legislature. And yet it will not do for them or any other class o close their eyes against these facts. No matter ow resolutely they may shut them, the facts are ere still. They must be taken cognizance of, and concetly too, or there will be a forced and a fearful reckoning for the neglect, in due season. The longer the Labour and wages question remains unadjusted, the more difficult it will be to deal with it. Self-^{interest} and self preservation combine to urge that apon the possessors of property as the most imminent and momentous subject to which they can direct attention. Society is indeed in a threatening and danfrous condition, when such facts as these can be uly averred in a leading article of the 'Times, ' tself the great organ of the moneyocracy :--Alfelf the great organ of the moneyocracy :---It is a lamentable fact that in this very town of Lendon alone, the star without food, save it be the precarious produce of a passing by for a crime. Since England was England the general prosperity factor interpretation of the country has never reached so high a point as at the present for the country has never reached so high a point as at the present for the country has never reached so high a point as at the present for the country has never reached so high a point as at the present for the country has never reached so high a point as at the present for the country has never reached so high a point as at the present for the country has never been devised by politic or humane by Pror Law Unions, and the philanthropist his houses of refuge; Functai's annual report for 1869, "that nearly one human heing the corresponding report to 1851 we find that twenty-eight adults and of food. In the month, and 322 infants from want of breast milk or active sponsing report for 1851 we find that twenty-eight autors lied from starvation, and 252 infants from want of breast-milk or mant of food. In the month of December, 1851, five adults died from plarvation, and twenty-nine infants from inanition. London is but the type and representative of all Pur large towns. The same facts may be repeated, mutatis mutandis, of the whole of them. What an Phalling idea does this give of the total amount of uffering, destitution, and wretchedness which coxists with our much vaunted, enlightened, and sucessful commercial policy ? How great the need for arnest and determined grappling with evils of such ^{ligantic} magnitude ! But what do we find? Those who are most deeply mpressed with the vastness of the task bring forand the most ludicrously inadequate remedies. As the eighty thousand persons who profess to look fiter the interests of the poor in London already, tere not enough, some 'philanthropists' propose lore soup kitchens and free dormitories. The demo-alising and debasing effect of our insane Poor Law nachinery, in conjunction with the organised almsiving of hundreds of charitable societies, is not suffineut. The broken victuals of private houses, clubs, otels, and taverns are proposed to be collected by n army of purveyors, and redistributed among the dition to this, a new optional rate is to be asked on henseksepers of 4d, a week, or 12s, a year, in them to their senses.

aid of these appendages to our elemosynary machinery. To all such proposals there is but one answer, that given by the Silk Weavers on Tuesday night :-We don't want charity, but work-work at which we can earn an honest living.' There is too much of alms-giving already. Let us do justice first, and, if charity be needful, let it follow.

But where is the work to be found ? The 'Times', duly aware of the objectionable and vitiating influence of the soup kitchen scheme has a pet plan of its own ; it would

Convey the objects of their charity to other regions, where, with industry and good conduct, they could well afford to dismiss all ap-prehensions of want for the future. If the charity of the country is to be organised in so comprehensive a manner, and brought to bear upon its crime and destitution, why not settle the question by removing these poor children and these houseless wanderers to the fertile uplands of New Zealand, or the gold districts of our English Californ:a ?

In turn we ask-why not apply the money it would cost to convey them to those distant labour fields, to the exploitation of fields nearer home ? When we have done full justice to our own soil, and developed its capabilities to the utmost, it will be quite time enough to organise a wholesale system of transportation for those whose only crime is their poverty. Foreign emigration, when voluntarily undertaken by those who have made up their minds to brave all its contingencies, may, in many cases, he beneficial both to the individual and his adopted home. As a remedy for the ignorance and destitution revealed by the 'Times,' it is only less ridiculous and absurd than the soup-kitchen itself, and both may be classed with the impracticable theories of political economists, who promised us a Utopia of their own, which has turned out a lamentable failure.

PROTECTION OR DEMOCRACY ?

In the midst of the faction fight waged by the two great sections of the oligarchy, it is to be noted that neither of them forget the danger of being overcome by Democracy. In fact, their bitterest accusation against each other, is, that by the course pursued, the question at the next election will be as Lord HAR-Rowby said not, 'Protection or not ?' but 'Democracy ornot ?' Lord HARROWBY is a moderate Conservative. He was satisfied with the essentially Conservative style in which the government was carried on by a nominally Liberal Ministry. If he had lost a few pounds annually in rent he was quite willing to compound in that shape for the preservation of other important privileges, and for the continued predominance of the aristocratic element in the Government of the country. The Whigs had meamerised the people. They were in a state of political coma. There was, every now and then, a talk about 'progress,' but it was of so tame, and quiet, and subdued a character, that the most nervous old lady in or out of petticoats could not have been alarmed by it. Rash and impetuous STANLEY has upset this happy state of affairs. Questions that might have been deferred for years, will press for settlement, because he has given a bold defiance to Democracy, and calls upon the Conservatives of the kingdom to assist him in resisting its progress-if possible to extirpate the thing itself. The truce is broken. Parties once more stand fairly and frankly opposed. The Whigs have been hustled out of the intermediate space, and the combatants face each other.

Lord J. RUSSELL echoes the querulous complaints and ominous warning of the Peelite peer. He knew best the means by which the Democracy was to be met and encountered. By simply declaring that any change threatened the maintenance of the Free-Trade regime, he had got the middle classes under his thamb. They constitute the electoral majority and the members returned by them of course faithfulle reflected their interests and their opinions. Thy sentiments and the wants of the unenfranchised masses were unrepresented in Parliament-found no voice there; while, at the same time, the influence of those who otherwise would have been popular leaders being directed to the maintenance of the status quo. and the discouragement of out-door agitation, the same supineness was produced out of as there was in Parliament. The Protectionists have released us from this dead lock. We are all in motion again ; but this time it is not the Democrats now disturb the state, encourage the love of change, and foster political agitation. These have always been branded as political crimes of the blackest die, when committed in furtherance of popular objects. When the Tories do so for the restoration of class monopolies, and the imposition of burdens upon the many, for their own special advantage, their conduct is termed by quite another name. They are Conservatives. Lord J. RUSSELL, however, sees where they are drifting to, and as he is no friend to Democracy, he earnestly implores them not to pursue a course which must end in giving Democracy the advantage. If Earl DERBY will persist in a policy that is reactionary, restrictive, and undisguised in its contempt for popular feeling and popular wants, he is solemnly warned that instead of discountenancing Democracy, he will be the greatest favourite with

Ever since the resignation of Sir R. PEEL, in 1846, the country has been kept in a state of forced inaction. All its efforts to progress have been neutralized and repressed, in consequence of the anomalous and unhealthy relation of parties to each other in the House of Commons. Fortunately the accession of the DERBY Cabinet has released us from this vicious circle. We can now breathe again ; and if the first use of our restored and liberated energies is that of hand-to-hand conflict with the traditionary and hereditary enemies of popular freedom, let us cheerfully accept the position, and do our best to win a victory. The struggle will at any rate strengthen and invigorate. The false repose and fatal apathy which has been

so long maintained, and was fast destroying all political vitality in the nation will be dispelled. At the hustings let Lord HARROWBY'S candid statement of the question at issue not be forgotten. Let the watchword 'Democracy' respond to the war cry of 'Protection,' and the contest be distinctly waged upon these two definite principles, not upon any intermediate, indistinct, or doubtful questions, whether raised by Lord or Leaguer.

THE OLIGARCHY v. THE PEOPLE.

In the "Review of the Week," we have stated that the proceedings in the House of Commons are "make believe." They were so up gto the time that was written. Since then there has been a real battle on Mr. HUME's motion for the " Little Charter." He was defeated by the junction of Lord J. RUSSELL and Mr. DISRAELI, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer ! The fact is enough to open the eyes of the country to the real character of the ex-Minister's intenthe country to the real character of the ex-Minister's inten-tions on that all-important question. We should think there will not be found among real Reformers a single gudgeon silly enough to swallow the bait held out at the Chesham-place meeting. Let the cry at the hustings be—'Put not your faith in Whigs.' Treat them as they really are—the enemies of genuine re-presentative Reform. Let us have no more false friends, but a fair stand-up battle. Even with the fear of the hustings before their eyes, only eighty-nine members belonging to the Liberal party could be whipped in favour of the motion. Let that be remembered when the proper time comes. It will be a sufficient answer to 'Liberal' professions ; and if such men are returned again, it will certify to Reformers the character of the new House and what they may ex-pect from it.

Trades' Intelligence. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

"FIAT JUSTITIA."

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

The usurpations and encroachments by which, under various forms, and by various names, the freedom and independence of labour have been brought unduly under the iron dominion of capital, have been the gradual accumulating deposit of a long continued and steadily pursued system, instinctively and recklessly persevered in by its owners, without even the colour of legislative sanction, or of moral right. The well-known power of capital to multiply itself, is, by a thousand ingenious artifices, constituted the be-all and end-all of a lifetime's commercial anxious speculation ; and the most successful adept in this thinblerig operation, is, conventionally, the most honoured. As in ancient Sparta, robbery, when successful, was an honourable avocation, so in these days of civilisation ; he who creates the largest fortune in the shortest time becomes the idol of worship, and the honoured object of envious imitation. Trade and commerce have a morality peculiar to themselves, the essence of which Shakespear puts into the mouth of honest Iago, 'Put money in thy purse-honestly if thou canst-but put money in thy purse.' Just so with our modern commercial fortune-hunters-the end desired must generally sanctify the means. Some of these means indicated by axioms grown quite respectable by their general currency, would not, we apprehend, bear a very critical examination by the severe rules of morality. The Free Trade maxim of 'buying in the cheapest market, and selling in the dearest, always conveys to us an idea of the successful perpetration of two dishonest transactions-the purchase and sale of a commodity without reference to its cost or intrinsic value. The misfortunes or necessities of the seller, and the ignorance and credulity of the buyer, are the generally existing and necessary agencies for this system of successful appropriation. 'Each for himself, and God for us all,' is another favourite, because anti-social, maxim. It is the laissez faire doctrine of the school of Political Economists ; which means, if it means anything, that every man should scramble up to a position of wealth and distinction, totally regardless of the welfare and happiness of his fellow men. This maxim-which savours to us of a strong anti-Christian spirit-is in great repute among the employing class, and is strongly enforced upon their dependent workmen by a variety of plausible arguments. The independent position of the working man-who is the architect and fabricator of his own fortunes-by the free and independent exercise of his own unaided and uncontrolled will in bargain-making with his employer, is, according to their philosophy, the very beau ideal of industrial dignity, but, according to ours, a personification of the principle of narrow minded selfisliness. We never can subscribe to the doctrine, that the general value of wages in any particular trade can be satisfactorily arranged by individual contracts or agreements between the employers and workmen. We think, on the contrary, that the standard of wages should be, from time to time, the result of agreement in every skilled trade between the employers and the employed in their corporate capacity. For the labourer who lives from hand to mouth, is certainly no fair match or bargain making with the silly Capitalist who has an accumulated capital to fall back upon, in addition to the great advantages derived from the ordinary state of things in most trades, whether skilled or unskilled ; that, for every master wanting a man, there are three men wanting a master. In such a state of things, to talk of freedom to choose or reject, is simply to talk the most extravagant nonsense. We think the system adopted by the Iron Masters of Staffordshire, to preserve them from the evils of ill-regulated and ruinous competition with each other, presents an example worthy of imitation by the working classes. We find them associated for the protection of their interests, and that the prices of Iron is fixed periodically, reference being had, we presume, to the stock on hand, and to the future probable home and foreign demand. Why, the value of Labour, even less liable to sudden fluctuations, could not be, in most trades, adjusted up on a similar principle, we have never yet had satisfactorily explained to us. The Legislature, by their latest act upon the combination laws, seems to have contemplated the adoption by the working classes of such a system of regulating wages, by their expressly legalising voluntary combinations of workmen for this and similar objects. We know that strong efforts have been made by the employing class, in which they have been greatly assisted by interested magistrates, prejudiced juries, and narrow-minded judges, of giving to such combinations a complexion of illegality ; but the late solemn decision of the Court of Queen's Bench establishes beyond dispute the right of working men, by combination, to fix the price, hours, and all other conditions, under which they agree to sell their labour. It is one of the objects of the National Association to enforce and defend this invaluable right intact, as the greatest privilege accorded to labour by legislative authority. We believe this lawful right cannot be effectually maintained except by a union of trades to mutually assist each other from any attempt to deprive them of it. We feel assured that no isolated, and from what we. see taking place around us, no partial combination of certain select trades can effectually maintain this right inviolate. The requisite union must be broad in its basis, enlarged and liberal, and essentially democratic in its principles. It must be open to all trades and departments of labour, and not unduly influenced by the arrogance or pretensions of any. It is an active interference with, and a combined resistance to. these and similar abuses which have gradually accumulated, and are constantly increasing, which it is the object and purpose of the National Association to make war upon and eradicate. And it is for this, with other objects of a reconstructive character, for which we invite the assistance of the Trades of Great Britain. WILLIAM PEEL, Secretary,

During the week we have waited upon the Boiler Makers of Glasgow, Greenock, and Dumbarton ; each branch received us very cordially, and on hearing the nature of the case explained, unanimously agreed to subscribe sixpence per man to assist the defendants; and many of them ex-pressed their gratitude to the London Committee, for the important service they have rendered to the cause of Labour, in defending the Wolverhampton case, and upholding the right to Trades' Unions.

We have also visited the Joiners, the Coopers, the Cork-cutters, the Dyers, the Sawyers, the Cloth Lappers, the Printers, the Hand Engravers, the Cotton Yarn Dressers, the Rope Spinners, and others; all of whom have expressed the deepest sympathy with the defendants, and resolved to commence subscriptions through their respective shops, so that the Defence Committee may be in a position to bring their arduous and important labours to an honourable termination.

It is with feelings of gratitude we refer more particularly to the noble and straigthforward manuer in which the Joiners. Coopers, Corkcutters, and Boiler Makers, have taken up this question. They have not only agreed to render immediate assistance, but to do so without detaining the deputation unnecessarily, and thus save an expense to the Committee. If every trade would adopt this course, a vast amount of labour, time, and expense, would be saved, and the Committee be better able to meet their engagements.

On Tuesday, March 23rd, we attended a large and infuential delegate meeting of the trades of Glasgow, held in the Nelson-street Chapel. There were about one hundred delegates, comprising the secretaries and leading men of the numerous trades. Mr. John Brown, Cotton-yarn Dresser, was called to the chair. The deputations then gave a full statement of the case, which excited mingled feelings of indignation and sympathy. Indignation at the persever-ing injustice and oppression of the prosecutors, and sympathy for the men who had so honourably and without compromise, vindicated and maintained the right of working men to combine to fix the price of their labour. Mr. W. Brown, mechanic, then moved :---" That this

meeting having heard the statement of Messrs. Humphries and Burn, do pledge itself to use every exertion to obtain immediate assistance to liberate the defendants from prison, their bail from responsibility, and to enable the London Defence Committee honourably to discharge their liabilities."

Mr. Matthew Cullen, in a very feeling manner, seconded the motion, which was carried without a single dissentient. A committee was then formed to visit the trades, receive subscriptions, and without delay remit them to Mr. George Greenslade.

A vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to the deputation and chairman, and the meeting dissolved. We have no doubt but the result of this delegate meeting will be satisfactory both to the trades of Glasgow and the Defence Committee, We are, yours, &c.,

EDWARD HUMPHILIES. WILLIAM H. BURN.

Glasgow, March 24th, 1852.

TRADE IN SOUTH WALES.

A month's notice has been given at the Ystalyfera works, at the termination of which a reduction of ten per cent. will take place. The depressed state of the iron trade has induced many families to prepare for emigrating in the course of the spring to the United States and to Australia. A large band is also forming in the neighbourhood of Merthyr for emigration to Australia, there being, it is feared, but slight hopes of an improvement in trade in the spring. Among the colliers in Monmouthshire there is an intention on the part of the many to seek a new home. At Pontypridd the colliers' strike still continues, and, as it is threatened that the works shall be closed, it is feared that very ruinons consequences will follow. The men resist the slightest reduction of their wages.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

THE STRIKE.

On Saturday last a reduction took place in the allowance paid to members of the Amalgamated Society, who received only 10s. per man for the past week, instead of 15s. paid since the first week of the strike up to Saturday, the 13th of March. The non-society men received 10s. as usual, thus placing the whole of the skilled workmen belonging to trades in connexion with the Amalgamated Society upon a common footing. The reduction in the allowances to society men is said to have been made with a view of preparing against a lengthened continuance of the contest, rather than from the fear of any immediate and severe strain upon the resources at the commnad of the Executive Council of the society. Subscriptions in aid of the operatives still flow in. The labourers continue in a most deplorable condition. As an instance of the destitution to which they have been reduced, it may be mentioned that in the West London branch they have only shared 11s. 8d; per man since the commencement of the strike, or 1s. 2d, per week for ten weeks.

Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee met on Wednesday evening last, at 3, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row. John Arnott presided. The following brief address was agreed to :--

BROTHER CHARTISTS,-In using the privilege of addressing you, we must express our regret that we have been restricted to one subject ; but this will be readily excused when the importance of that is considered. The Executive of a society, almost without members, and without means-members reduced by unwise antagonism without, and influence reduced by repeated resignations within-no course has been open to us but that of resolving ourselves into a Committee for liquidating the liabilities which were our only inheritance on coming into office. The discharge of this ungracious duty has, however, been attended with the satisfaction of knowing that it has met with the approval of all who are accustomed to make sacrifices of means for Chartist charactor. The debt is now reduced to £16 10s. Next week we shall be able to announce a subscription from one who has often assisted our funds. We trust, as the difficulty grows less and less, that is as the balance owing is weekly decreasing, that we shall find that all friendly to Chartism will at once send in subscriptions, and close the account.

JAMES GRASSBY, Sub-Secretary,

96, Regent Street, Lambeth. N.B.-Tho monies received will be acknowledged next week.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL.-At a meeting of this body, held at the Finsbury Literary Institution, on Sunday afternoon, Aprit 21st, Mr. G. Farrah in the chair, creden-tials were received from Messrs. Snugg and Heather, of the Bermondsey locality.--Mr. Jones reported from the O'Connor Committee that he had communicated with Messrs. S. Crawford and Wakley, and they expressed their willingness to become trustees, provided they were only to be held responsible for the actual monies they received, and not for money received by the treasurer or other officer, as decided in the Savings Bank cases. The report was received, and Mr. Jones instructed to have a further interview with them. Mr. William Newton was nominated as treasurer to the fund .-- Mr. Clarke reported from the Public Meeting Committee, that the meeting at the Druid's Hall was highly successful, and that the resolution blaming the policy of the Parliamentary Reformers was carried with only four dissentients, notwithstanding the speeches of Messre. Thornton Hunt, Le Blond, and Nicholls. A lengthened discussion arose on a resolution as to the business of the committee for forming new localities, which was carried by twelve to seven. A Committee was proposed to carry the resolution into effect, which was ultimately adjourned for the localities to express their opinions thereon. The quarterly accounts were then audited, and showed a balance in hand, after defraying all debts. It was decided that the aggregate meeting of Chartists should be held in that hall on the first Sunday in April, and the Council adjourned.

WHITECHAPEL.—At the meeting held on Sunday evening at the Ship Inn, the delegates to the Meiropolitan Council gave in their report, and received a vote of thanks for their services. Messrs. T. M. Wheeler and J. Stratton were elected delegates for the ensuing quarter. A resolu-tion was unanimously passed-" That their delegates should be instructed to oppose the carrying into effect the resolution passed at the Gouncil for issuing metropolitan cards for membership." Other business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

FINSBURY .- At a meeting of members resolutions approving of the Metropolican Delegates issuing cards of membership, and that T. M. Wheeler be recommended as the Secretary to that body, were adopted. The following persons were elected as officers for the next quarter : E. J. Loome, Secretary ; Mr. Weedon, Treasurer ; Messrs.

those who entertain and advocate such opinions. It would almost seem as if the ex-Premier had been reading the 'Star ;' if not, his naive confession unconsciously, but strongly, bears out the opinions we have expressed, with reference to the late Ministerial changes, and their necessarily beneficial effect upon the position of British Democracy. During. the whole existence of the late Government, we uniformly denounced it as the greatest obstruction to all real progress; and now that it is out of power, the head of that Government unwittingly confirms our statements. At this very moment he is exerting himself to the utmost to regain the position of stop-gap; whether that will be any recommendation for him and his party at the Election we do not pretend to say, but, at all events, it is right that there should be no dispute about the fact.

Even were he restored to power with such an infusion of so-called liberalism as might be inferred from the admission of such men as Mr. COBDEN and Mr. BRIGHT into the Ministry, we should have no guarantee whatever that the purely obstructive and stationary policy of Whiggism would be reversed. These two leaders of the Free Trade party have on many occasions evinced a very decided disposition to discourage any popular movements of a decided character, and especially where these were calculated in the slightest degree to endanger the permanence of the settlement of 1846. Under that feeling they have on many occasions voted black white, in order to 'keep out the Tories.' They were short-sighted enough to believe they could effect that object, by becoming consenting parties to an essentially Tory policy. It does not appear that they are yet aware of their mistake, because they are still talking of settling the Corn Law question finally, without any organic change in the Constitution, or any extension of the Franchise based upon a broad and an intelligible principle. Whatever satisfaction the formation of a Government, in which RUSSELL, GRAHAM, COBDEN, and BRIGHT were combined, might give to Free Traders, speculators, profi-mongers, usurers, and the whole tribe of those who believe in the dogma-' buy cheap : sell dear,' as the Alpha and Omega of human duty,-it would present no guarantee of progress or reform to the people at large. Any one who has watched the career of the two latter gentlemen, must have noticed their increasing pliancy, and their readiness to chime in with arrangements made to suit Ministerial convenience. Now that they are in the habit of placing their legs under the dining table at Chesham-place, their political morality will not grow more stern, and, CATO like, their elevation to office would doubtless complete the transformation, and produce so thorough a change, that no one would be able to recognize in the then 'right hon. gentlemen' the twin agitators who once so fiercely assailed, exposed, and denounced the abuses of our existing system. They would not change W higgery, but be changed into Whigs. The only way to prevent the formation of such an administration, and to secure the peaceful, but steady advance of genuine Democracy, is to take care that the issue at stake during the approaching election, shall be placed clearly and unmistakeably before the people. The Anti-Corn Law League must not be permitted to lead them off after a falso scent. Free Trade, as far as they are concerned, has been settled. If they wish to maintain that settlement, they must now go further, and work heartily for the extended and bona-fide enfranchisement of the industrial classes. That is the sole condition on which these classes should in any way countenance them. If they are not prepared to take that position, let them fight their own battles with the territorial aristocracy; and if beaten so much the better-it will sooner bring

THE CORPORATION REFORM BILL.

On Wednesday a Common Hall, convened in pursuance of a requisition to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, signed by several merchants and others of the City of London, was held in the Guildhall. His lordship presided. Deputy Harrison moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting approved of the principle of the bill now before parliament for the purpose of extending the municipal franchise. The bill proposed to admit as freemen of the City of London all persons who paid taxes as parliamentary electors, and who had resided for one year and one day in the City. The present mode of voting was far too restricted and exclusive for the necessities of the present day. £99,000 a year was raised by direct taxation from their fellow citizens, and of those who were not entitled to vote there was a large majority. In the ward of Aldersgate 182 persons possessed the municipal franchise, while there were 758 who paid taxes who were not entitled to vote. (Hear.) In Colemanstreet ward 223 only were entitled to vote, while there were 693 rated inhabitants. In Cornhill ward 731 were eligible to vote, 348 others being ineligible. In the ward of Farringdon-without there were 783 persons in possession of the franchise, whilst there were 2,722 taxed inhabitants. (Confusion.) Never was there a case brought forward in that hall, which, in his opinion, called more loudly for justice. (Cheers and uproar.) The motion having been seconded, Mr. N. Clarke, citizen and mercer, moved an amendment, in substance, that the meeting viewed with alarm the proposed bill, which it stated would destroy the independence and jurisdiction of the body of liverymen. Other speakers having addressed the meeting, the Lord Mayor put the amendment, which was carried by an overwhelming majority.

PROCLAMATION FOR ASSEMBLING PARLIAMENT .- On Thursday Lord Broughams's bill to shorten the time required for assembling parliament after a dissolution was printed by order of the Lords. The following is the entire bill after stating the title :-- "Whereas on account of the increased facilities of communication which now exist, the time required by law to intervene between the date of the proclamation for assembling parliament and the day appointed for the meeting thereof may be reasonably shortened. Be it enacted (in the usual manner) that so often as her Majesty shall by her royal proclamation appoint a time for the first meeting of the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland after a dissolution thereof, the time so to be appointed may be any time less than fifty days after the date of such proclamation, the act of the 5th of Queen Anne, chap. 8, art. 22, or any other law or usage to the contrary, notwithstanding; provided that the time so appointed shall not be less than thirty-five days after the date of such proclamation."

INTENDED PRESENT TO MR. GRORGE DAWSON .-- We have been favoured with an inspection, through the kindness of the glassmakers' committee, of a noble specimen of glass manufacture, to be presented, some time in April, to Mr. George Dawson, in the shape of a cup in the form of a tulip, fourteen inches high, capable of holding half a gallon. The bowl is ruby-coloured, the pedestal white, and the foot green, and weighs upwards of four pounds. It was made at Mr. Thomas Gammon's manufactory, Brooke-street ; the artist and maker, Mr. William Gillender, editor of the Glassmakers' Magazine ;" and the engraver, Mr. John Jackson, Heneage street, whose executions of the various designs is at once elegant in finish, superb in effect, and highly creditable to his talents as an operative. The manufacture, involving an immense amount of care and labour by Mr. Gillender, stamps him as a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, and will remain a monument of his qualification for the manufacture of first-class productions in his branch of business. Round the bowl are engraved the various national flags of England, America, Hungary, and Turkey, over which are inscribed the words, "Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality, November 10th, 1851," the date being that of the memorable day of Kossuth's entry into Birmingham. On one side of the bowl are most beautifully engraved the national emblem of England-the rose in full bloom, and on the other the emblems of the United Kingdom-the rose, thistle, and shamrock. On the other side of the bowl is the following inscription :--- "Presented to Mr. George Dawson, M.A., by the United Flint Glass-makers of Birmingham, for his advocacy of the cause of humanity and progress, more especially the cause of Hun-gary." We understand that this splendid specimen of flint glass manufacture will be presented at a tea party of the glassmakers and their wives and friends, on which occasion he green silk flag carried by the glassmakers in the Kossuth procession, with the name of Mr. Dawson upon it, will also be presented to this gentleman. We hope that the glassmakers will give the friends of Mr. Dawson generally an opportunity of being present to witness the interesting proceedings connected with the presentation, and we have no doubt great numbers will avail themselves of such an opportunity .- Birmingham Mercury. DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY,-It appears, from an official statement recently issued that the total effective rank and file of the British army is 113,412-distributed thus :-In Great Britain

Jones, Grant, Livesay, Down, Butler, and Fennel.

GEORGIE MILLS.-At a meeting of Land members and Chartists, Mr. Peter M'Neil in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :--" That this meeting sympathises with the unfortunate position of our muchesteemed and patriotic friend, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and being satisfied with the plans set forth in the address to the country by the select committee, to raise pecuniary means to alleviate the condition of that gentleman, resolve that an immediate subscription be got up to assist them in carry-ing out the desirable object. That having no confidence in the present Executive, we deem it imperatively necessary that a Chartist Convention should be summoned at as carly a day as possible to re-organise the Chartists movement, to support which we pledge ourselves to use all the means at our disposal."-W. MECHAN.

HULL -At the weekly meeting of Land members held at the Malt Shovel, North Church side, a committee was appointed to collect funds for the purpose or assisting the London Committee in their laudable endeavours to place Mr. O'Connor above want, or the fear of it. The meeting was adjourned to Monday, the 29th inst.

Co-operative Intelligence.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY.

76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy Square. WEEKLY REPORT, March 16th to March 22nd.

The Agency transacted business with the following stores : -Norwich, Birmingham, Portsea, Leeds, Padiham, Braintree, Ullesthorpe, Banbury, Swindon, Woolwich, Tillicoultry, Bannockburn, Heywood, Galashiels, Huddersfield, &c. Samples of broadcloths have been received from the Re-

demption Society of Leeds ; they are now on view at the Agency's offices, and orders will be received for them. We hear from the Co-operative Society at Congleton,

that it is their intention to furnish us with samples of rib. bon. Due notice will be given of their promise being carried out.

It would be well if all the stores, not regularly supplied with the list of the goods sold by the Agency would send up their addresses at once, that they may be so supplied. Mr. Lloyd Jones, baving left the Manchester district for the purpose of attending to the business in London (a step rendered necessary by the rapid increase of the trade of the Agency,) will not be able to attend on the Stores in that neighbourhood, as formerly. This, however, need he no inconvenience to the Stores, as orders forwarded through the post will be attended to just as well as if they had come by personal solicitation. Indeed, the Agency prefers that the orders should be sent directly from the Stores in the country, as it not only saves expense, but is also an evidence of confidence between the Agency and its customers; which is the surest sign that Co-operation does not need either the pushing practices or cautious watchfulness of competitive business.

DUMFRIES AND MAXWELLTOWN CO-OPERATIVE PROVISION SOCIETY.

The 18th Quarterly Meeting of this Society was held in the Court House, Maxwelltown, on the evening of Monday, the 8th inst. Mr. Wardrop in the chair. The minutes of the Committee for the last three months having been read and approved of, a report of their transactions, and a state of the Company's affairs, were discussed, from which it appeared that the profits or surplus funds of the Company, for the last six months stood thus :-Auxiliary fund, £10 3s. 71; profits for quarter ending 27th November, 1851, £19 14s. 1d.; profits for quarter ending 27th February, 1852, £18 0s. 74d.; total, £47 18s. 4d.; being upwards of 19 per cent. upon the declared value of shares. The report also stated, that from the increasing prosperity of the Company's business, the Committee fully expected 40 per cent. profit at the end of their financial year, viz., September next. They also recommended an extension of the Company's business, by adding to their stock teas, coffee, sugar, soap, soda, and tobacco and snuff; to which the meeting agreed. The Committee noticed their having commenced a new trade this season, that of bacon curing, and expressed their regret at not having followed it out to a greater extent for want of accommodation. They congratulated the meeting on their having been able to secure a granary convenient to the Maxwelltown Store, in which they were from time to time placing oatmeal, corn, barley, &c. 'The adoption of the report by the meeting being moved and seconded, was unanimously agreed to. The election of office-bearers for the next six months was next proceeded with, and the president, vice-president, purchaser, secretary, auditors, and stock takers, were re-elected ; and Wm. hlaaksmith William Moodie, clogmaker; were appointed members of the Committee. The president, in congratulating the meeting upon the prospects of the Company, remarked that forty per cent. profits in a twelvemonth might be considered, by some unconnected with the Society, rather exorbitant ; but from the economical way in which their business was managed, coupled with the no credit system, it was easy to see how profits accumulated. After dwelling a few minutes upon the cordial unanimity that distinguished their meetings, he concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the Provost and magistrates of Maxwelltown for the use of the Court House, which was cordially responded to. Votes of thanks were next given to the retiring Committee, and to the president, and the meeting adjourned.

Queen's Prison.

WOLVERHAMPTON CONSPIRACY CASE. GLASGOW, MARCH 24.-The above case continues to excite the sympathy and support of the Glasgow Trades, and all we have visited appress their regret at the oppression of the employers, and also their determination to render assistance to discharge the debts incurred by the London Defence Committee,

In Ireland	31,987
In Ireland Abroad (exclusive of India)	16.558
Abroad (exclusive of India)	38,079
In India	26,788

This statement excludes officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and trumpeters, who may be stated in the proportion of about 1 to $7\frac{1}{2}$, which would give 15,000 more-making a total of 129,000, in round numbers, of all ranks s.rving at home and abroad (including India) on January

Tue British Museum will, in future, be open from nine to four o'clock, during the months of November, December, January, and February; from nine to five o'clock during September, October, March, and April; and from nine to six o'clock during May, June, July, and August.

The largest sailing vessel which ever floated on the Clyde is now lying at the Broomielaw. The H. C. Kidston measures 1,444 tons, Custom-house measurement, and is intended as a regular trader between Glasgow and Australia under the command of Captain Patterson, late of the Montgomery. Her principal dimensions are-length, 168 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth, 291 feet. She was built at New Glasgow, and launched in June, 1851.

Exportation of WHEAT TO PRUSSIA. - A very large quan-EXPORTATION OF WHEAT to been shipped from the ports of London and Hull for the ports of Prussia, which will be London and Hull for the indial duty, in consequence of the admitted at only a nominal duty, in consequence of the great soarcity which prevails in that country of every degreat scarcity which Large contracts are stated to have scription of grain. Large contracts are stated to have been entered into by some of our leading cornfactors fer

that country. 'S News Letter'' says :- "We understand that the Blue Ribbon, vacant by the death of the late Duke of Cambridge, was given to the Marquis of Donegal by the late government before their retirement from office."

3.3

The Metropolin.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—A high rate of mortality continues to prevail in the metropolis. In the last week of February the deaths were 1,069; in the first two weeks of March they rose successively to 1,128 and 1,232; and in the week that ended last Saturday they were 1,208. In ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842-51 the average number of deaths was 1,051, which, if raised in a certain proportion according to increase of population, will be 1,156. The number re-turned for last week, therefore, exceeds the corrected ave-rage by 52.—Last week the births of S97 boys and S13 will be 1,100 billion provided in London (B) girls, in all 1,710 children were registered in London. The average number in seven corresponding weeks of 1845-51 was 1,452.---At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 inches on every day except Saturday; the mean of Monday was 30-316 inches, the highest in the week. The mean of the week was 30 172 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 40.5 degrees, which is 1.7 degrees below the average of the same week in ten years. The wind was generally in the north-east.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT WHITECHAPEL.-On Saturday morning last while a police constable was on duty in Wellclose-square, St. George's-in-the-East, he discovered a young female lying on the pavement near to the brigade engine station. The unfortunate woman was conveyed to the accident ward of the London Hospital, when it was ascertained that she was suffering from the effects of poison. Every assistance was rendered, but she expired shortly after her admission. The deceased's name was Margaret B-ckett. She was eighteen years of age. DARING ROBBERY AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.-One

of the most daring robberies and destruction of property which has for some years taken place has been communi-cated to the police. While Mr. Kleyser, watchmaker, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, and his family were at tea on the evening of the 19th inst., a fellow entered the shop and took from the counter a time-piece, of the value of twentyfive guineas, with which he ran away. The servant, who Was in the parlour, saw what had occurred, and immediatoly gave an alarm, and the thief, finding he was closely followed, threw the clock on the pavement, and it was broken to pieces. The fellow escaped.

LARGE SEIZURE OF FOREIGN SNUFF.-INGENIOUS FRAUD UP., N THE CUSTOMS .- On Saturday last an extensive seizure of foreign snuff was made by Mr. G. Philips, surveying general examiner, near to the Eastern Counties Railway, which was being conveyed in that neighbourhood on a truck. On questioning the bey who had charge of it, they proceeded to a house, No. 5, Princes-square, St. George's. in-the-east, kept by a German, where they found some broken Seltzer-water bottles that had contained snuff, and an immense number of the same description of bottles filled with snuff of foreign manufacture. It appeared that the hampers had been brought from the docks to the place, the German professing to be a dealer in mineral waters, and, there is no doubt, had regularly passed the Customs as such, and the bottles found with that liquid had been placed on the tops of the hampers, and by these means they had succeeded in deceiving the Custom searchers. The officers then seized the whole stock, and proceedings will be instituted for the recovery of penalties to a large amount.

GREAT FIRE IN SOHO .- On Sunday night, a fire, attended with great loss of property, broke out in an extensive range of premises, extending from Crown-street, Soho-square, into Star-court, Compton-street. The inhabitants were aroused, but some of them with difficulty effected their escape. Owing to the judicious directions given to the firemen, they succeeded in cutting off the spread of the destructive element.

REFUSAL OF LICENSE TO THE STOCK EXCHANGE .- At the licensing meeting of magistrates of the City, held at Guildball on Monday, an application was made by Mr. George Webb, the Secretary of the Stock Exchange, for a spirit license to a house, No. 4, Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street. The petition stated that it was intended solely for the accommodation of the members of the Stock Exchange. After consi lerable discussion the license was refused on the ground that it was not required for the good of the public generally, and if this were granted almost every one would make a claim.

FAIR IN THE THAMES TUNNEL .- On Monday the anniver-

The Provinces.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A CLERE,-Information has been received at the head police-station, Scotland-yard, that Mr Alfred Hill, managing clerk to the principal legal firm at Bridgewater, had absconded with £3,000 in cash, the moneys of his employers. Officers acquainted with his person have been despatched to prevent him leaving the country.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPATCH .- A gentleman in Bristol, having occasion to purchase some shares, walked down to the railway terminus, and sent a telegraphic dispatch to his London broker, to effect the purchase in question. He then adjourned to the George Hotel to partake of luncheon, and whilst thus agreeably engaged, the returned message was received by him, stating that the shares had been pur-chased, the whole transaction being effected in the brief space of eighteen minutes and a half.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER .- Information has been received by the metropolitan police that, between seven and nine o'clock in the evening, as William Gray, Esq., of Archer-hill, near Gordon, was riding alone in his gig between Earlston and West Morriston, he was struck by some person on the head with a weapon, whereby he was wounded and rendered insensible, and whilst in that state was plundered of £150 in cash. His life is considered in imminent danger ; £100 reward is offered for the discovery of the miscreants. ATTEMPTED MURDER AT NEWCASTLE. - A female of the

name of Jane Graham, who resides with her parents at the South Shore, was brought up on the 19th inst., charged with attempting to murder her child, an infant about seventeen months old. It appears that on the previous afternoon the prisoner was observed on the road near to Benton-bridge, with the child in her arms, and was seen to throw the child over the battlements; it fell into a trough filled with water, when the parties who had witnessed the transaction hastened to the spot, and took the child to a cottage, where it was put into a warm bath, and other means of resuscitation resorted to, with success. After hearing the evidence the prisoner was committed for trial.

MURDER AT MAIDENHEAD, BERES .- A shocking murder was perpetrated last week at Boyn-hill, a village near Maidenhead. A labouring man, named John Cannon, residing at Boyne-hill, has for the last two years taken as a lodger a relative of his wife, named Isaac Lee, who has always shown certain indications of weak intellect. The lunatic having been left in the house with a little girl about four years of age, a granddaughter of John Cannon's, he oruelly murdered the poor child it is supposed by knocking its head against the floor, and afterwards kicking it about the room. Lee was taken before the magistrates. and committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

MURDER IN DERBYSHIRE .- On Saturday last Selina Ride was committed for the murder of her illegitimate offspring. The facts of the case are these :- On the 3rd of December last two men discovered the body of a child in the canal, near the Derby railway station. They immediately got the body out of the water, and found it to be that of a girl about three years of age, with a brick wrapped in a cotton handkorchief, securely fastened round the child's waist, apparently to secure the body being sunk. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against some person or persons unknown. Nothing occurred to throw any light on the subject until last week, when a woman was approhended on suspioion of having murdered the child. Her name is Selina Ride; her husband is a wheelwright by trade, and worked with his father, at the village of Weston Underwood, near Derby, at which place the woman was apprehended. On Saturday she was brought up for final examination at the policeoffice, Derby, before the Mayor ; and after hearing a quantity of evidence, which went to show that the murdered child was hers, and to lead to grave suspicions that she was instrumental in effecting its death, she was committed for trial on the charge of wilful murder.

CHURCH ROBBERY .- Information has been given that the parish church of Kilgarran, near Cardigan, had been entered and robbed of a silver communion cup, very old, and bearing the latin inscription "Poculum ecclesia de Killgeran."

DARING INCENDIARY FIRES .- Information has been received that the stables, out buildings, and farm belonging to Lady Terwytt, at Cirtton, Salop, had been set on fire, and, together, with a large quantity of farm produce, a pony, and several other animals totally consumed. Also that a number of hay stacks, of Lee Hall, Woolton, had been set on fire and seventy tons of hay destroyed. There was no doubt but that both fires were the work of incendiaries, and £200 is offered for such information as will lead to their detection. FEARFUL AND EXTENSIVE FIRES ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY EMBANHMENTS .- In many places between Rugby, Watford. and London, the turf, shrubs, trees, &c., on the slopes of the North Western line of railway, are either burnt or are burning with remarkable rapidity. On Mon-day more than 100 burning plots were observed blazing, destroying every thing in its course, and defying the utmost efforts of a number of men who were employed to extinguish the fire. FIRE AT LORD PORTMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT .--- A fire broke out on Sunday afternoon in the mansion of Lord Portman, at Orchard Portman, a rural village near Taunton. A portion of the building was in course of repair, a new wing being about to be added, but the remaining portion of the premises were occupied by Mr. Andrews, as steward to Lord Portman during his residence in town. It is supposed the fire originated in the kitchen chimney, which communicated, in some manner unexplained, with the joists and flooring of an upstair room. There being a good supply of water, the flames were subdued before any very great amount of damage was occasioned, and most of the furniture was removed uninjured. The property was not insured, but a few hundred pounds will cover the loss. THE CONDEMNED CONVICTS AT WINCHESTER .- The neighbourhood of the County gaol has been throughout the day crowded by persons from all parts of the county, in expectation that the convicts Eyres and Kemish, who were sentenced to death at the last assizes, would be executed as arranged. The scaffold was erected at the usual place of execution, and all the preliminaries had been effected for carrying out the sentence, when the governor received a communication containing a respite for fourteen days. This step has, we understand, resulted from an application that had been made to the Home Office on the convicts' behalf, on the ground that they had been convicted chiefly on the testimony of one witness, and that of a woman of had repute. The application was referred to Mr. Justice Talfourd, and the result proves that the learned judge was not himself quite satisfied, from the fact that when he was on his way to Salisbury from this town, on the Sunday after the trial, he left his carriage on passing through Romsey, and, accompanied by a guide, visited the spot where the unfortunate man Soffe met with his death. The prisoners persisted in their innocence. FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- An accident, which resulted fatally, occurred on Monday on the Brighton, Chichester, and Portsmouth Railway. An old man named Scott, an agricultural labourer, while trespassing on the line, was struck by the 2.10 train from Brighton to Portsmouth, and instantaneously killed. The man, it appeared, was extremely deaf, and it is supposed did not hear the steam whistle which was sounded for some time previous to the occurrence of the accident. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." THE HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE .- On Monday night, some audacious thief entered the house of Inspector Ledsam, of the Salford police, by means of skeleton keys, and contrived to steal 8s. in money, and three brooches. This makes the fourth time the same officer has had his house similarly entered during the past twelve months, and, what is more remarkable, the house is exactly opposite the principal entrance of the police office, distant from it something under a dozen yards-and the inspector himself was on duty in the office at the very time ! MYSTERIOUS CASE. On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held at Wadworth, near Doncaster, before Mr. W. Marratt. coroner, and a respectable jury, on the body of a girl named Hannah Adams, aged nineteen years, who had come by her death under somewhat mysterious circumstances. The following declaration, made by the poor girl in the presence of a clergyman and magistrate, will explain the facts so far as they are known :---On Sunday, the 1st of February, I was in the service of Mrs. Sheppard, of Balby. A little after seven o'clock in the evening had occasion to go into the yard, when a man, to me unknown got hold of me. I then made a noise, when another man, who was also a stranger to me, put one hand over my mouth, and the other on the back of my head. They then took me to a little gate in the garden, through which they carried me to a large gate in the croft below. They then threw me over that gate into a lane, when I screamed as I had done before until my mouth was stopped. After screamed as I had done before until my mouth was stopped. After being thrown over the gate I got up and ran away, when they fol-lowed and caught me. They asked me if I had got any money, and I said, 'I had ouly 6d.,' which I gave to them. They then carried me along a lane into a field at the back of Mr. Dearden's house, where they threw me down, and one man held me while the other attempted to take liberties with me. I made all the resistance in my power, when one of them get upon his knees, and poured some-thing out of a hottle into my month, which seemed like holing ng out of a bottle into my mouth, which seemed like boiling thing out of a bothe into my mouth, which seemed like coning water-scalding my chin and burning my clothes. I was not able to get up, but they pulled me up and shook me about until I was sick. I then became quite unconscious, and don't know what they did to me afterwards. When I came to myself they opened the gate to let me out of the field, when one of the men said to the other, 'Let's cut her throat.' I replied, 'For God's sake don't cut other, 'Let's cut her throat.' I replied, 'For God's sake don't cut my throat, you have done plenty to me already.' The other man said, 'Let her go, she's some poor body's bairn.' The man who wanted to cut my throat then said, 'Go away with what thou has't gotten.' I went unconsciously, without knowing which way I was going, until I got a little past Mr. Dearden's house on the turplke road. "Then knowing that I should be looked out for at Mrs. going, until 1 got a fittle past air. Dearden's House on the turnpan road ; when, knowing that I should be looked out for at Mrs. Shep-pard's, I walked home to Wadworth, where I arrived about halfpast twelve o'clock at night, having met Mrs. Sheppardis man and the constable on the road. This statement was partially corroborated at the inquest, witnesses proving the disordered state of the girl's dress, and the appearance of vitriolic acid on her chin and neck and it appeared from the testimony of one of the medical men that for the last fortnight the deceased had vomited portions of the mucous membrane and other viscera. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased had died from the effects of some mineral acid on the stomach, but how administered there was not sufficient evidence to show." ECCLESIASTICAL INQUIRY AT HEREFORD.-A commission has been issued by his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, addressed to the chancellor of the diocese, the Rev. Canon Morgan, Rev. R. Lane Freer, and the Rev. John Venn, authorising them, under the provisions of the Church Discipline Act, to inquire into and report upon several charges preferred against the Rev. Edward Thompson, D.D., the vicar of Kington, with Huntington, Brilley, and Michael Church annexed. The charges have been brought forward by several of the reverend gentleman's parishioners, and the commissioners have arranged that the inquiry shall be opened at Hereford in the beginning of April.

cupied as the Woodman Inn, near Barnsley, started for their work ; when about twenty yards from their own doors, they found a female named Annie Laycock, aged twentythree years, lying with her daughter Emily, aged ten months, in her arms, both of whom had their throats cut. The head of the child was nearly severed from its body. Deceased was married about three years ago to an excavator, named Thomas Smith, but in consequence of Smith having another wife, Laycock left him, and has since been cohabiting with a person named James Gledhill, a poacher. They resided in a batch of houses adjoining the Sheffield and Wakefield turnpike-road, about 200 yards from the place where the bodies were found. It is stated that he was in the habit of ill-using the poor woman. On Monday he was drinking at Barnsley, and when he went home he beat her so much that the neighbours interfered, but not so as to prevent him from continuing his ill-treatment. Gledhill has been taken into custody.

"CURSING " A MAGISTRATE BY A CLERGYMAN .- A most extraordinary, novel, and exciting scene was witnessed at the Flordon station, on Saturday evening. When the five o'clock train from Norwich arrived there, the passengers were much surprised at seeing the Rev. Mr. Moore, the curate of the parish, standing in the passage of the station-house, dressed in his canonicals. It was, however, soon understood that he was waiting there to " curse " a neighbouring magistrate, who was expected by the train, and who had given him some presumed offence. When the in-dividual alluded to was giving up his ticket to the station master, the reverend gentleman thus addressed him :- "I inflict a curse upon this man. I curse you ; I curse your wife ; I curse your children ; I curse all you have-may your children be fatherless and vagabonds, and beg their brend," &c., &c. ; and thus he went on until the " oursed man" drove off. We understand that the matter has been laid before the bishop ; and that the reverend gentleman, in default of finding sureties to keep the peace, was committed on Sunday night to the castle, by Edward Howes,

Esq .- Norwich Mercury. DISTURBANCES AT THE GREAT WESTERN COTTON WORKS,-On Wednesday a case, which lasted the entire day, was heard in the Bristol County Court, arising out of a tumultuous riot which occurred at the Great Western Cotton Works on the 29th of February last. Mr. Nash appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Stone, of the western circuit, for the defendant. The action was brought to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery. The pleas for the de-fence were "Not guilty and justification." After hearing a great deal of very conflicting evidence, the jury ultimately, returned a verdict for the defendant. The case created a great deal of interest, as, had this action been decided in favour of the workpeople, about fifty other actions would have been brought against the managers. Mr. Ashworth on his way home was mobbed by the people, and compelled to take temporary refuge in a public-house.

DANGEROUS PRACTICE .- On Tuesday morning, Mr. Molyneaux, an officer of the customs at Plymouth, and his boat's crew were placed in a perilous position by the want of attention, it is feared, on the part of an officer. Mr. Molyneaux had been from Millbay to Devonport, and was returning to Millbay; on arriving between Drake's Island and the point at the Longroom Barracks, he saw a company of the 19th Regiment in the act of firing at a target placed as usual at the point overhanging the sea. Mr. Molyneaux proceeded without any apprehension expecting that the bugle would be sounded and the customary notice for the soldiery to suspend the firing until the vessels or boats passing within range should have got beyond reach of daner. Instead of this notice being given on Mr. Molyneax's boat passing, the trumpeter simply waved his hand, but which was taken no notice of by the officer in command, and the soldiers at this juncture fired ; the result was that several balls dropped near the boat, one of them passing right between the man at the stroke oar and Mr. Molyneaux, who was at the helm, and who were only sitting about three feet apart from each other, the ball dropped about one foot on the other side of the boat. The men, as might be expected, were very much alarmed. Mr. Molyneaux immediately pulled towards the shore, and proceeded to have an interview with the commanding officer, to whom he told the circumstance, and the dangerous position in which he had been placed. Mr. Molyneaux has since put himself into correspondence with the commanding officer of the district, Major-General the hon. Henry Murray.

Assize Intelligence.

LEWES.

THE CHIDDINGLEY MURDER -Sarah Anne French, 27, was indicted for the wilful murder of W. French.-John French, a brother of the deceased, said that the last time he saw his brother alive was on Christmas Eve, when he was in very good health. On the morning of the 7th of January he saw him dead. The prisoner was criving when he got to the cottage, but he expected to see her hurt a good deal more.-A witness proved that the prisoner had arsenic in her possession .- Mr. II. Holman, a surgeon, said he had made a post mortem examination of the body, but discovered no cause from which death could have proceeded. At that time there was no suspicion of the deceased having been poisoned .- Dr. Taylor, who had examined the contents of the intestines, proved the presence of arsenic.-Mary Bennett stated that when the body of the deceased was taken up for examination, the prisoner said all she was afraid of was that they should find poison in him.-James Hickman, a young man about twenty, was then examined, and said he had been in the habit of visiting the dcceased and the prisoner. He had first gone to the house while he was courting the prisoner's sister. He was often in the cottage while the deceased was absent, and the prisoner had more than once told him that she loved him, and she had often kissed him. After detailing many familiarities which had taken place between the prisoner and himself, the witness acknowledged having had guilty intercourse with her. He denied ever having purchased arsenic, or having any in his possession .- On cross-examination, the witness said that the prisoner had told him that she had got as much as £500, and if she were to marry him she could keep him without his being obliged to work. The deceased had bought some arsenic to kill mice with the day before Christmas Day. The night after the funeral of the deceased witness was called out of his bed to go and see the prisoner, and he went to the cottage and stayed the remainder of the night with her. They had some conversation about the death of her husband, and the prisoner said that if any poison was found in his body he must have taken it himself .-- After some further evidence, Mr. Baron Parke summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty. The learned judge passed the sentence of death in the usual form, without holding out any hopes of mercy .- The prisoner, who had been supported by the turnkeys while the sentence was being delivered, was then carried out of the dock. The young man Hickman was in court when the sentence was given, and he heard his wretched paramour ordered for execution without betraying the slightest emotion.

EXETER.

MANSLAUGHTER .- William Gildon was indicted for the wilful murder of John Finch, on the 5th March, at Marychurch .- The deceased was the illegitimate child of the prisoner's wife, and on the 5th of March the child had received an injury, from which it died on the following morning. Blood was seen flowing from the mouth and ears of the deceased, and marks of blood were discovered on the hands and trowsers of the prisoner, who stated that the child had fallen out of bed. The jury returned a ver-dict of Manslaughter.--Mr. Justice Talfourd, in passing sentence, observed that the jury had come to a decision upon a mere possibility that this could have been manslaughter and not murder. In his opinion, all the circumstances tended to the conclusion that the more serious crime had been committed. He should pass upon him the most severe sentence the law allowed-that he should be transported for life to a penal settlement. BURY ST. EDMONDS.

INCENDIARISM .- John Plumb, 45, was indicted for setting fire to a haystack, the property of William Denton, of Moulton, on the 15th of November.-The prisoner was found Guilty, and sentenced to be transported for the term of his life.

In the course of the day the same sentence was passed on John Turner, 25, and on Samuel Fiddes, 44, who pleaded Guilty on two similar charges.

LIVERPOOL

MANSLAUGHTER AT A COAL PIT.—James Taylor, 20, was indicted for the manslaughter of James Birchall, at Huy-ton, on the 6th of December last. It appeared that at Huyton there is a colliery, called the Halsnead Colliery, and at the mouth of the shaft leading down to that colliery an engine was erected to draw up the coals and let down the workmen. It was the prisoner's duty to attend to the working of that engine. On the 6th of December last the deceased, J. Birchall, and another man were descending the shaft into the coal-pit for the purpose of making some repairs. The deceased, who was about to descend the shaft, placed his foot on the stirrup of the chain and swung himself a foot down the shaft, at the same time asking the prisoner, who was in the engine-house, which is about nine yards from the mouth of the shaft, if all was ready. The prisoner answered, "All right," and the chain began to descend into the pit, but almost immediately after began rapidly to ascend, and carrying the deceased with it. struck him with great violence against the pulley over which the rope from the engine ran; and from which the chain was suspended, drawing him round the wheel and dashing him with great violence against the ground. The, deceased was so much injured that he died very shortly afterwards .- The jury found the prisoner Guilty .- Sentence deferred. KINGSTON. Anson.—George Johnson, 22; pleaded guilty to an indict-ment charging him with feloniously setting fire to a stack of tare haulm, the property of John Mills .-- When the prisoner was before the magistrate it appeared that he made a statement to the effect that he and another man had gone down to Godston to rob a certain house, and that they lay down in a barn and slept beyond the time when they could have committed the robbery, and out of spite at being prevented from carrying out his original intention he had set fire to the stack in question. He was sentenced to be transported for fifteen years. BREACH OF PROMISE. - JENNINGS V. CROCKER. - This was an action to recover damages for a breach of promise of marriage .- The plaintiff in this action was a cook, and in the years 1848 and 1849 she filled a situation in that capacity in the family of a gentleman named Clark, residing at Peckham. The defendant; who was at that time not more than eighteen, was in the service of a butcher in the neighbourhood, and the parties, it appeared, became smitten with each other, and by the consent of the mistress of the plaintiff the defendant was allowed to visit her in the kitchen, and was received by her and her fellow servants as a suitor, and on several occasions he intimated his intention to marry her, and said he should set up in business for himself, and one of the other servants in the establishment was to be taken into their service when they were married. During the courtship the defendant sent several valentines and other poetical epistles to the plaintiff, but as she unfortunately was unable to read a good deal of their intended effect was, doubtless, destroyed .- Evidence was given to prove these facts, and it appeared that the defendant had stated to one of the witnesses that an uncle had died and left him £1,000, and after this coolness was observed on his part towards the plaintiff. It appeared that the latter was ive or six years older than the defendant.—Mr. James said he was quite sure this action would never have been heard of if it had not been for the silly boast of the defendant that his uncle had left him £1,000, for which there was not the least foundation, and the fact would no doubt have been proved if it had been capable of proof. The case, he submitted, was of a most trumpery character. What were the facts? A butcher's boy-for he really was nothing elsein the course of his business falls in love with a lovely cook ; which was to blame it was not for him to say, but cooks were proverbially susceptible. (Laughter.) Whether it was owing to the heat of the kitchen, or to the peculiar nature of their profession, he could not say; but certainly they did continually hear of the affections of cooks for policemen and Life Guardsmen and persons of that stamp, and in the present instance it appeared to be a butcher's boy. (A laugh.) He contended that there had been nothing but a little harmless flirtation, and all that the plaintiff had lost was her butcher's boy. (Renewed laughter.) He then referred to the poetical epistles sent by the defendant, and observed that, inasmuch as the plaintiff could not read, she could not have been very much affected by them, and the learned counsel caused a roar of laughter in court by referring to some of the letters. In one of them the defendant, after talking about "foaming seas," "loving hearts," and such matters, concluded by stating, as a postscript, "In haste, as I am going to kill." In another letter he gave an account of his "old mare" having slipped "up" as he was riding very fast "down" a hill, and he said that if he had not "stuck to her" he must have been seriously injured; but as it was, they both got up together, and he found nothing was the matter with either, so that he went off again as fast as ever. The learned counsel concluded by calling upon the jury, if they gave a verdict at all for the plaintiff, only to award very moderate damages, as any others must inevitably cause the utter ruin of the defendant. -The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff-damages £50.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

BEDFORD .- Mr. H. Stuart, the Conservative member, has issued his address announcing his intention to offer himself again to his constituents.

LAMBETH.—This borough, like all the other boroughe of LAMBETH.—This borough, like all the other boroughs of the metropolis, is actively engaged in organising the diffe-rent parties previously to selecting the candidates each party may propose to support It is said the following candidates are likely to offer themselves—viz., Mr. Williams, and Mr. D'Eyncourt, the sitting members, Sir Charles Napier, Mr. J. II. Palmer, the unsuccessful can-didates at the last election, and Mr. William Hawes. BOLTON—Mr. Stephen Blair, the Conservative ment BOLTON.-Mr. Stephen Blair, the Conservative member.

BOLTON.—Mr. Stepnen Diair, the Conservative member, has issued an address to the electors, declaring that although he is disposed to give a "fair trial" to the government of the Earl of Derby, he will oppose any attempt to reimpose a duty upon the importation of foreign corn. Mr. P. Ainsworth and the friends of Mr. Barnes are ongaged canvassing the electors.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED .- Mr. Matthew Forster, who has represented this borough in two successive parliaments, is again a candidate.

RIPON .- Earl de Grey, it is stated, considers Lord Goderich's opinions much too liberal to allow of his election for the borough of Ripon.

the borough of hipon. KNARESBOROUGH.—There are now three candidates in the field—namely, Mr. Roland Winn, of Nostell Priory (on Protectionist and Protestant principles); Mr. Collins, the present Conservative candidate; and Mr. Westhead, the

present Conservative candidate, and Mr. Westnead, the present Liberal representative. Newcastle-on-Tyne.-Mr. W. H. Watson, Q.C., is an nounced as a candidate on the liberal side for this town, and with great chance of success. SALISBURY.--Mr. W. J. Chaplin has issued an address to

the electors. Mr. C. B. Wall has also addressed his constituents, avowing himself to be an advocate for further and progressive reform.

SALFORD. — A requisition has been got up and nume. rously signed, calling on Mr. Brotherton, M.P. for Salford, to continue his services in that capacity to the electors.

LEEDS .- MERTING OF LIBERAL ELECTORS .- On Monday evening, a meeting of Liberal electors was held in the Leeds Music Hall, for the purpose of hearing addresses from the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, M.P., and Sir George Goodman, the two candidates nominated at a previous meeting of the Liberal party. A resolution pledging the meeting to support them at the next election was carried with loud cheering.

IPSWICH.-Mr. Henry Vincent has no intention of con-testing the coming election at Ipswich. We may safely an-nounce that Hugh Edward Adair, Esq., the present member. will make an appeal to the Liberal electors, but the question comes, who is to fight the battle with him? It is surely high time for the Liberals to seek out some thoroughly able and consistent Free Trader to accompany him.-Ipswich Express.

South LANCASHIRE .- Mr. Alexander Henry, one of the present members in the Free Trade interest for South Lancashire, has come to the resolution of retiring at the close of the present parliament.

WINDSOR .- On Tuesday Major-General Reid, M.P., one of the sitting members, Mr. Arthur Vansittart, of Footscray. place, Kent, and Mr. Charles William Grenfell, the present member for Sandwich, proceeded to canvass the voters. A fourth candidate has just entered the field, in the person of Captain Bulkeley, of Clewer Villa, one of the directors of the Great Western Railway Company. Captain Bulkeley's politics are ultra-Tory.

ROCHESTER .- The present members, Mr. Bernal and T. T. Hodges, both in the Liberal interest, have just issued addresses, expressive of their intention again to solicit the suffrages of the electors of this borough in the event of a general election.

SHROPSHIRE .- RE-ELECTION OF VISCOUNT NEWFORT .- A vacancy having taken place in the representation of the southern division of Shropshire by the appointment of Viscount Newport to the situation of vice-chamberlain in her Majesty's Household, an election was held in consequence on Tuesday at Church Stretton. No other candidate having appeared, the High Sheriff declared that the Right Honourable Orlando George Charles Bridgeman, commonly called Viscount Newport, had been duly elected.

BRISTOL.-Up to the present time the Conservative

ry of the opening of the Thames Tunnel was celebrated by a fair and fancy sale, in that remarkable thoroughfare. Rows of stalls, covered with a variety of useful and ornamental articles, extended the entire length of the tuunel. In either shaft bands of music were stationed, and thousauds of variegated lamps were arranged in a variety of fanciful devices under the vault.

ATTACK ON A POLICEMAN .- Early on Sunday morning, a desperate attack was made on J. Joseph, police-constable, aged thirty-one, residing in Rochester-row, Westminster, under the following circumstances :- It appears the unfortunite man was standing at the end of Stratton-ground, when he was knocked down by three men, and rendered insensible by blows, where he was found by the sergeant going his rounds. He was immediately conveyed to Westminster Hospital, where Mr. Halford, the house surgeon, was promptly in attendance, and found the unfortunate man's legs broken, and other injuries; he now lies in Henry Hoare's Ward. The ruffians, on hearing footsteps approaching, made off, and have not since been captured, but are well known to the police as noted characters.

THE RE-OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE .- The public were afforded an opportunity on Monday of witnessing the interior of the structure divested of all adoraments save those which were fastened by the skill of the architect or the taste of the decorator. The contractors for the building being resolved to make a powerful effort to avert the fate which it is feared awaits it, have made arrangements for admitting the public gratis for a few days. Whatever may be the general feeling expressed "out of doors," it was evident, from the multitude of people who visited the "Palace" that it is still an object of considerable interest. The architectural proportions were seen to great advantage, there being no objects to interfere with the various points of sight, and the eye having nothing to rest upon but the manifold beauties which combine to give to the structure the character it bears. The refreshment rooms, greatly modified in their propertions, were still objects of a traction, and the numerous seats which were placed throughout the building were much patronised. The trees, which form so conspicuous an adjunct to the grand-ur of the transept, were not yet denuded of the last leaves of summer, and their branches, nursed by the warm atmosphere of the building, exhibited a freshness and vigour not possessed by their brethren out of doors. Scattered at distant intervals throughout the building were sundry relics of the Great Exhibition, and amongst them was the "cage" of the Keh-i-noor. One of the fountains in the transept also remained, and its waters were put in play for the occasion; and a gigantic bell still hung in one of the aisles. Although nearly all the choice productions which once helped to decorate the building were removed, still, as a promenade, the Cristal Palace was pronounced to be a valuable desideratum to the pleasure-seeking public, and the visitors one and all were impressed with the conviction that this great boast of the year 1851 might be converted to many useful

MARKETS FOR THE SALE OF HIDES .- It is proposed to hold three markets weekly henceforward, at Leadenhall and Bermondsey, for the sale of hides, in consequence of the great inconvenience sustained by limiting the sale to two markets, the butchers being compelled to keep the hides, horns, and skins in hot weather under the existing regulations so long as to cause insufferable nuisance in the populous neighbourhoods in which they are de-

FIRE AT CROYDON .- A fire occurred on Wednesday morning, in Surrey-street, in the centre of Croydon, which at one time seemed formidable. Fortunately for the inhabitants, however, the waterworks of the Groydon local board of health are in so forward a state that by means of the street fire-plogs, a strong leather hose, and copper jet-pipes, a complete torrent of water, which rose to a height of fifty feet, was poured over the burning houses. It was, in fact, solely owing to the heavy column of water thrown over the burning houses, that the brewery of Mr. Overton, the flour mills, and the gas works, were saved from destruction ; as it was the fire was confined to the distruction of two houses, that of Mr. Burt, a cornchandler, and the adjoining house, occupied by a patten-manufacturer.

FIRE AT BETHNAL-GREEN .- A fire, attended with a considerable destruction of property, broke out 0 i Wednesday in the premises belonging to Mr. R. Lawless, a boot and shoe manufacturer, Gloucester street, Cambridge-road, Bethnal-green. The fire was caused from a spark flying from a lighted candle, which set the bedding in one of the rooms in flames. The premises were burned down, and the stock-in-trade, furniture, &c., consumed. The sufferer was fortunately insured in the West of England Fire-office.

THE LONDOX-BRIDGE CLOCK.-The Southwark Paving Board have determined to erect a lofty and elegant quadrangular clock tower to contain the large clock manufac tured by Mr. G. W. Bennett, of Blackheath, for the Crystal Palace. The tower, which will be constructed of castiron and glass, and in general form not very dissimilar to the market crosses to be seen at Winchester and classwhere, will stand about thirty-two feet high, will be surmounted by an elegant ootagonal open-work spire of twenty feet high, making a total height of fifty-two feet, and will be placed nearly in the middle of the road on the Southwark side of London-bridge ; so that the dials, which will be of glass, and about six feet in diameter, will be distinctly visible, both by night and day, over London-bridge, and as far as union-street in the Borough, as well as down Tooleystreet and the approach to the railway terminus; and, as they will be illuminated, cannot fail to be of infinite service to the vast multitudes of persons constantly traversing those thoroughfares.

Freland.

THE LATE OUTBAGE IN CLARE, -It appears there are two claimants to the name of "Pierse Creagh," residents of the county of Clare, and that the Mr. Creagh recently fired at was not the gentleman who is a candidate for a seat in parliament.

The magistrates of Tipperary have applied to government for a reduction of the police force in the county.

DEATH OF J. S. TOWNSEND, Esq.-JoJohn Sealy Townsend, a retired Master in Chancery, and one of the distinguished ornaments of the Irish bar in the days of its greatest brilliancy, died at his residence, Kilvara, near Dublin, on the 18th inst., at the advanced age of eighty-seven. He was the contemporary and competitor of Plunkett, Curran. Saurin, Bushe, Pennefather, &c.

- The shortest and the lighest assizes known in the county of Tipperary for a long series of years, closed on Saturday without a conviction for murder, or indeed for any very serious crime

The Limerick papers state that there has not been a single labouring man or woman able to work unemployed in that part of the country for several weeks past. Emigration nevertheless proceeds at as great a rate as ever, and the price of berths in emigrant ships has been considerably raised in all the Irish ports.

LORD EGLINGTON'S IRISH POLICY .- The President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians attended upon the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose of presenting to him the usual address of congratulation upon his Excellency's arrival in Ireland. "Centralisation" and the abolition of the Viceroyalty formed the leading topic in the address. They failed, however, to draw his Excellency out on the question of abolition, as he makes no allusion whatever to it, in his reply, LORD NAAS'S RETURN FOR COLERAINE. — The Belfast papers

publish at considerable length the proceedings at Coleraine on Monday. Mr. Wilson Kennedy, all admit, was too late in the field to admit of any chance of defeating the Chief-Secretary. Lord Naas spoke at great length, his speech being in harmony with the declarations of the Earl of Derny.

A discussion on the subject of Free. Trade arose on Wednesday, at the annual meeting of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, but as all subjects connected with politics have hitherto been cautiously avoided by the chamber, the motion submitted, at the suggestion of a few members, was withdrawn.

Scotland.

INCENDIARY FIRES .- LAUDER .- Two fires were discovered here last week. The first was the burning of Mr. Monroe's byre, and the second the burning of a barn belonging to Mr. Andrew Thomson, burgess. It is supposed that both these fires were the work of an incendiary.

EXECUTION OF KALABERGO FOR MURDER.

OXFORD .- The execution of William Kalabergo for the murder of his uncle took place on Monday morning at the Oxford Castle, in the presence of upwards of 10,000 spectators, who conducted themselves with great propriety and decorum. The convict was attended by two Roman Catholic priests, Dr. Tandy, of Banbury, and Dr. Faa, of London, and appeared very penitent and resigned to his fate. He was assisted to the scaffold by two turnkeys, and Calcraft, the executioner, lost no time in making the necessary arrangements, so that a few minutes after eight o clock the drop fell and the culprit ceased to exist.

The following statement made by the prisoner, in which is a full confession of his guilt, has been handed over for publication by Dr. Tandy, to whom it was communicated :-"Substance of disclosures made by the convict William Kalabergo, in the county prison, Oxford, at various times, respecting the murder of John Kalabergo, in the interval

between his condemnation and execution. "For a long time he (William Kalabergo) had desired to come to England, but his uncle would not consent, until his brother-in-law Boneth persuaded him. The uncle then wrote for him to come, but on condition of his being obedient and attentive to his religious duties: and careful to avoid bad company. But soon after his arrival in Banbury he began to repent having come to his uncle, for he found him exceedingly strict and often very cross. He used to be always scolding him, and particularly when they sat down to their meals. He even went as far as to threaten to turn him out into the street. This exasperated the nephew, and at length the Devil put it into his head that if he were to kill the old man he should at once get rid of e torment, and obtain possession of his property as his

WARWICK, "GAROTTE" ROBBERIES

have been unable to prevail on any candidate to come forward in their interest. A meeting of the large committee, appointed at the public gathering on Monday last, was held on Wednesday, at the counting-house of Messrs. Fuidge, at which Mr. King's definitive refusal was communicated. The last of the local conservatives applied to having thus refused to come forward, the committee were deputed to try further afield. LIVERPOOL .- We are authorised to state (says the "Mercury") that Sir Thomas Birch has not resigned.

NEWCASTLE .- On Monday evening Mr. Blackett met the liberal electors of the borough at the Lecture-room, Nelson-street. He avowed himself in favour of Free Trade, religious liberty, and progressive reform. A resolution was unanimously adopted, to the effect that Mr. Blackett was a fit and proper person to represent the town in parliament

BRADFORD .- At a meeting of the Liberal electors of Bradford, resolutions were unanimously adopted approving of Mr. R. Milligan and Colonel Thompson as candidates for re election.

BIBMINGHAM.-Messrs. Muntz and Scholefield will offer themselves, with a tolerable certainty of re-election, for Birmingham. The last-named is, it is said, to be opposed by Mr. J. T. Chance, the son of a merchant in the town. The opposition is being got up by the ultra Protestant party.

PRESTON .-- On Wednesday night one of the largest meetings ever held in this town town place at the theatro, having been convened in anticipation of the approaching election. Sir G. Strickland, Bart., and M. Grenfell, the borough members, were present. Resolutions in favour of Free Trade, and confidence in the borough members, were adopted.

WESTBURY .-- Mr. Massey Lopes, the eldest son of Sir. Ralph Lopes, the present member for South Devon, comes forward as a candidate for the representation of this borough, and announces his intention, if elected, to support the government. Mr. Wilson stands again.

RochDale .- Mr. Sharman Crawford has definitely announced his intention of retiring from the representation of Rochdale. As, about a year ago, Mr. Miall was requested to attend a meeting of the Liberal electors, the largest ever held in the borough, when a resolution was passed, with scarcely a dissentient, recommending that a requisition should be got up in his favour. Mr. Miall is likely to become Mr. Crawford's successor, as the return of a Tory is quite hopeless. - Daily News.

Tower HAMLETS .- It is stated, on authority, that Mr. Coningham will go to the poll in the Tower Hamlets as an independent candidate. A section of the engineers have resolved to recommend Mr. W. Newton to the electors and non-electors of the borough .- Nonconformist. Mr. Newton addressed a public meeting on Wednerday evening, at the White Horse Inn, Bethnal-green, explanatory of his principles, which resulted in the passing of a resolution, pledging the meeting to support Mr. Newton, and calling on the trades of the kingdom to take active measures to ensure his success. A committee was then appointed to meet daily at various places in the district.

THE IRISH ELECTIONS.

CORK .- The contest for the county of Cork closed in a decisive victory over the Protectionist candidate. According to the authority of Mr. Frewen's committee, Mr. Scully's gross majority was 801. More than 6,000 electors recorded their votes.

The Hon. Stuart Knox, who has vacated the representation of Dungannon by accepting an office in Her Majesty's household, has again addressed the electors; and will most probably be returned without opposition.

Col. Rawden's committee have addressed the electors of Armagh to assure them of that gentleman's intention to solicit their suffrages again at the next election.

Mr. Ralph Howard has informed his present constituents, the electors of the county of Wicklow, that he does not purpose offering himself to them as a candidate at the next election.

It is stated that Sir Richard Levinge will contest Westmeath at the approaching election as a supporter of the present government, and that a gentleman of " large and independent fortune" will come, forward in Athlone to oppose Mr. Keogh.

There are now about a dozen candidates before the electors of Limerick city and county.

Sir Colman. O'Loughlin is reported a candidate for the county of Clare as a Free Trader. The address of Sir J. F. Fitzgerald is published.

COLERAINE. - Lord Naas was returned on Tuesday for Cole raine without a contest.

THE Irish Tenant League have addressed the electors of New Ross in support of Mr. C. G. Duffy, the candidate selected by the electors from those suggested, on their invition, by the league. THE IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF THE UNITED KING DOM.-Some returns were printed on Tuesday by order of the House of Commons respecting the import and export trade of the United Kingdom. In 1822 the value of the imports into the United Kingdom, calculated at the official rates of valuation, amounted to only £30,531,141, and in 1850 they reached to £100,460,433. In 1822 the exports from the United Kingdom were £53,470,099, and in 1850 they had reached to £197,309,876. There is also an increase in the value of the still and the still a st in the value of the articles and produce of manufacture of the United Kingdom exported. In 1822 the real or declared value was £36,966,623, and in 1850 the value of such ex-ports amounted to £71,367,882. There has been an improve ment in the trade of this country until it has reached its present high state, as evidenced by the document now printed. THE GOLD DUST ROBBERY .- William Pamplin, who was convicted at the last Winchester Summer Assizes for being concerned in the great gold dust robbery on the South Western Railway, and sentenced to ten years' transportstion, afterwards commuted to two years' imprisonment, has, in consequence of ill health, been i granted a free pardon by the Secretary of State, and was released last week. It is said that be has rendered some important disclosures to the railway company, which have hastened his pardon. The Commissariar Branch of THE TREASURY. — The amount required the the railway is the rest of the treasury.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT PARTNERSHIPS .- A bill in the House of Commons, bearing the names of Mr. Slaney, Mr. Sotheron, and Mr. Tuffnell, was on Tuesday published, "To Legalise the Formation of Iodustrial and Provident Partnerships." The object of this bill is to enable working men to form societies to carry on joint trades, and to legalise such societies already in existence. The promoters. of this measure propose to enact, that "It shall be lawful for any number of persons to form themselves into a society for the purpose of maintaining, relieving, educating, endowing, or otherwise benefitting themselves, their husbands, wives, children, or kindred, or for attaining any other pur-pose or object for the time being authorised by the laws in force with respect to friendly societies, by carrying on or exercising in common day labour, trade, or handicraft, or several labours, trades, or handicraft, each several labours, trades, or handicrafts, and that this act shall apply to all societies already established for any of the surposes herein mentioned, so soon as they shall conform to the provisions, thereof." Then the bill provides for the re-gulation of such "Industrial and Provident Partnerships,"

SUPPosed MURDERS AT BARNSLEY .- On Wednesday morning, some colliers who reside on the premises formerly oc-

heir. In pursuance of this design he purchased a pistol, with money which he had stolen from his uncle's shop'; besides this he stole at other times about fifteen shillings in money. This was found by the police when they searched his pockets and effects. He also stole two gold watches, three silver ones, some silver spoons, and a few other articles, all of which he hid in a newly-made grave in the burial-ground attached to the Catholic Church of St. John, at Banbury. He next cast bullets when his uncle was from home : no one assisted him in this, and no one saw him do it. When he and his nucle left, home on Friday morning, January 9tb, he had made up his mind to do the murder on that journey, but he had not fixed on the spot for that purpose. He committed the murder by quietly coming behind his uncle, putting the muzzle of the pistol close be-hind his ear, and firing off one of the barrels. The old man fell on the instant, as he supposes, without being in the slightest degree conscious whose hand caused his death: He fired his second barrel at his victim, as he lay upon the ground. He did not touch the body, but ran away immediately. He saw no one near at the time, nor afterwards, till he met the person on the road, whom he described to Mr. Samuelson. He got over a hedge into a field, and in doing so lost his hat ; he did not return to pick it up, but ran across the fields towards Banbury. Finding the great coat cumbersome, he took it off and put it in a ditch full of water -in the same ditch he hid the pistol. When he afterwards reached the high road, he took out of his pocket a paper containing percussion daps and scattered them on the road. He entered Banbury by the bridge, and ran up the High-street, and past his uncle's door, to the house of Dr. Tandy. He solemnly declares that no one else ever had any knowledge of his intention to commit the murder, nor any connexion either with that or the robberies committed by .him,"

Villiam Coton, and Henry Foxcroft were convicted of highway robbery with violence. The offence was committed in one of the streets of Birmingham' in the middle of the night, and it was what has been called a "garotte" robbery. Foxcroft went behind the prosecutor, and pressing his arms upon his throat so as to produce partial sufficiation held him back while the other prisoner robbed him. The learned judge sentenced both to ten years' transportation.

William Yeates was convicted of a precisely similar offence, committed in Birmingham, in company, with three or four men who escaped, and the same sentence was pronounced upon him.

William Welsh was convicted of the offence of highway robbery under circumstances similar, to those of the two cases above mentioned. The learned judge sentenced him to be transported for ten years.

REGULATIONS FOR STRAMBOATS .- On Saturday last notice was issued by the Board of Trade that the provisions of the amended Steam Navigation Act, 14 and 15 Vic., c. 79, would be strictly enforced on and after the 31st inst. All the river steamers have been surveyed, and some condemned as unfit for the conveyance of passengers. On the 31st i nst., all steamers will be required to display in a conspicuous part of the vessel their certificate to run, and the number of passengers they are allowed to carry ; each vessel will now be furnished with a safety valve, free from the control of the engineer. Penalties will be enforced on masters and owners. for carrying more than their number, and on passengers for forcing their way on board, or travelling beyond the distance for which they have paid. The oustom's officers on and after the 31st inst., will not grant transire or permit any vessels to put to sea, unless they are properly found in life-boats, fire engines, signal-lights, and the other requirements for the preservation of life at sea.

required for the salaries, do., of the commissariat branch of the Treasury for the current year is £5,162, against £5,010 in the year just expiring. There is one principal clerk at £1,000 a year; one chief clerk, £700; two senior clerks, £1,240; four clerks, £100; two senior clerks, £1,840; four assistant clerks, £1,163; five junior clerks, £759; and contingencies, £200. The salaries of the clerks

annually increase to a certain amount. HER MAJESTE'S visit to Winchester Cathedral and College, in June next, is expected to take place about the 10th or lith of the month.

Public Mectings.

RECONSIDERATION OF THE FACTORY QUESTION.

tion of benefit from it would be as remote as that of the A meeting of factory delegates was held at the Queen's termination of a Chancery suit. (Hear.) Mr. Ferdinando Hotel, Todmorden, Yorkshire, on Sunday, to consider the then entered into an elaborate examination of the causes propriety of applying to parliament for a restriction of to which he ascribed the suffering condition of their trade, the motive power in factories .- Mr. John Mallalieu prewhich he mainly ascribed to the Free Trade system. He sided, and expressed his belief that from the difficulty of did not, however, advise them to support either these who would restore a tax on bread, or the Free Traders who preconvicting under the present Short Time Act, no measure hort of one to limit the hours during which the machinery tended so much liberality to the working classes. Workshall run can ever produce the effect intended by the legising men would be mad to vote for raising the price of their lature. Delegates were in attendance from the following places :- Toumorden, Waterhead Mill, Royton, Littlebobread. They might be sure their wages would not rise with that. (Hear, hear.) They should keep aloof from rough. Bacup, Manchester, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bolton, and Padiham. Letters were read from Huddersfield, both parties, and take their stand for a protective policy on the ancient broad and comprehensive policy of the French Bradford, Warrington, Stalybridge, and Bury, regretting refugees, who first made Spitalfields the seat of the silktheir inability to send delegates to the meeting, but exmanufacturer in this country. That policy was twofold-a just tax on the importation of foreign manufactured goods, pressing their firm determination to use their utmost endeavours to support its objects. The various delegates and a due internal regulation of the relations between empresent then made reports as to the feeling in their disployer and employed. If the present government would tricts in favour of re-opening the question, and placing a give them a policy like that, they would be worthy of suprestriction on the motive power. Todmorden was quite favourable to this object, and was determined to persovere with it. 1u Oldham, the present factory law was shamefully violated, and any change would be regarded as an improvement on the present state of things. There were open violations of the law, and the operatives were in favour of a restriction on the motive power. At Royton, the operatives were afraid of going to parliament at present, but would willingly join with any association to organise for the purpose of effecting the proposed restriction. Littleborough was ready to join any movement to better the present condition of affairs there, which was exceed ingly unsatisfactory. Bacup was prepared to co-operate for the restriction of the metive power. Heywood was anxious for the present obnoxious act, with which no one seem satisfied. The reports presented from Manchester stated that in Chorlton-upon-Medlock and Hulme the present law was generally well observed, but the operatives thought, if the motive power was restricted, it would have a tendency to remove the evils complained of in other places. Many of the Manchester operatives, however, thought this was a very improper time to commence such an agitation. The fine-spinners preferred the present act to that of the late John Fielden. In Ashton the law was shamefully violated, especially in the neighbourhood of Glossop and Mossley. In Bolton the act was well observed, except at one mill. At Padiham the operatives were perfectly satisfied with the operation of the act in their own district, their hours of labour being scarcely fifty-eight per week, and, stopping at noon every Saturday; they were, however, willing to co-operate to make the time generally more uniform. After considerable discussion, the following resolutions

were moved, and carried unanimously :-

"1. Whereas the provisions of the Factory Act are openly violated by the master manufacturers and spinners in certain localities, to the manifest injury of the honest and conscientious masters, and to the workneople in the said factories, resolved : 'Thatitis the unanimous opinion of this meeting that no law short of one restricting the moving power, and imposing severe penalties for its infraction, can ever effectually protect the rights and interests of those who are entitled to the benefits of the factory ac:s.

"2. That an association be immediately formed to obtain such restriction.

"3. That this meeting most respectfully and urgently requests the aid and co-operation of all persons who are favourable to the obtaining a restriction of the moving Dower.

"4. That the delegates now present pledge themselves individually and collectively to use their utmost exertions, in their respective localities, for the purpose of organising their various committees, and concerting measures for carrying out the above resolutions.

"5. That a committee of three be appointed provisionally to draw up and publish an address to the factory workers of Great Britain and Ireland.

"6. That Messre. Mills, Holmes, and Mallalieu be appointed for that purpose.

"7. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that gross and flagrant violations of the present Factories' Act are daily taking place in various districts of England ; and this meeting, therefore, urgently recommend the factory workers in every locality to immediately memorialise the Home Secretary to put in force all the powers of the government to cause the Factories' Act to be duly observed so long as it remains on the statute book.

that should be a policy with a nation which would be regarded as a meanness as a rule for the conduct of an individual. If he, living at No. 1. were informed that at No. 2 a bully was thrashing the family, he would not be thought well of to send word that he was doing pretty comfortable at No. 1. That was the non-intervention policy. Italy was at No. 1. That was the non-intervention policy. Italy was getting bullied; and our foreign policy was to announce that we were doing a good stroke of trade, and hoped every one would go and do likewise. If such a policy was Chris-tianity he would prefer infidelity. He was not for war; but he was for righteousness as well as for peace. There was cowardice in England now, and England knew it. The news of the day told them that a Belgian attorney-general had quoted Lord John Russell and Lord Derby against the freedom of the press in the course of a proceeding against somebody for saying something not pleasant to Louis Napoleon. Why had Lord Derby and Lord J. Russell attacked the English press? Confessedly because they quaked lest the Press should vex the fellow over the water. Was this British ? If it was, he blushed for it. But, then, after all, he was for the non-intervention theory. By all means, But let there be no propaganda, or let there be two propagandas. Let Russia stop, or England go on. Let despotism refrain, or loose democracy to balance it. There was a nasty port-if not, they no more deserved their sympathy than talk turning up every now and then about foreign refugees. that which by its whole proceedings had ruined their trade Well, let the government try it on. No government would ever be permitted to touch one of them. (The meeting here and loud cheers.) Whatever might be the case elsewhere. he told Mr. Cobden and the League, that Free Trade had cheered most enthusiastically.) The Italian question was an English question too. Who helped to make Italy free, not given plenty of bread, high wages, and employment to helped so make conscience free throughout the world. In Spitalfields. With respect to poor relief, he advised that time, this would be understood; and a society like this would work miracles in moulding public opinion. instead of applying to the guardians individually, they The CHAIRMAN said that M. Mazzini would reply to any sent their case by deputation to the Home Secretary, and demand to be treated as men, and in accordance with their

interrogatories that might be addressed to him. He (the chairman) wished to know, and the answer would be most important, how Italians, in the event of future successful revolutions, proposed to deal with the papacy?

M. MAZZINI (who was very warmly greeted on rising) said, when I spoke to you last I said that the papacy was a corpse. I repeat it—the papacy is a corpse. Observe, I am not speaking merely individual opinion; I am stating the national consciousness of a fact. Long before 1849, when the papacy was obliged to run away, no man held up a finger to recal it—so long ago as 1831 there was a general insurrectionary movement in the Roman States. The movement I refer to was triumphant in a week's time. It ran through the Roman States and reached Rome itself. The moderate party issued a decree abolishing the temporal power of the Pope, and sentencing the papacy to a limitation to its strictly spiritual sphere. That decree found not a single opponent throughout the Roman States. You know the result : that revolution was put down as usual by a foreign, the Austrian, intervention. In 1849, the same. We abolished it by decree; it was the same thing repeated-with this difference, that the decree in 1831 was only accepted, without positive signs, while in 1849 the decree passed amid the unanimous applause of the revolutionary republican assembly. That is Italian opinion. If, therefore, the question concerned only the temporal power of the Pope, I would now have answered it. But that is not all. Were it all I would say this: that were the Pope limited to his own forces, were Austrian and French interventions forbidden, the Pope would not await the decrees of insurrectionary powers; he would anticipate and run away in twenty-four hours. We want, however, more. We maintain that the Pope is not a spiritual power, that the Pope is not only a man without any legitimate right, hut also that he is an impostor-an impostor who knows nothing but that he has no mission still to fulfil on earth. That is the question with us : we aim at the destruction, at the abolition of the papacy, both as a spiritual power, and as a temporal power, However soon or late that thing be fulfilled, it will be fulfilled extremely peacefully and easily upon a successful-and not impeded by foreign intervention-insurrection. M. Mazzini proceeded to say, that the Pope being gone, a general assembly of the clergy and laity would be called, and we should know from them the state of feeling and opinion, as to religiosity. We would have a council by the side of the constitutional assembly. We should have Universal Suffrage, and we should know not what is the individual religious belief, but what is the collective belief, of the majority. We shall then have done our part. Italy would have legitimately declared that

Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, MARCH 22. HOUSE OF LORDS. - DISSOLUTION AND ELECTION OF PARLIAMENT .--- Lord BROUGHAM then laid upon the table a hill to remove a great oversight of the law, touching the assembling of Parliament. Fifty days must now elapse between the issuing of the proclamation for summoning a new Parliament and the day fixed for it assembling. This enactment was rendered necessary by various circumstances which had ocased to be of any importance. The object of his bill was to reduce that period from fifty to thirty five days, and his reason for coming forward with such a proposition was, that in the present position of Ministers they could not introduce such a measure without giving rise to rumours that they were actuated by sinister motives. The same motives would also be attribted to the Ministers whom they had succeeded. He could not mention the dissolution of Parliament without imploring their lordships to take immediate and stringent measures to put down bribery and corrupt practices at elections. He need not remind them that at the last general election scenes had occurred to the disgust of all observers, to the injury of the character of the country, to the spread of immorality among the population, and to the corruption of the elective franchiso in the hands of all who exercised it. He hoped that some measure would be brought forward in the House of Commons, and would afterwards be passed through

this house, to put a stop to so crying an evil. The Earl of DERBY said that there could be no objection to the bill which his noble and learned friend had just introduced, nor to the provisions with which he had accompanied it. Still, it was a subject which ought to undergo discussion in Parliament. He assured their lordships that there was no wish on the part of her Majesty's Ministers to go into a discussion at present upon the policy of putting an end to the increased, and he was afraid the still increasing. bribery at elections. A bill to accomplish that object had been introduced into the House of Commons by the late government. It had been adopted by the present; and it was now in the House of Commons, and likely to be passed this session.

The Marquis of BREADALBANE truly observed, that the corrupter was a far greater culprit than the corrupted, and their lordships could not do better than give their attention to that point. A severer punishment ought to be inflicted on those who induced the poor to sell their privileges for money than on those who sold them. The man who gave money as a bribe, was far more guilty than the man who received it.

The bill was then read a first time. HOUSE OF COMMONS.-MORE EXPLANATIONS : WITH-DRAWAL OF FURTHER OPPOSITION .- On the motion for going

into supply, Lord J. RUSSELL, after contrasting the modes in which the demand for explanation of the intended commercial policy of the government had been met by the Earl of Derby in the Lords, and by Mr. Disraeli in the Commons. expressed himself satisfied with the statement of the former that parliament would be dissolved as soon as measures of public urgency were passed. Lord Derby's statement was explicit. He said that, without pledging himself and his colleagues to advise her Majesty to dissolve parliament at any particular period, they would advise an early dissolution, and that a new parliament should be elected before autumn. This was so far satisfactory that he (Lord John) thought it would be advisable that the house should proceed at once to the consideration of the Army and Navy Estimates, and pass them without delay. When the Miscellaneous Estimates came on, the house would be better acquainted with the intentions of the government. In order to expedite the public business, he should propose that another day be given to the government, and that on Thursdays government orders should take precedence of other motions. Lord John inquired of the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he had rightly understood that no change was to be made in the constitution of the National Board of Education in Ireland, or in the system of combined education, which had been successful in bringing Roman Catholics and Protestants into the same schools.

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE said, the object of the government was to ascertain whether the grants could not be so distributed as to give satisfaction to the members of

On the navy vote of £134,632 for Admiralty salaries, Captain PECHELL asked what were the intentions of government with regard to the building of iron steamers, the patronage of the dockyard, the South African squadron. naval retirement, naval reserve, the conveyance of specie on board ships of war, a system fraught with gross partiality; and medals for naval actions. He stated that with proper management, the navy was effective for the defonce of the country without any additional expense.

Mr. STAFFORD excused himself from giving detailed information on the various questions connected with naval expenditure, on the ground of the short time he had been in office. As to the building of iron steamers, there would be considerable reluctance in the new board to continue it. With regard to the dockyards, he hoped some plan would he devised by which deserving naval officers might be rewarded and the efficiency of the yards increased. Of the policy of keeping up the African squadron he would give no opinion; but, whilst it was continued, it would be maintained in an efficient state. The dead weight of the half pay and naval allowances would be kept as low as. possible.

Admiral BERKELEY said as the recent Admiralty board, to which he had the honour to belong, had been subjected to an enormous quantity of abuse by hon. members of the ministurial side of the total states of the total states of the ministerial side of the house and the public press, he must express his astonishment that the present board of Admiralty had had the audacity to take up and propose their estimates to the house. It was said that the Admiralty was so imbegile and inefficient that it could not convey troops from England to the Cape in safety, while the French could transport 10,000 men from Toulon to Civita Vecchia without an accident. Why, the difference was the same between the two voyages as between walking up Primrose-hill and ascending Mont Blanc. During the last winter they had sent six ships with troops to the Cape without an accident. It was said that they managed matters so badly that they could not send out a steamer withouther breaking down. The committee was aware of the large fleet of steam-ships that were kept at sea, and the whole number of those that had broken down during the last twelve months was only three. He had obtained returns from six of the largest private. steam companies, the whole of whose vessels did not amount to one-third the number kept afloat by the Admiraicy, and it appeared that in the same period the number that had broken down was no less than twenty. So much for Admiralty mismanagement. The hon. member for the West Riding, a "man of peace," rushed to the rescue, and would fain tell the Admiralty how to manage the navy. (A laugh.) Really he reminded them of the Quaker captain of a West Indiaman, who said to the mate when a privateer approached " Strike thy colours friend," to which the mate replied, "Strike be d-d, run her down!" (Laughter.) Upon this the captain said, "Well, I will stand by the helm," and as the privateer approached he hailed her and cried out " If thou be'st bent on mischief, friend, starboard thy helm a little ;" which he accordingly did, and had the desired effect ; the Indiaman going right over the privateer. (Laughter.) The hon. member would teach the Admiralty to send this ship there and that one here, and so on. Why, it was amazing to observe the gullibility of the public! (flear, hear.) How could it be imagined that a set of naval men could set at the board and permit things to come to such a pass as that (as was supposed to be the case) they could scarcely man a single ship. Why at the time of all the outery-although the board did not want to add to the alarm, nor to make a fuss about it-had the government said. "We want to look out" - in twentyfour hours the Channel would have been covered from the North Foreland to the Channel Islands with a fleet of steamers within sight of each other ! So much for surprise. 3.3

Mr. W. WILLIAMS complained of the enormous expense of our dockyards, and other objectionable items in the accounts. He considered the promotions under the schemes of 1846 and 1851 as jobs, which had unnecessarily increased the half-pay. The proposed naval reserve was unnecessary, if our sailors were in all cases properly treated.

Some further conversation took place, in the course of which Sir F. Baring expressed an opinion adverse to the maintenance of a large fleet in the Channel, as likely to induce France to take a similar step, and lead in the end to additional expense; and Capt. Scobell offered various suggestions for the improvement of the navy. In the end the vote was adopted, as were also those which followed. After the usual amount of talk upon all kinds of questions which are introduced de omnibus on such occasions, The Indemnity Bill and the Bill for Abolishing the Office of Messenger to the Great Seal passed through committee.

"8. That the most cordial and heartfelt thanks of this meeting be presented to Richard Oastler, the unflinching and never-swerving champion of the rights of factory abour.

"9. That this meeting do now adjourn until again called together by the abovenamed provisional committee."

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

On Tues 'ay evening a somewhat numerous meeting in connexion with the above movement was held at Wornum's Rooms, Store-street; the Rev. Thomas Dale in the chair. The first resolution, to the effect that this meeting believed that the custom of keeping shops open till a late hour was fraught with the worst results to employers, assistants, and society at large, was moved by the Rev. W. Short, and soconded by the Rev. T. Nolan. A second resolution, recommending the tradesmen of that and the surrounding districts to close at seven during the winter, eight during the spring and autumn, and nine during the summer, was moved by the Rev. H. T. Hughes, and seconded by the Rev. G. S. Drew, who said that this movement should not be confined to only one trade or class. It could be shown that it wasa wicked calumny to say that the young men would misspend the time thus spared to them. The society was in the possession of facts that refuted such an assertion. At an evening class which had been established, there was a large attendance of young men, especially from Mr. Shoolbred's establishment, who had all along been a favourer and promoter of the system of early closing. 103 had joined the classes, and the average attendance was 87. In Michaelmas last year there were 60 persons attending from Mr. Shoolbred's establishment alone, He also could state that, at a natural philosophy class held every aiternate Monday evening, the room was crowded; and those who were doubtful of the young men of London, should come and judge for themselves of the interest taken in these reunions. The Rev. G. Ambert Roger moved the last resolution, that the meeting pledged itself to carry out the objects of the society.

DISTRESSED STATE OF THE SPITALFIELDS SILK WEAVERS.

Last night a general meeting of the hand-loom silk weavers of Spitalfields and Bethnal-green, was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Cheshire-street, Waterloo Town, "For the purpose of taking into consideration the alarming condition of the silk trade, and the fearful and unparalleled distress which almost universally provails amongst the operatives. The meeting, which appeared to excite very great and general interest in the locality, was den-ely crowded, and large numbers were obliged to leave in consequence of not being able to gain admittance. Mr. Howsham was called to the chair.

Mr. TENPEST, in moving the first resolution, made a statement from which it appeared the distressed condition of the trade had long been a subject of general comment, and that latterly with the view of alleviating the sufferings endured by great numbers of the operatives, a provisional committee had been formed. That committee had ascertained that distress existed to a very large extent. Considerable numbers were entirely without work, and in a great number of other cases, only one loom was going out of four, and that at such low prices that it was impossible to sustain existence. The speaker described the destitution which existed in the houses that had been visited as being of the most extreme and heartrending description. There was a general disinclination to apply for relief to the guardians, from the manner in which they were treated, and the separation from their families that was insisted upon before they were relieved ; and under these circumstances, the committee had decided on calling that meeting. He concluded by moving the following resolution :---"That in consequence of the alarming state of destitution, want, misery, and almost starvation, now prevailing amongst all classes of operatives engaged in the silk trade of Spitalfields, Bethnal-green, and its vicinity, and which distress has been gradually increasing upon them for a series of years, it is necessary that some steps should be adopted to procure immediate pecuniary assistance to relieve the immense amount of suffering that now prevails amongst this patient, but unfortunate, class of operatives." Mr. Brcz seconded the motion, which was supported in a

speech of considerable length by

Mr. Fox.-He said it was not his intention to enter at any length upon the causes of the admitted distress which prevailed among them, because he hoped that in a short time another and special opportunity would be given for that purpose, when the matter could be fully and properly discussed. He was bound, however, to state that he believed that distress was mainly caused by the policy which had brought their trade in competition with foreign manufactures, (Cheers.) From statements that had been made by Mr. Villiers on Monday week, it would appear as though the manufacturing interests were in the most flourishing condition. What it might be with the masters he did not know, but he knew, and defied contradiction, that it was the very reverse with the operatives. (Hear, hear.) For years past the workmen had been gradually, but surely, brought down from a state of comparative independence to that of utter dependence. They all knew how they were treated by the guardians. When they applied for relief they were bullied and insulted, and before they could get as much as would keep life in, had to break up their homes and separate from their wives and families. Many of them preferred starvation to such a fate. (Cries of "We want work, not relief." But the time was come when they ought to appeal to the public, and he believed there was a fund in existence for the relief of distressed manufacturers, which might be applied for. Mr. HORNSBY also denounced the system of administering Poor law relief, and commented on the fallacious nature of the tests usually applied by public writers and speakers on the subject. A close examination of the actual state of that district would show an almost unparalleled amount of destitution, misery, and suffering. Mr. FERDINANDO, while he admitted the unparalleled distress that existed, entirely differed from the resolution which appealed to individuals for money, because he did not believe that by such an appeal they would raise anything commensurate with that distress. (Hear, hear.) A few years ago he had been appointed with others to solicit subscriptions in somewhat similar oircumstances; they were indefatigable in their exertions, and at the end of two or three months only collected £400, £100 of which was su b Erribed by the Origin Decred £400, £100 of which was su b scribed by the Queen Dowager. (Hear, hear.) Then Mr-

working classes. They had in the ranks of the people men equal in talent and honesty to those in any other station of life. They should encourage these men in their efforts. and assist them in spreading Democratic knowledge and literature.

Fox talked of a fund somewhere, but it would be difficult

if not impossible, to get at. (Hear, hear.) The Bishop of

London had on a former occasion confessed to him that he

knew very little about it, and he feared that any expecta-

and crushed hundreds in ruin and poverty. (Hear, hear,

should apply in a body, and if refused, let them then repre-

Mr. DELAFORCE concurred in the views of the previous

speaker, and hoped he would embody them in an amend-

Mr. Hozzis moved the fellowing amendment:-"That this meeting is of opinion that the distress and misery to

which the hand-loom silk weavers of London have long been

subjected, and which at the present time is without a parel.

lel in the history of their trade, has been entirely caused

by a reckless, unnatural system of competition, which fails

to recognise the just, the sacred right of the people to live

by labour in the land of their birth, and which, under the

plea of cheapness, is insidiously sapping the foundation of the prosperity of the country by destroying the natural value of native industry; and that this meeting is further

of opinion that the present state of things which has in-

volved thousands in want and ruin, has been produced by a

modern system of legislation, inaugurated and supported

by political theorists, commonly called the Free Trade

School of Manchester Philosophers. This meeting there-fore feel it their bounden duty to protest against the exist-ing commercial policy of the British Empire by calling upon

the government now holding the reins of power to pro-

pound a broad comprehensive principle of commercial and

social legislation, and thus put an end to the war of capital

A lengthened, and occasionally warm, discussion ensued.

in which every speaker, without exception, strongly con-

demned the policy of the Manchester School, and at length

the amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority,

only a few hands having been held up for the original reso-

lution. The result was received with great applause, and

the chairman having announced the formation of a Silk

PROGRESSION AND EDUCATION.

A Public Dinner, Soiree, and Ball, was held at the Lite-

rary Institution, Leicester-place, Clerkenwell Green, on Tuesday evening, to inaugurate the establishment of the

above Institution. The hall has been beautifully painted and decorated. Nearly 100 persons sat down to an ex-cellent and substantial dinner. After the cloth was re-

Mr. Jones was called to the chair, and impressed upon

his audience the necessity of supporting an Institution

which was capable of becoming a real blessing to working men. The Chairman gave "The People," as the first

Mr. BRONTERRE O'BRIEN responded. Union, intelligence,

and self-respect, were the elements necessary to elevate the

Weavers Protection Society, the meeting separated.

habits of life. (Cheers.)

against labour."

moved.

sentiment.

ment.

Mr. FINLEN responded to the following sentiment :--" Prosperity to this and all similar Institutions," and was much applauded.

Mr. T. M. WUKELER responded to the next sentiment :---"Our Patron-T. S. Duncombe, M.P., and our guests." Mr. J. BEZER gave the toast of the "Ladies,"

The sentiments were interspersed with appropriate music, choral songs, and recitations.

The Ball, Concert, &c., then commenced, and was kept up with great hilarity until an early hour, the attendance at the Ball being very numerous.

LEICESTER FRAMEWORK KNITTERS.

LEICEBTER.-A public meeting, which was crowded to erees, was held in the Town Hall, on Monday evening, to take into consideration the three following questions :-First, The propriety of petitioning the Legislative Assembly for an extension of the Franchise, and an alteration in the New Poor Law Amendment Act. Second, The injurious effects of the Truck System upon working men. Third, To consider what means can be adopted to prevent the alarming and unjust practice of taking full frame rent and charges from partial employment, and the present starvation prices. Mr. F. Swailes in the chair. The following re-solutions were adopted. Moved by J. Elliott, seconded by J. Newton, "That this meeting is deeply impressed with the conviction that the primary cause of the many evils which afflict the working classes in the present partial and corrupt legislative system, inasmuch as it protects the wealthy speculative portion of society in a free and uncontrolled competition, which destroys the comforts of the poor, by reducing their unprotected wages, throwing thousands out of employment for months together, and entailing upon them misery and destitution, for which they are punished by incarceration in an union workhouse or pauper's prison. This meeting therefore pledges itself to use all legal means to lay before the public from time to time the many grievances under which they suffer, and also to petition the House of Commons for an amelioration of the same." Moved by G. Buckly, seconded by G. Cummings, "That this meeting is of opinion that frame rent charges is one of the greatest evils the framework knitters have to complain of. Manufacturers have been raised to independence, and many middle men to manufacturers, through those exhorbitant exactions: it also encourages a dishonest and ruinous competition, to the great injury of the workmen and the public in general. This meeting believing that those charges wrung from the operative at his present starvation wages are unjust, and calculated to increase the rates of the borough, and that it is morally wrong for the few to get rich by starving thousands, pledges itself to use all legal and constitutional means to secure a remedy." Moved by J. Warner, seconded by R. Bingley :-- " That this meeting form themselves into an anti-poor law association, with a solemn pledge not to cease their exertions until that law is erased from the statute book." The second question on the bill was adjourned, owing to the lengthy business of the meeting. A committee having been appointed, the meeting was adjourned to Monday next, in the Marketplace.

FREE TRADE MEETING AT PRESTON.

On Tuesday a crowded meeting took place at the theatre in Preston, the primary object of which was "to devise the best means for preventing the re-imposition of the Corn Laws." The borough members, Sir Geo. Strickland, and Mr. Grenfell, availed themselves of this opportunity of meeting their constituents; and Mr. R. R. R. Moore attended as a deputation from the Anti-Coen Law League. A gigantic loaf and one of diminutive proportions, were exhibited in front of the stage, labelled respectively "The Strickland and Grenfell loaf," and "The Derby and Disraeli loaf." The members were received with enthusiastic acclamations. The chairman (Mr. Goodair, manufacturer), opened the proceedings. Sir George Strickland and Mr. Grenfell both delivered addresses, and resolutions were unanimously adopted recording the unaltered attachment of the meeting to the principles of Free Trade, and their approval of the sentiments expressed in reference to it by the borough members.

SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ITALY.

The second conversazione of the Society of the Friends of Italy was held on Wednesday evening, in the great hall of the Freemasons' Tavern. The hall was well filled, and fully one-third of those present were ladies. Of the foreigners as many were Hungarians as Italians. Professor Newman occupied the chair.

Mr. G. Dawson (as the lecturer on the occasion) then forward, and was received with loud cheers. His address, which was lengthy, was marked by his usual ingenious discursiveness and artistic quaintness. He commenced by a defence of human weaknesses and human superstitions. The world, he thought, was becoming too cold-bloodedly enlightened; and he longed for a re-action to a faith in some of those emotions which Manchester decided to be follies. One of the so-called follies now being denounced, but which he desired to be encouraged, was "nationality," and another was "race." He believed in the cravings of nations after nationalities, and he could not deny the antipathies and incongruities of "races." The Italians, of one soil, one language, and one blood, had hopes of nationality; and he, for one, admired them for the hope. He saw nothing unreal in Italian nationality, and nothing delusive in Italian unity. No doubt this all meant an Italian republic, but he would not shrink from the phrase. In ordinary English society it was almost better to confess to atheism than to a toleration for republicanism. But Italy could be nothing but a republic. All the glories and traditions of Italy were republican ; all her disgraces and disasters sprung from her monarchies. He had a great respect for the German people; but it appeared to him that an Austrian blue eye in I taly looked as ugly and unnatural as the engrafting of a tropical fruit on a gooseberry bush. There was a fitness in things not to be overlooked. An Englishman saw no failings in what were called the extravagancies of Italian politics. Periods of passion could be interpreted only in a passionate language that would read hombastic in tamer eras. It was just the same with nations as with individuals. Who dare go back to his love letters, or who did go back and not confess that he had once been an arrant ass ! England had a duty to perform in aiding Italy. He utterly and heartily despised the aniffling non-intervention dootrines that were current. He could not understand why

ious matters. Europe would give the answer; but as far as Italy would be concerned, on Italy obtaining the freedom granted to other nations of declaring her opinions, she would have proclaimed what would be the death-warrant to the papacy, as temporal and spiritual. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. STANSFELD requested M. Mazzini to favour his friends on this occasion with the reasons which urged the national party of Italy to rely in the future of that country upon a united republic rather than upon a federalisation under an hereditarily monarchical reform, M. MAZZINI-This question is often put to me. Plenty of

people sympathise with our cause, but put a sort of sorrowful protest against our declaring ourselves Republicans. I will answer now, as I invariably answer those who speak to me so. We do declare ourselves Republicans because we are Republicans ; and we are Republicans mainly because we are Italians. The frank avowal of the aim is the half, at least, of the guarantee of the success. It is quite clear that without the truth, or what I believe to be the truth. inscribed on my flug, I have no right at all to say to a nation-"Stand up and conquer, and die, if need," because it would be a sort of crime to provoke a nation to do so, without making them know decidedly that there is some truth to be conquered. Mazzini then alluded to several revolutions which had failed, owing to their not having a definite object, but, with respect to the revolution of 1848, see (said he) what we did at Roma and Venice. Our avowal was distinct. We had on our flags "God and the people." The people knew that they were fighting for what they believed to be the truth. It was a fall; but it was a glorious fall; and it was a precedent for the next victory. (Cheers.) To ascertain the best government for Italy, we must find what are the elements at work in Italy. There has been no loyal and no aristocratical elements in Italy. We have had persons calling themselves kings, and persons styling themselves dukes, and barons, and counts. But the aristocracy has not been there as a compact body with its own class, aims, and ambitions, as in England doing good, though perhaps unwillingly, but still being an element in the whole society. There has been no royalty giving to Italy the centralisation, and the unity, and the relief from feudalism, which royalty has given in France. Our nobles, our Orsinis and Colonnas. have been robbers, making war on one another; and our kings have been the results of foreign conquest - still among us, indeed, but as viceroys, attesting their origin by depending on foreign aid. We have no traditions of monarchy or aristocracy that, as Italians, we can rejoice in. We have glories only in the people, past and present. All our great battles, from the Lombard League to these actual days, have been fought, not by nobles nor kings, but by the people. Our great names are names from the people, beloved by the people-Dante, Michael Angelo, Cola di Rienzi, Massaniello. _ Italy has three courses-no more-to take in the future: To accept a sacred league of independence between all the kings; to accept unity with one predominant king; or to proclaim the nation, the people the collective man. The league of princes would be impossible. Would the King of Naples, and the Grand Dake of Tuscany, the King of Piedmont, and the Pope, join together? It is impossible, because the princes know that the result of such a league would be the exaltation of one of them over the rest. In 1848 such a league was commenced; and when it was seen that the King of Piedmont would become possessed of Lombardy as his reward, the other princes withdrew the troops we had obliged them to send. Gioberti proposed such a league; and no more may it be talked of in Italy. Well, can we create the one man we want-a Napoleon in skill and a Washington in virtues ? Are we to wait till God, or Providence, or chance, sends the man to us? Such a man being sent would not, after all, serve for us; for he would know he would be but leading to the speedy abolition of himself and the substitution of the people in his giving the people victory over his fellow kings. Let us learn by the lessons of the past. Charles Albert was presented as the needed man. The people had fought at Brescia, at Milan, and at Venice, and we were free of the Austrians, except the Austrians who had fled to their fortresses. The King of Piedmont stepped in to lead, and we were doomed. The people were rejected. The volunteers and the Swiss were rejected. The people lost their enthusiasm. But we could have recreated a popular army and have begun again, after Novaro, if the King had not returned to Milan, instead of going his own road, and forced his affected faith on us. He then deserted us; and the battle was lost on one side, without having been begun on the other. That would be repeated each time we had a king at our head. The Republic, then, is not only a theory, a faith, but a necessity to us. Our beautiful Republican traditions start with Dante, fighting for Republican Flo-rence, at Campaldino, and Michael Angelo fighting for besieged Florence on the height of Samminiato against Charles V. and Clement VIII.; and we see all that Italy

has done has been done by Republican Italians. But I say to you, Englishmen, do not give us your sympathies on conditions. Do not ask us whether we are Republicans or Monarchists. Rely upon us, that what we, the majority of Italians shall do shall not be done wrong by us. We can do no wrong to humanity if we listen to the voice of God through our consciences, and through our national traditions. (This reply, of which the above is but an abstract, was repeatedly interrupted by applause.) After some further conversation, and a short speech from Mr. David Masson, the Secretary to the Society, the meeting separated.

established church in Ireland who now did not participato in them to the extent desired. He took that opportunity of defending the Lord Lieutenant's appointments to the office of chaplin, which had been impugned on Friday night by Mr. Osborne, and stated that the reverend gentlemen vere selected for their picty and learning. The first seven of them, he said, were favourable to the national system of education.

Mr. OSBORNE thought the right honourable gentleman's answer evasive and unsatisfactory, and showed that government were going to play the same game in respect to national education that they were playing with Free Tradei. e., under the pretence of modifying, to upset the system, for that was the only way in which they could satisfy the church.

RIFLE CLUBE.-Sir DE LACY EVANS moved a resolution, that it is inconsistent on the part of the government to propose an argumentation of the armed and paid forces while they refuse and discourage offers of gratuitous service having for their object the formation of ritle companies and regiments for the national defence.

Mr. HUME, in seconding the motion, observed that the statements of the government in both houses were satisfactory, and it would be impossible to refuse to appeal to the country as soon as measures of absolute necessity were passed. As to the Militia Bill (which Mr. Walpole had promised to introduce on 'Monday' next), he hoped the government would reconsider the subject, and not entangle themselves with a Militia Bill.

Mr. F. MAULE thought the government should be allowed to develope their views upon the subject of a militia.

Sir R. INGLIS hoped that the acts of Lord J. Russell and those around him would correspond a little more with their professions than on Friday.

Mr. BRIGHT SAW NO Objection to the passing of the estimates, the Mutiny Bill, and the bill for disfranchising St. Albans, but thought it better that the Militia Bill should be brought in and laid on the table, as one of those measures which the Derby government were going to the country upon. It would be most improper to decide on a measure of that kind in a parliament about to be dissolved, and necessarily disorganised.

Sir J. TYRELL criticised the opposition in an amusing style. He had to congratulate the noble lord on the change which had taken place to-night, and on the fact that he had not that night thrown out his skirmishers to raise a debate for which there was no "consumption" in the country. (A laugh.) The noble lord, in the first instance, appeared inclined to treat the government in the dog.in-the-manger style, but now he stood in a different situation. As regarded the opposition, he had no hesitation in saying that there were two. The Chesham-place party might be considered the broad-bottomed opposition. But there was another, headed by the hon. member for Manchester, which might be styled the broad-brimmed opposition. (Laughter.) If the noble lord consented to receive advice from the " proud humility" of the hon. member for Manchester, he could only congratulate him on such an ally, because he felt certain if the noble lord went to the country with the right hon, baronet the member for Ripon as an ally on one hand, and the hon, members for the West Riding and Manchester on the other, it would be a most unpopular opposition. (Hear, hear.) There was a great public actor in London who entirely expressed his sentiments on the present state of affairs. (A laugh.) Mr. Keeley-(laughter)-Mr. Keeley said; "Vy are you in a 'urry? Great folks are never in a 'urry. The government ought never to be in a 'urry." (Great laughter.) And so he hoped government would not be in a hurry, and would not allow themselves to be dictated to. The noble lord seemed to have quite lost that natural sagacity for which the public only a few weeks ago gave him credit. If public rumour was to be believed no small number of the Whig party would not consent to the noble lord being placed at the head of any future Whig administration. If that were so there was an end of the family compact-the supplies had been exhausted -and even the relatives of the noble lord's great-grand-mother would no longer come to his aid. (Λ laugh.) The noble lord when he found out his mistake summoned his followers, and found that he was forced to avail himself of the opposition of the resuscitated Anti Corn-Law League, to invite the hon, member for the West Riding to Cheshamplace, and the hon. member for Manchester to dinner. Cries of "Oh ! ")

At this point the debate diverged into one on the navigation laws. Messrs. Ricardo, Labouchere, Ewart, and others contending that the shipping interest was never so prosperous as at present, and reading voluminous returns in support of that statement ; while on the other side, Mr. Herries, Mr. G. F. Young, Mr. Hudson. Mr. Newdegate, and other members stoutly asserted the contrary. At length this episode was terminated by

The CHANCELLOR of the ExcHEQUER, who congratulated the house on the declaration made by the opposition that

The motion for going into committee on the Suitors in Chancery Reform Bill afforded an opportunity to

Sir W. P. Wood to impugn an unfair and unfounded statement made by the Lord Chancellor in the Lords to the effect that the present government when they came in. found no trace of measures to carry out the recommendation of the Chancery Reform Commission ; the fact being that/everything had been done as far as time would allow--the report having been made only on the 27th of January, a week before the meeting of Parliament-to carry out the recommendation of the commission.

Mr. J. STUART thought his hon. and learned friend's explanation fully bore out the Lord Chancellor's statement, for he had admitted there was not time to prepare the bills.

Some further explanation on the same point took place, after which the bill passed through committee pro forma: The Copyright Amendment Bill and the St. Albans Disfranchisement Bill went through the same stage ; in the lstter case after a last appeal from Mr. J. Bell in favour of his constituency.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the acts relating to the disposal of advances made to districts in Ireland-and the other business on the paper being disposed of, the house adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- LAW OF WILLS AMENDMENT BILL, -The Lord CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of this bill. The object was to remove certain anomalies by which the intentions of testators were often frustrated. Ho referred to technical requirements in regard to the signature,

The motion, after a short conversation, in which Lords Brougham, Cranworth, and Ellenborough took part, was agreed to.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC,-Lord BEAUMONT put & question to the government as to their intentions in regard to the Argentine Confederation.

The Earl of MALMESBURY replied that the ministry fully appreciated the importance of negotiating with the Confede ration for commercial and political purposes, and some advance towards that object had already been made. The moment her Majesty's government were made aware of the recent events at the Plate, they had communicated with the French Republic, with a view to a joint representation.

Lord ABERDEEN was happy to hear that communications had been opened with the French government on the subject, which, from his experience of the conduct of that government on former occasions, he had no doubt would be met in a friendly spirit.

After some observations from Viscount Canning and the Earl of Harrowby on the same subject, their lordships adjourned at a quarter to seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Mr. WALFOLE, having been questioned by Mr. Reynolds, stated that government did not propose to introduce in the present session a measure to settle the vexed question of ministers' money in Ireland, but that a bill for that purpose would be brought forward by them in the next session (Hear, hear); and, in reply to Mr. Fox Maule, he promised his best consideration to the subject of the Annuity Tax in Scotland, with a view, if possible, to provide a remedy.

The PRESIDENT of the BOARD of CONTROL, in answer to Mr. Anstey, intimated that on Monday next, should the discussion on the Militia Bill be over in time; he would bring forward his motion for a committee on the subject of the East India Company's Charter, when he would explain the views of the government on the subject.

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE, in reply to Sir B. Hall, stated that the government proposed to introduce a bill to continue the Sewers Commission, but no measure was at present contemplated to amend the Metropolitan Buildings Act. In answer to questions from other members,

Mr. STAFFOND announced that it was the intention of the government to send out another expedition in search of Sir John Franklin : and Sir J. Pakington stated that, in consequence of the pressure of official business, he was unable to proceed with his bill in reference to juvenile offenders.

DUTY ON HOPS .- Mr. FREWEN, in bringing forward his motion in favour of the consideration of the repeal of the Hop Duty in any future revision of taxation, urged the unimportance of the tax in regard to its pecuniary results to the revenue as compared with the heavy burden it imposed upon the growers and the ruinous consequences of the gambling spirit which it encouraged, (llear, hear.) In many years the tax amounted to fifty per cent. on the price of the

COAL AND CORE .- On Monday some returns were printed respecting coal and coke. There were from the 11th of July to the 31st of August, 1850, 1,8591 tons of coals delivered at Portsmouth Dockyard; and in July, in the same year, 128 tons of coke. In August, 1850, 7321 tons of coals were delivered on board the Malabar hulk at Portsmouth Dockvard. It was also required by the return that the names of the ships and quantity of coals delivered at the Admiralty-office, Somerset-house, in 1851, should be given. It appears that 348 tons and 5 cwt. were delivered. The quantity of coals in each barge exceeded the weight specified in the master's certificate, but no account was taken of the excess, as the contractor was not paid for any more than the quantity certified by the meters. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—A bill has been printed by order of

the House of Commons to continue and amend for another year, and to the end of the next session of parliament, the Friendly Societies' Act, which otherwise, would expire at the end of the present parliament. Provision is to be made for the salaries and expenses of the registrars. REINFORCEMENTS FOR JERSEY. - We understand that the

government have decided on sending additional troops to the Island of Jersey, and the Horse Guards authorities have selected the 7th Fusiliers for that service, to embark in April.- United Service Gazeite.

no impediment was to be thrown in the way of the estimates, and promised, on the part of the government, that the necessary business of the session should be expedited, in order that the dissolution should take place as soon as possible: and

Mr. Secretary WALFOLD, in answer to the resolution of Sir De Lacy Evans, stated that he had thought it right to add another condition to the two laid down by the late government in reference to the embodying of volunteer rifle corps, viz., that the arms should be furnished at the expense of the parties themselves, but according to the regulations of the Board of Ordnance, in order to secure uniformity in the size, weight, and bore of the arm,

The amendment having been withdrawn, the house resolved itself into committee.

SUPPLY : THE ARMY .- Major BERNSFORD moved a vole of £3,602,067, for defraying the charge of her Majesty's land forces, which he stated was an increase, consequent on the additional number of men voted, of £80,997 as compared with the year 1851-52. After a brief discussion, the amount was agreed to.

The several votes were then put seriatim, and agreed to almost without comment.

In the course of a short discussion, which arose on the vote for Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitale, a promise was elicited by the Irish members from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the decision to abolish this institution should be reconsidered ; Mr. Hume, however, entering A protest, and urging the evidence taken before the select. committee on the subject against it.

Col. DUNN, in reply to a question from Col. Freestun, stated, amid some laughter from the opposition, that being now in the government, he did not intend to persevere with his motion to reduce the guards to the rank of the line. NAVY ESTIMATES. - The committee proceeded next wit the Navy Estimates.

Mr. Honors supported the motion. The tax was imposed as a war tax, and it was most unjust to continue it, the purposes for which it was levied having ceased, and more especially since the abolition of the duty on foreign hops by Six R. Peel.

The CHANCELLOR of the Excheques admitted the suffering of the class upon whom the tax bore, and was quite willing to give the assurance asked-that in any revision of taxation the claims of the hop growers should have attention. In fact it would be impossible in considering the incidence of taxation on agriculture to lose sight of the tax upon hops.

Mr. HUME adverted to the inconsistency of maintaining internal taxes on the materials of the national beverage, when Free Trade in food had been conceded.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND reminded the house that, with the exception of Mr. Hume, the Free Traders had never voted for the repeal of these taxes. Sir J. Gramam, Mr. Bright, and others, though they had declared that the repeal of those duties must follow the abolition of the Corn Laws, had invariably voted against every proposal for that purpose, on the ground that they foared it was an attempt to get back the Corn Laws.

Mr. COBDEN had always been opposed to the hop duty as uncoual and unjust, and those who had brought the subject forward demanded not the repeal of the whole tax, but so much of it as was understood by the war duty, thereby having sufficient of Protection to constitute. a monopoly But with regard to the Malt Tax-(in respect to which the temperance movement had much changed the public feeling of late years)-it could only be repeated by so reducing the public expenditure as to render the amount it brought te the revenue unnecessary; and not as was the object of the country party, by the imposition of some new tax. So far, however, from the Free Traders having been the means of preventing the abolition of the Malt Tax, the Chancellor of

MARCH 27, 1852.

the Exchequer had only the other day boasted that he and his friends had enabled a member to defeat his (Mr. Cobden's) motion to reduce the public expenditure to the standard of 1835. He taunted Mr. Frewen with having consented, as part of a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the previous day, not to embarrass the government by pressing his motion, and reminded him that if he really wished to benefit the bop growers of Sussex he would press the government most when they were in a difficult position, and would take a vote of the house when the agricultural members, being just about to go to their constituents, would be afraid to oppose him.

Mr. Frewen denied having formed part of the deputation alluded to; but, being fully satisfied with the answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he withdrew his motion. (Hear.)

FOREIGN REFUGEES .- Mr. M. MILNES moved an address to the Crown for copies of the correspondence between the British government and foreign states respecting the protection afforded to refugees in confirmation of the correspondence already presented. He urged that it was of imnortance to the character of the late government and to the public that the despatch of Prince Schwarzenberg, in which, it appeared, from the statements published in the newspapers, language of a very strong nature as between two friendly powers had been used, and the answer which had been given thereto, should be produced. (Hear.) The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had already pro-

mised his hon, friend that he would lay the correspondence on the table as soon as complete. It was now complete and in course of printing, and would be produced in a few days.

Mr. M. MILNES, considering the answer satisfactory, withdrew his motion.

AFFAIRS OF EGYPT .- Mr. ANDERSON moved for a return of copies of correspondence between the British Ministry and their agents at Constantinople and in Egypt since January, 1850, relative to the attempted interference of the Porte in the internal administration of Egypt, by depriving the Paoha of the power to inflict capital punishment, and to construct railways in his own territory. (Hear, hear.) He dwelt at length on the deep interest England had in upholding the efforts of the Pacha to improve and civilise Egypt, and contrasting the security of European life and property in that country, as compared with their insecurity in Turkey, recommended the exercise of British influence to terminate the dispute favourably to Egypt. (Hear.)

The CHANCELLOB of the EXCHEQUEB could not accede to the motion. To do so would be to publish information in reference to important negotiations still pending for the settlement of the differences between Turkey and Egypt ; but a due relard to the interests of the two states of England, and of the world, would be observed in the negotiations referred to. (Hear. hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL stated that though we had guaranteed the treaty under which the Pacha of Egypt held the Pashilic we had not guaranteed the conditions on which the future relations of the Porte and its vassal should subsist. (Hear hear.) Any interference, therefore, on our part with either the Ports or the Pacha could only be in the shape of advice given by one friendly power to another. (Hear, hear.) He agreed that it would not conduce to the satisfactory termination of the negotiation if the papers asked for were

Mr. HUME, though disapproving of the interference of England in 1839, thought we were now bound to insist that the conditions of the treaty we then guaranteed should be carried out. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M. MILNES thought that the parties to the agreement were morally bound to maintain the Pasha in his just and independent authority. At the same time, the Tanzimat, which the Porte desired to introduce into Egypt, had, wherever it had been established in the Turkish provinces, secured to the people, including the Christian population, a higher degree of good government than they had previously enjoyed. (Hear, hear.)

LOAN TO THE TOWN OF ENNIS,-The O'GORMAN MAHON made an application based on a petition, for a grant and also for a loan secured on the tolls of the town of Ennis, in aid of private subscriptions to enable the town commissioners to carry out the drainage of the district, the works for which had been commenced by the Commissioners of Public Works but no: completed. His motion was that the Commissioners be directed to carry out the works.

the Peers, the Church, and the government, an unequal and oppressive mode of raising the revenue, and a deterioration of the morals of the people. He showed the gross inequalities of a system under which 325 members, forming, in fact, a majority of the house, represented only 141,372 votes, or 1 for 430, while the rest were returned by 908,715, or 1 for 2,779, and concluded by impressing on the house the importance at this particular juncture of expressing an opinion on the subject.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND considered the danger of any extensive widening of the franchise to be that the House of Commons would represent the poverty, instead of the wealth of the country. If he took up the part of reformer it would be to reform the House of Lords. The power of the House of Commons had increased, and was increasing, and he wished to enable the Lords to withstand that power. He suggested that the crown should have the power of naming peers for life.

Sir P. Wood said that no government could exist for many months which would declare itself against all reform whatever. The educational development of the country had been so largely increasing of late years that it was necessary that a much larger number should be admitted within the pale of the constitution.

Mr. NAFIER could not assent to a plan, the tendency of which was to swamp, by mere numbers, the wishes and feelings of the intelligent and educated voters.

Mr. ROEBUCK commented on the course pursued by Sir W. Wood, who approved of the motion of Mr. Hume in nearly all its parts, and yet could not find courage enough for it. He contended that that system of representation could never give satisfaction or secure good government, which excluded from political rights educated and moral men. He was, however, of opinion that to unite a number of small boroughs into one, for the purpose of increasing the constituencies, would be most objectionable.

Mr. DISFABLI, after remarking on the inconsistency of Sir W. P. Wood, in speaking in favour of the principle of a motion, which he afterwards stated he should not vote for, proceeded to combat the proposition put forward by Mr. Hume and Sir J. Walmsley, that the town population was not fairly represented, by quoting the number of members returned by the urban and rural populations respectively, of some of the largest counties' showing that the proportion of members to numbers was far greater in the towns than in the country. Taken altogether, the borough population returned one member for every 35,000, and the rest of England one in 36,000; and the total electoral body was not, as had been stated on the other side, in the proportion of one in seven but one in four, and this, inclusive of the one and a half million of agricultural labourers, who, he had not yet heard, it was the intention of the Parliamen-tary Reformers to enfranchise. Against triennial parliaments he had no inveterate prejudice ; but how could these who refused to allow a parliament to legislate in the last session of its existence demand that the duration of parliaments should be shortened to three, or, as some of them wished, to one year. With regard to the ballot, in an un inited constituency it would be Conservative measure ; bat he could not conceive a more cunning device for an oligarcy than that the franchise should be confined to a limited number, whose voting should be concealed from the eyes of the unenfranchised millions. And if, on the other hand, they went to universal suffrage, without which the ballot should not be established, that would involve a new constitution-that o the sovereignty of the people. That was the constitution of America, but not of England, which was that of the sovereignty of Queen Victoria. He referred to a statement made recently by the governor of New York, as to the increase of bribery at elections there, and the riots that took place, as proof that the ballot did not tend to prevent corruption and intimidation, or conduce to public tranquillity. Corruption was to be remedled, not by new-fangled laws, but by the spread of intelligence, and the altered tone of society consequent thereon. He denied that the Earl of Derby, or any member of the government, ever said or meant that an extension of the franchise must necessarily involve an extension of democratic power. What they were opposed to was the tampering with the depository of political power, than which nothing could be more injurious or dangerous to the country. Under the set-tlement of 1831 the country was well governed, and until a neces. sity was shown for an alteration, and a clear and defined schemo for improving or extending it was brought forward he should adhere to it.

Mr. H. BERKELEY was in favour of the ballot.

Mr. OSBORNE would vote for the motion. LORD J. RUSSELL did not consider that the propositions of Mr. Hume's motion would conduce to the good government of the country. Adverting to these propositions in detail, he spoke strongly against the ballot, as applicable only to a very wide extension of the suffrage, and gave it as his opinion that with universal suffrage and vote by ballot the monarchical principle and the hereditary aristocracy could not long continue as parts of our constitution; and as to triennial parliaments, he reminded its advocates that the Triennial Act had been repealed because of the inconvenience, expense, and heat which it occasioned. He believed at present the franchise was too exclusively confined to the middle classes, and that it should be extended to those members of the educated work-ing classes who were in every way fitted to exercise it. He also considered it important that the constituencies of the smaller baroughs should be enlarged. He could not admit the policy of the boroughs should be entriged. The control not admitt the policy of the present government, not to make ony ohange in the Act of 1832 without a clear necessity, which meant that degree of discontent and disaffection which convined government that they would not be safe without a change. Lord J. Russell concluded by saying— I, for the reasons I have stated, I must vote against the proposition contained in the present motion; but I do trust that her Ma-jesty's government will renounce the course they have indicated to-night, and will consider well the step they take. I trust they will not wait till a necessity arises, but that they will take an early op-portunity of maturely considering the present state of the represen-tation with a view to an extension of the franchise; and that, above all, they will deem it incumbent on them to extend that franchise to a greater number of the working classes than are now in the enjoyment of it, so that by timely reforms they may make those institutions of the country permanent to which I believe the people arcat present steadily and firmly attached. (Cheers.)

Commons. He warned the farmers not to put too much trust in Lord Derby, they remembered the conduct of his ancestor in 1845 at Bosworth. The taint was in the blood and might show itself. If Lord Derby wished to avoid his goverument being hereafter known as the thimble-rig government, he would declare what he really intended to do, and not wait to see which side was the strongest and then declare for that, Having in the course of his remarks strongly criticised some Irish appointments, he called up Mr Whiteside in defence, who in turn excited Mr. Hatchell to defend the Irish officers of the late ministry.

In the subsequent debate Mr. Booker, Lord March, Mr. W. Miles, Mr. Cayley, Mr. Disraeli, the Marquis of Granby, and the Attorney-General, defended the course of the government. Its opponents Mr. Cobden, Mr. Cardwell, Lord J Russell, Mr. Bright, and Colonel Thompson. Mr. Cobden attacked the landlords, and an altercation took place between him and Lord March, as to the rents on the Richmond estates, in which some point-blank contradictions were exchanged. The member for the West Riding said : He did not call upon the ministers to declare what course they meant to take; this was for the majority of the house to decide. He appealed to that majority. If the house allowed a minority to govern it, upon the same principle it might allow a dictator to govern it. Let the men be voted, but he hoped the house would have the firmness to take into its own hands the control of the public money. Upon every ground, the house was bound to bring the present Parliament to a close by constitutional means, in order that the question of Free Trade or Protection might be brought to a conclusion, which was due, not only to all classes in this country, but to the whole civilised world.

Mr. MILES stigmatised the conduct of the Opposition as factious and ungentlemanly.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he was right in naming the Earl of Derby to her Majesty, inasmuch as he was the leader of the largest party in the House of Commons. That government, however, had taken a course which could find no precedent in the history of this country since it became possessed of a representative constitution. The government proposed to go on in a minority without proposing any of its own measures, and without appealing to the country-a course which, he contended, was perfectly unconstitutional. He referred to the remarks which had been made by Lord Derby on his having invited his parliamentary friends to his house for the purpose of consulting them on the posture of public affairs, and said that the noble earl had repeatedly done the same thing, and he-a peerhad even directed his friends as to the course they should pursue as regarded the representation of the people in the House of Commons. He had only asked one individual to these meetings who had not been in the habit of attending his invitations to consultations in Downing-street during the last five years, and that one was his right hon. friend Sir J. Graham, whom he had previously more than once invited to join his government. He was, after all, the inhabitant of a free country, and surely had as good a right to consult and invite his political friends as Lord Derby. The fact was, that having taken an extraordinary course they sought for every pretence to justify it. Mi. nisters called for forbearance, but those whom they asked to forbear did not expect to be treated with contumely and that all explanation would be refused them. Lord Derby had tried to raise a new issue, that he was minister in order to resist the encroachments of democracy. But he (Lord John) was not aware that democracy had made such dangerous advances in this country of late years. There had been attempts to stem democracy in past times, as the "Six Acts," and they had failed, while the milder policy of Mr. Canning and Sir. R. Peel, which followed, had been successful. The change introduced by those statesmen had not been for the benefit of democracy, but for the security of the monarchy and the authorities constituted by law. If Lord Derby contemplated laws opposed to the sentiments of the country, and attempted to enforce them by means of an extraordi nary nature, he would not discourage but favour democracy,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER congratulated the newly constituted opposition on their first motion, being one to stop the supplies. The government would meet them and divide with them on that issue. He justified the delay in dissolving parliament by Lord John's own statement on resigning, that it would not be wise to dissolve at the present time, and charged the noble lord with having repeatedly thrown up office, and combined with those who had opposed his government to regain power. The issue which would go to the country was whether the country had confidence in the present ministry or not-whether the agricultural interest believed that that ministry would do their utmost to redress the grievances of which they complained. If Lord Derby had a majority, he would not bring forward his measures for doing justice to agriculture at the end of the present parliament, seeing that there was a distinct pledge that the sense of the country would be taken on the subject. Mr. BRIGHT reminded those who now complained of a factious opposition, of their own conduct when opposing the introduction of Free Trade, and of their professions against that policy, as justifying the opinion that their intention was to endeavour to reverse it. If that was not their intention, let them recant or go at once to the country.

ADDRESS TO THE TRADES BY THE METROPOLI-TAN TRADES CONFERENCE.

On the 18th inst. a Conference of the various trades associations of the metropolis was held at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, to take into consideration the best means of rendering efficient support to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, in the dispute between that body and their employers, and the propriety of forming a National Confederation of the Trades. An address to the trades emanating from this Conference has been issued, which states the delegates (seventy in number) have arrived at the conviction that the working engineers both need help, and deserve it. After stating the causes which led to the strike, and other incidents connected with it, the address proceeds as follows :-- What we would recommend-earnestly entreat-our fellow working men to do is to vote such a sum from the accumulated funds of their societies. as will assure success to the Amalgamated Society, the money not to be granted as a gift but advanced as a loan. its re-payment being guaranteed by the Executive. The resources of the Trades' Societies of this country amount to a half a million of money, out of that £10,000 is but a trifie, and even if it were given would in such a cause be well spent. That sum would determine the contest probably without the necessity for its being expended. The moral example would have an immense effect, and thus backed by the power and the will to do it, would be irresistible.

With regard to the more general objects which we have been called upon to consider, we think that now, when all combination is threatened, and when the workers are thoroughly alive to its benefits, is the time for attempting to consolidate and secure it, by placing it upon a wider basis. Union gives strength, whether among employers or employed, but of the two the labourers gain more strength by combination. One employer can easily coerce one man, or drive him to idleness and destitution. The employers of one trade can sometimes tyrannize over all its members, but that is more costly, difficult, and dangerous than individual oppression. But the employers of all labour cannot succeed against a union of all labour. One trade can be stopped for a time. One department of production may be temporarily suspended, but who would dare to bid all the work of the country to cease ?- None but madmen-one day, one single twenty-four hours, during which mill and factory should be still, the steam engine motionless, the loom unemployed, the forge cold, the mine deserted, the workshop untenanted throughout broad England, would go far to change the face of society. It would not be attempted. Our safety then lies in union, wider spread and more closely knitted-union which shall apply, not to one trade only, but to all tradesunion which shall take in all existing organised societies. With such union strikes would cease with the necessity for them, and fairness would be secured by the power to assert that as a right which we are now too often compelled to sue for as a boon. For the accomplishment of this, our ideas point to a legal combination of all trade societies in a great federative union, which, while leaving the organisation of each intact, shall band together the strength of all for mutual support, and the advancement of common interests. We think also that the time has arrived when the working

classes should consider the possibility of labouring for themselves, and enjoying the fruits of their own toil. Whenever practicable, it is essential to start co-operative factories and workshops, where shall commence the accumulation of property for the worker, and in which he may secure self-employment. This subject, however, like that of a general federation, embraces principles of vast magnitude, and details of the greatest importance. They demand the thought and action, not only of the metropolitan trades, but of those of the whole country, and we therefore recommend that a general conference of labour, a true people's parliament for the whole kingdom, be assembled in London as soon as possible.

We call, then, upon our fellow workers to meet in their council rooms throughout the provinces, to consider this address, and the report of the meeting and resolutions of the conference which is enclosed. To address themselves to the matter like men worthy to be free. To form a judgment, and to let us know the result. We hope that result will be the appointment in every locality of a delegate or an imperial conference, to be held in London; to consider the general questions we have indicated, and the vote of the. utmost that can be spared from the society's funds, for the assistance of the Amalgamated Society. Remember, workmen of England, that that society is not only fighting its own battle, but yours also. That it stands in the gap to protest, both by word and deed, against social tyranny and industrial serfdom. That it is defending for all the great right to combine. That it is warding off a blow aimed, not only at itself; but at every union of workers throughout the kingdom. That it is holding out against the deprivation of every right of the labourer. That it is refusing a Declaration which would sign away the liberty of the toiler, and leave him a being without rights, though capable of suffering wrongs. In the success of the Amalgamated Society, your own independence is bound up. Let that be put down, crushed, annihilated by a combination of employers, and your own turn is sure to come. Their defeat will be the signal for an onslaught, not only against combinations as they are, but the principle of combination itself. If then, you be indeed men, worthy of freedom-if you would not become as much the serfs of commerce as your forefathers were of feudalism-if you desire the elevation of labour and assert its dignity-if you long for social elevation-if you desire to live and die free, and to leave freedom to your children-come forward nobly, generously, wisely, in support of that Society, which, suffering for the defence of its own rights, is standing between you and oppression, shielding you from degradation and forwarding the progress of labour. On behalf of the Conference. G. W. PRIDEAUX, Chairman, JOHN PETTIE, Secretary.

Police.

MANSION HOUSE. -- UTTERING A FORGED ACCOUNT R. MANSION HOUSE. -- UTTERING A FORGED ACCOUNT R. OEIFT. -- Charles Clifford was brought before the Lord Major in the custody of Funnell, of the Detective City Police, and a communication upon the charge of having, under in the custody of Funnell, of the Detective City Police, for final examination upon the charge of having, Under te markable circumstances, uttered a forged accountable re-ceipt for the payment of £60, with intent to defraud the rendem Joint Stock Bank.—The prisoner was committed

London Joint Stock Bank. — Inc prisoner was committed. GUILDHALL. — SINGULAR CASE. — The stewards of the Grand Hope Benefit Society, held at the Bell Tavern Old Bailey, were summoned for refusing to pay Susan Jack So Harden State and St Bailey, were summoned for returning to pay Susan Jackson the balance of £4, to which she was entitled by the death of her husband, who was a free member. The defendant that they had. by the rules of the society. human of her husband, who was a recementer in defendants stated that they had, by the rules of the society, buried the expenses of which amounted to £6, heart the stated that they had, by the rules of the society, buried the deceased, the expenses of which amounted to $\pounds G$, leaving a balance of $\pounds 4$ due to the next of kin, or to whomsever the balance bave appointed to receive it. In this balance of £4 due to the near of and the inclusion of the insurance of the deceased may have appointed to receive it. In this is deceased may have appointed to receive it. In this is deceased may have appointed to receive it. In this is stance the member (complaint's husband) had separated from his wife, who, in his absence, called at his lodging and carried away everything that was moveable in the When the husband returned home and de and carried away everything the interview in the apartments. When the husband returned home and the apartments, he became very day, dis apartments. When the income to became very depressed covered what had taken place, he became very depressed shortly after his eldest child ran dister covered what had taken place, no became very uppressed in spirits; and shortly after his eldest child ran down stairs and gave the alarm, when the deceased was found the near the solution of the near the solution of the so stairs and gave the alarm, which the inquest the found hanging by the neck from a nail. At the inquest the color hanging by the neck from a nail. At the inquest the color hanging by the neck from a nail. hanging by the neck from a name. At the inquest the core ner refused to allow the body of deceased to be given up to the complainant, and they (defendants), after paying the complainant, and they (defendants), after paying the burial expenses, considered she was not a proper person to burial expenses, considered sub was not a proper person to receive the money, and reserved it for the benefit of the three children.—Alderman Challis said under these circle three children.—Alderman Onamis said under these circum stances he would dismiss the summons.—Complainant asked if she was to have the money ?—Alderman Challis She was a very had Challis asked II she was to have the money - Alternan Challis said, not a single farthing. She was a very bad woman and, not content with causing the death of her husban she now wished to rob her children. A worse case bar she now wished to rot the her however, thought the society had not exercised a wise discretion in having such

GUILDHALL,-" A NICE LOT."-Michael Crawley GUILDHALL .- A true in consequence of the date (nicknamed "Jack Sneppard, in consequence of the dar, ing character of his predatory exploits,) and Matthew Hurley (known as "Single Ugly," to distinguish him from a companion, called "Double Ugly,") were charged before Alderman Challis with stealing a donkey and cart from Alderman Onaris with south south and they did not mean Farringdon-market.—The prisoners said they did not mean to steal the donkey, they only took it out of a lark, -Both of them having been previously convicted, they were committed to Newgate for trial. MARYLEBONE.—THE LATE MURDER IN MARYLEBONE

-William Styles, the stableman, who has, upon several occasions, been placed at the bar before Mr. Broughtea on occasions, been placed as the Emma Styles, his wife was again brought up from the House of Detention, Clerken. well, in the government van. After a few observations Mr. Broughton, addressing the prisoner, gave him to un derstand that, although there was strong presumption his guilt, he should not now send him before a jury; at without making any further remarks, he should for present be discharged. The inspector was directed to keep the clothes from which blood marks had been cut out and he was also told to request Dr. Hassell to keep by ha the pieces which he has in his possession. Upon the ap plication of Mr. Wilding, orders were given by Broughton that the prisoner should be properly protest by the police from any violence while making his energy from the court.

THAMES .- THE RIOTS BY THE RIVER .- Simon Kuffe, registered coalwhipper, was charged with assaulting Maurice Riley, a non-registered man, whilst discharging collier lying at Church Hole .- It appeared that the prise and the prosecutor were employed in contiguous, though not adjoining, vessels, in the discharge of coals, when former threw a lump of the mineral, weighing upward of a pound, into the vessel where the prosecutor was the ployed, and passing the head of another man struck cor. plainant on the hand, which was seriously hurt.-Ita Prisoner denied having committed the offence; but a with ness, named Sullivan, corroborated the complainant's statement .- The prisoner was fined 40s., or twenty-ore days, being four times the amount of the previous pe nalties.

HEAVY FINE UNDER THE COALWHIPPER'S ACT .- Capitain Browne, master of the Ark, collier, appeared to as charging him with having employed unregistered men in the discharge of his cargo, contrary to the provisions of its Coalwhipper's Act. The real defendant in the case was Mr. Barker, of North Shields .- Mr. Yardley imposed a penalty of £5 and costs.

sted that the application made by a bill.

After some conversation the O'GORMAN MAHON stated that he would bring in a bill on the subject, and withdrew his motion.

Mr. HENLEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to arrange with foreign powers for the apprehension of deserters from ships.

Mr. FREWEN obtained similar leave for a bill to promote the building of churches in benefices now without them, and to prevent the union of benefices beyond a certain value.

The remaining business being disposed of, the house adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .-- PROTECTION FROM DANGEROUS ANIMALS .- Mr. FREWIN, in moving the second reading of this bill, adverted to the public evils, and even injuries, arising from the absence of sufficient legal control over furious dogs and savage bulls, and from the enactment against draught dogs not being extended to the 'rural districts. The object of the bill was to remedy these defects in the law.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL doubted whether the arrangements made in the bill to attain the object of his hon. friend were satisfactory. It was not until the anumal appeared in public-(a laugh)-that the bill would come into operation. and then there must be two credible witnesses, who were to make eath before a justice. On this the magistrate was to issue a written order to the parish constable, who was to go in pursuit of the animal to destroy him, and was to be entitled to half-a-crown. (A laugh.) But the portion of the bill to which he principally objected was, that when a mad dog appeared abroad the district was to be proclaimed -(a laugh)-and all owners of dogs were to put them ;in muzzles. (Laughter.) So that if one mad dog appeared in a neighboarhood, all other innocent dogs-(laughter)by being tied up in muzzles, were to be deprived of the protection which nature gave them to defend themselves. (Laughter.) He (the Attorney-General) would recommend the course to be adopted which was taken by the Quaker, when he gave a dog a bad name and got him destroyed. He, also, objected to that portion of it relating to bulls-(laughter)-for it appeared to him that it would have the effect of producing the very evil he intended to remedy. In conclusion, he should move that it be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. SPOONER defended the bill, and

Mr. EWART suggested that that part of the bill should be alone retained which referred to draught dogs, and that it should be referred to a select committee.

After a short discussion the bill was withdrawn.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS .- Mr. V. SMITH (in the absence of Lord J. Russell) moved the second reading of this bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported what had been said by Mr. Walpole, that the government did not object to the bill, reserving to themselves the liberty of proposing amendments in the committee.

Colonel SIBTHORP said he could not allow the bill to he read a second time without expressing his objection to it. It was, in his opinion, a mean and dastardly piece of legislation, and only meant as a claptrap on the part of the late government, to make people believe that they were opposed to bribery and corruption. If by this measure they thought to do away with the exercise of those acts of charity which some gentlemen practised in the boroughs they represented so far as he was concerned they should not succeed, for he should continue to exercise these, as he had hitherto done, notwithstanding that he might be pulled up before a committee of that house,

The Common Law Fces Regulation Bill went through committee ; and, the other business on the paper having been gone through, the House adjourned before two o'olock.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- The Law of Wills Amendment Bill went through committee.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH having given notice of a question on the hostilities which have recently taken place at Ava, the Earl of Derby stated that though a collision had taken place between the East India Company's forces and those of the Sovereign of Ava, no war had yet been declared. He was not in a position to give any detailed information until the arrival of the next mail.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved for a Select Committee on the Irish Consolidated Annuities Act, and instanced numerous cases of hardship resulting from the enforcement of the repayment of the advances.

The motion was agreed to, and their lordships soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- To a question put by Mr. Keogh,

The CHANCELLOR of the Excheques said it was not the intention of ministers in the present parliament to propose any bill for the repeal of the act co

After some remarks by Mr. Secretary Walpele, Mr. Hume replied, when a division was taken, the result being 89 for and 244 against the motion.

The house shortly afterwards adjourned. (From our Second Edition of last week.) FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- The system of "worritting" the government into a dissolution was continued last night by the opposition in both houses, In the Lords the attack was led by

was led by The Duke of NEWCASTLE who, in presenting a petition from the Manchester Commercial Association, deprecating the reversal of our present Free Trade policy, and praying that the country might be relieved from the state of anxiety prevailing as to the intentions of the government, disclaimed all wish to offer anything like a factious opposition to the present government; but nevertheless, until he should have a declaration from the First Minister of the Crown that he would not attempt to restore the Corn Laws, he must withhold from the noble earl his confidence and support. He wished to ask the noble earl if he intended to advise the dissolution of parliament with the least possible delay ?

The Earl of DERBY declared his inability to discover any symptom of that anxiety and alarm which was said to agitate the public mind in consequence of the accession of the present government to power. He admitted, however, that an early settlement of the commercial policy of the country, and of the still wider questions-Who was the man and what the principles by whom and on which the government of the country was to be hereafter conducted, -was extremely desirable, and he was therefore prepared to advise her Majesty to dissolve the present parliament as soon as the defence of the country was provided for, and the necessary business disposed of, in order that the future course of policy might be definitely settled in the course of the autumn.

In the debate which followed no new point of importance was elicited, if we except the fact that Earl Grey and the Earl of Aberdeen expressed themselves satisfied with Lord Derby's answer, from which it may be inferred that these purely factious debates will not be resumed in that house.

The Patent Law Amendment Bill was then read a second time and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS -The debate of the evening was preceded by explanations on various matters. The Home Secretary, in order to allay anxiety on the subject excited by Lord Derby's speech, announced that the government did not mean to propose a committee on the system of National Education in Ireland; they would, however. not oppose a motion for that purpose if it did not contemplate any essential alteration in the principle of united education,

Lord J. RUSSELL again asked if it was the intention of he government to advise her Majes ty to dissolve the preent parliament, as soon as regard to the service of her Majesty would permit, so that the important measures deferred by it might be submitted at the earliest possible period to the new parliament.

Mr. DISRAELI, after complaining that the question was unprecedented, said that it was the intention of the government to dissolve the present parliament as soon as the necessary measures had been passed for the service of her Majesty and the security and good government of the realm. The wish aud intention of the government was to meet the new parliament, so that its opinion on the question of confidence in the government and in its measures might be taken in the course of the present year.

Lord John returned to the assault by asking if Chancery Reform was included in these "necessary measures;" but Mr. Disraeli did not feel himself called upon to give any further explanation. With respect to the brutal outrage committeed by Austrian officers on Mr. Mather, Mr. DISNABLI said :- That from the evidence taken upon the inquiry at Florence, it appeared that Mr. Mather had been hardly treated. The inquiry had been fairly conducted, and in consequence of the conclusion come to a demand had been made on the Tuscan Government for reparation. The house then went into committee of supply, and Major BERESFORD moved the army estimates, which he stated were in all respects those which the late Government had prepared. The number of the land forces voted last year was 98,742; this year the number proposed was 101,937; the charge of course was increased in proportion. The total increase in the effective branch was £112,642; and in the non-effective, a decrease of £28,215. The gross amount voted for this branch of the service last year was £5,929,541, and the sum required for the service of the present year was £6,013.970, being an increase of £84,429, which wa mainly attributable to the Kaffir war. He concluded by moving the vote for the number of men.

The debate at length terminated without a division, and the vote for the number of men was agreed to, the money charge for the same, £3,602,067, being deferred to Monday, at the suggestion of Mr. HUME.

The Friendly Societies Bill was read a second time, and the other business having been disposed of, the house rose at a quarter past one o'clock.

THE BURMESE WAR.

The following intelligence is, it is stated, taken from an extra of the "Madras Athenæum, dated February 13, five a.m. :--

"RENEWED HOSTILITIES WITH THE BURMESE. - The steamer, which reached Madras at half-past' eight o'clock, last evening, fell in with the Fire Queen, off the Sand heads, on her way up to Calcutta. She brought intelligence of an action between her Majesty's ship Fox and the Burmese, in which the former had three men killed. with vast loss on the part of the enemy. The Burmese are growing more arrogant and menacing in their tone, and evidently court a war with the British. The King, as we learn from the 'Englishman' of the 7th inst., had mustered 20,000 troops in the neighbourhood of Kyook Phyoo, according to popular rumour, and there can be no doubt that whatever opinions may be entertained as to the origin of the war, we are now fairly committed to a struggle which must end in the absorption of the choicer portion of the Burmese territory."

THE REGISTERED COAL WHIPPERS .- Yesterday the magistrate of the Thames Police Court was engaged in redressing the grievances of complainants with black eyes and broken heads, who had been assaulted by the registered coal whippers. The complainants were labourers who unshipped coals at 7d. per ton. The magistrate inflicted fines in several cases, and stated his determination to use all the powers of the law to repress violence.

MALICIOUS INJURY .- Last evening some malicious person threw a stone through the plate-glass window of Messrs. Selim, Dean, and Co., silversmiths, of Coventry street. Haymarket, doing considerable injury to the valuable contents of the window. This is the third time that sucessful attempts have been made lately on the property of tradesmen is and near Regent-street.

EXTENSIVE FIRE .- Yesterday morning, a fire, attended with a destruction of some thousand pounds' worth of property, broke out in the premises of Messrs. Batger and Co., wholesale confectioners, 16, Bishopsgate street-without. Three upper floors were burned out, and the entire stock therein consumed. The premises were insured.

FATAL ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE BY A CONVICT.-A convict named Thomas Tomlinson was drowned on Thursday in the canal, in attempting to escape from the Royal Arsenal. Another convict effected his escape the same day, but was recaptured on Plumstead-common.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM .- A public meeting was called on Thursday evening at the Druids' Hall, Farringdonstreet, to review the policy of the late Conference of the Parliamentary Reform Association. The hall was well filled, and Ingram Lockhart, Esq., presided. Mr. J. Shaw, moved a resolution to the effect that the Charter was the only means which would really enfranchise the working classes. Mr. C. Murray seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Bronterre O'Brien, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Bezer. Mr. F. Nicholls moved, and Mr. Thornton Hunt seconded, an amendment urging the necessity of union among the Reformers, and that while keeping up the Chartist organisation, and taking every opportunity to explain the points of the Charter, they should aid them in extending the franchise, and defeating the common foe. The resolution was carried with only six dissentients.

Wet nursing, always surrounded with many dangers, and expen-sive withal, has been superaeded 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 dificious 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 were constantly out of order. Had we known 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. 2,704.-I consider you a blessing to society at large. My little boy cries for a saucer of your food every morning, -Walter Keating, 2, Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey,' 'Testi-monial, No. 4,876.—21, Queen's-terrace, Bayswater, London, 22nd November, 1849.—Mr Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and 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-street, Frome, Somersct, Duc. 16th, 1848. Sir,— 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 Messrs. Du Barry's invaluable food. as also that of the firm, have hear so closely dvc.—H. Ciark.' — Caution.—The name of messrs. Du harry'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, of both, and also Messrs. Pu Barry's address, 127, New Bond-street, Barly and Barry's address, 127, New Bond-street, Barly and Barry's address and barry barly and barry's barly and barry's barry's address and barry's barry's address and barry's barry's address and barry's barry's barry's barry's address and barry's bar 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 infant.-See Advertisement in our (to-day's) columns, FORT MONCKTON, GOSPORT .- A singular discovery was made a few days ago in digging for the clay to make the batteries now in process of erection near Portsmouth. The remains of a skeleton were found buried about two feet beneath the surface, consisting of the skull, thigh, and shin bones, and a few minor fragments. The bones are in a state of semi-decomposition, from the combined effects of age and damp. The skull is fractured behind, as if by a blow, and the remains of a gate-post found lying on the skeleton seems to show the instrument by which the interment, if not the murder of the unfortunate victim, had been effected. WB understand that a house in Ladbrooke square, Kensington, has been taken for Kossuth, whose family is expected to take possession on the 1st of May,-Sun.

CONFERENCE OF THE FRIENDS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

This body met, according to adjournment, on Wednesday evening at the Tailors' Association Rooms, Castle-street Oxford-street. Professor Maurice in the chair. Lord Goderich, Messrs. Ludlow, Hughes, Neale, Ellison, Cheva-lier, and other gentlemen, were present. The subject for discussion-What ought to be the relative positions of Capital and Labour-was opened by Mr. Jepson, who recom-mended the establishment of co-operative institutions, combining agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, after the manner of the Swiss, as being more calculated to produce beneficial results than the mode now adopted. Mr. Bezer advocated the obtainment of political power as the only upon their rights, and neglecting their responsibilities. The spirit of the day was to get money with an utter in-difference as to the manner in which it was procured, wages being the chief item ; in the cost of production they were pushed lower and lower, until the pawnbroker was become the people's banker, and the tally man their creditor. It was the desire of wealth and pre-eminence being so firmly rooted in the heart of the people more than the want of political power, which produced the lamented result. The speaker concluded by expressing an opinion that the remedy was to be found in making the workman a sharer in the profit obtained on his labour .- Mr. Walter Cooper contended that working men, by uniting their energies, might speedily elevate themselves and become their own employers .- Mr. T. M. Wheeler recommended the abolition of the laws of primogeniture, withdrawing the surplus labour from towns, the shortening the hours of labour, and the establishment of co-operative stores and manufactories, which would tend to equalise the condition of the capitalist and the labourer .-- Mr. O'Brien recommended those present to study the principles put forth by the National Reform League, in which provision was made to change the precent system without loss of property or injury to any individual. -Mr. Lloyd Jones said their object was, by the test of various experiments, so to familiarise society to their views that the change, by its gradual operation, would be almost unfelt and unseen. The operative would be silently becoming an employer and a capitalist, and the world would be fitting itself to its new circumstances ; and that, he believed, was the only way to avoid a revolution. The necessities of the worldwere teaching them as much as their sages. Its voice had only to be heard to ensure a beneficial change.-Mr. Jepson having replied, Professor Maurice summed up the views of each speaker, dwelling upon the salient points in their addresses. In reply to a remark of Mr. O'Brien, he said, that if, as a parson, he only existed by upholding the rights of property over the rights of humanity, the sooner the occupation of his class was gone the better. He believed that his mission was meant to produce contrary results, and he thanked God it was so.-On the motion of Mr. Hughes a petition to the House of Commons, in favour of Mr. Sianey's bill for the regulation of partnership, was agreed to, and signed by those present--A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the Conference adjourned until that day three weeks, IMPERIAL PRESENTS .- On Monday last Mr. R. A. Stephens, chief superintendent of police in Birmingham, and Mr. Minty, merchant, received letters from the Austrian Ambassador, in London, requesting their attendance at the Embassy; they accordingly waited upon his Excellency in the course of the week. The Ambassador, on the part of the Emperor of Austria, presented Mr. Stephens with a magnificent gold snuffbox, mounted with diamonds in fleur de lis, and a diamond at each corner of the lid, for his services in effecting the apprehension and conviction of Hill, the forger on the Bank of Vienus, who was convicted of the offence at the last Warwick assizes. His Excellency presented Mr. Minty with a splendid diamond ring for his services as interpreter. The box presented to Mr. Stephens is estimated at the value of £250. Mr. G. Leadbitter, late one of the principal officers at Bow-street Police-office, who was also instrumental in bringing Hill and another person, named Moltini, to justice for forgeries on the Austrian government, has been presented with a magnificent ring, an amethyst mounted with brilliants, by his Excellency the Ambassador, in acknowledgment of his very efficient services. A committee of noblemen and gentlemen is being formed, having for its object to test public opinion upon the question of retaining or removing the Crysta Palace.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, a certain cure for bad Brass, -Extract of a letter from Mr. F. Turner, grocer, of Penshur, dated Dec. 13th, 1850... 'To Professor Holloway,-Sir,-It is nit dated Dec. 15th, 1850..... To professor Holloway,....Sir,...it is nit pleasure that I acquaint you of the wonderful cure effected by its use of your invaluable Ointment and Pills. My wife suffered in more than six months from a dreadfully sore breast, and ship her medical attendant found impossible to heat. She then will your medicines, which, in little more than a month, have effect a perfect and redical sure to the setonichment of mark presents. a perfect and radical cure to the astonishment of many persons the saw in what an awfully bad state it had been. IMPORTANT FAMILY MEDICINE. -Frampton's Pill of Health that

IMPORTANT FAMILY MEDICINE. —Frampton's Fill of Health first tually relieves the stomach and bowels by gentle relaxation, with out griping or prostration of strength. They remove health sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c., are highly grateful the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve langue and depression of spirits; while to those of a full habit and first linears who are continuedly suffering from dware hearing livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, heating, and singing in the head and ears, they offer advantages that I not tail to be appreciated. Sold by all venders of medicines, fra 1s. 1id. per box. See the name of 'Thomas Prout, 222, Stra London,' on the government stamp. A RAILWAY AT THE CAPE.-A London firm of emineted

and wealth has undertaken to complete a railway to contest Cape Town with some of the most productive districts d the colony, furnishing locomotives, carriages, &c., for certain sum, in the short space of two years.

Markets, &c.

CORN.

MARK-LANE, Monday, March 22.—The supply of Wheat at off market this morning by land carriage samples was small, but by railway the arrivals were considerable, and last weeksprite, unless for the finest dry samples of White, were barely support. In Foreign there was likewise little business doing, though holder were not oisposed to accept any reduction. Flour heavy site Barley dull, unless very fine, though not cheaper. Beaus and Fell without alteration. The supply of Oats was short ; but there being some quantity left over from last week, the trade wasfar for lively-there was not, however, any change in price.

CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 22.—For the time of year, th supply of Beasts on offer in to-day's market, though sometri less than that exhibited on Monday last, was again extensive.th in fair average condition. Notwithstanding that the attendant both town and country buyers were good, the Beef trade main very inactive state and in the intermediate very inactive state, and in some instances the currencies downward tendency. The extreme value of the best sold we sa. 8d. per 8lbs. We were well supplied with all breeds of the the general quality of which was good. For this description the general quality of which was good. For this descripts a stock the demand ruled heavy. The few prime Downs are were mostly disposed of at barely late rates, whils the Leicesters, and half breds, were the turn in favour of bus Downs in the Wool sold at from 4s. to 4s. 4d.; out of the S. 6d. to barely 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. Lambs, the supply of which moderate, moved off slowly, but we have no actual defini-notice in prices, which ruled from 4s. 8d. to 5s. per 8lbs. Trade was very firm at extreme supply of the superscene supply of the supply of the supply of t trade was very firm at extreme quotations. In Pigs scatce business was transacted, at late figures.

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

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL, Monday, March 22. - These mand have been very extensively supplied with each kind of meater the past week. To-day the attendance of buyers was comparsmall, and the general demand ruled heavy, at barely static prices. A few baskets of beef have come to hand from Hamir

PROVISIONS.

LONDON, Monday.—There has been no improvement in the mand for Irish butter since our last, and the dealings in all have been of a retail character, at irregular prices. Frid steady at 96s to 98s per out. Bacco mat the human at 96s to 98s per out. steady at 96s to 98s per cwt. Bacon met free buyers at 4810 on board and landed, as in size and quality. Hams attain rather more attention at form for a fill quality. rather more attention, at from 50s to 50s per cwt. Lad hits bladdered 52s to 58s; kegs 48s to 52s per cwt. ENGLISH BUTTER, Monday, March 22.—Our trade is rery dul, for prices still present a downward tendency. Both cask sui are butter are 1d per 1b. Jower

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metrophility from 6jd, to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d, to 6d. per

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, March 23 .- The receipt of the Africa's news a depressing effect on our market. The sales reach 5,400 which include 350 Pernam and Maranham, 54 to 631 Gld; 100 Egyptian, 61d to 8d; 500 Surat, 31d to 31; Island, 31d to 17dd, The market closes more heavily. Egyptian are unchanged in price since Friday. American and under 1-16 in buyers' favour; above 51d it is scarce x² to day. to-day.

WOOL.

CITY, Monday .--- There has not been much doing, and priv tinue about the same. The imports of wool into London h were small, comprising 138 bales from Germany, 96 from the of Good Hope, and 137 from Peru. LIVEBROOL, March 20.-Scotch, -There is still no improvem the demand for Lid History and the still no improvement

the demand for Laid Highland Wool. The rate rake out in mediate wants. White is less inquired for. There is doing in both Crossed and Chevoits, at some reduction of rates.

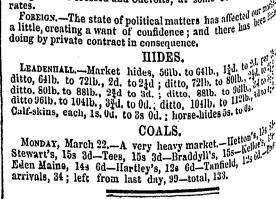
Maynooth.

MR. HUME'S ANNUAL MOTION .- Mr. HUME then moved for leave to bring in his measure to amend the representative system, by making the franchise depend on residence and rating only-to introduce voting by the ballot-to shorten the duration of parliament to three years-and to adjust the representation on the basis of population and property. He called on the house, as the best means of preserving the blessings of our constitution, to remove all grounds of discontent arising from the injustice and anomalies of the present system. The only way in which the country could bear that competition which must, ere long, come upon it, was by ensuring to the people equal rights, and convincing them that they had an interest in the maintenance of the institutions of the country. He commented upon the recent speech of Lord Derby, who, having seceded from the views he advocated nineteen years ago, denounced as demagogues those who remained stedfast to those opinions. The extension of the suffrage had not tended to encourage, but to check, the lawless march of democracy, and democracy was only dangerous when it be-came lawless. He considered that the franchise was the right of every free-born Englishman; but he drew the line safely. At present, one-fortieth of the adult male popula-tion could return the majority to make laws for the government of the entire country; that was not a state of popular representation that could be satisfactory to the people, or permanently secure content and tranquillity.

Sir Joshua Walmsley, who seconded the motion, characterised the Reform Act as one of the most aristocratical measures ever offered to the nation, the extension of the suffrage it gave to large towns being neutralised by the in-fluence given to small boroughs. The consequences of this

Mr. H. WILLIAMS said there was no necessity for such a number of men.

Mr. OSBORNE prefaced a motion that the vote be refused, by a bitter attack upon the government as a whole, while he paid a high compliment to Mr. Disraeli. He reioiced at his position, for he looked upon it as a tribute to the intellectual superiority of the age, that he was the leader of the aristocratic power in England ; and he well deserved his elevation at the hands of that party, for he it was who had infused new life into the dead body of protection. But this shuffling attempt at concealment was unworthy of him who, on a previous occasion, had declared that it was subversive of representative government system were a subserviency on the part of that House to | for a ministry to conceal their policy from the House of



rates.

The Gazette.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, March 23rd. BANKRUPTS. John Branch, High-street, Camberwell, corn dealer Stevens, High Holborn, upholsterer-John Wood, Putney, Str brewer-Charles Henry White, Southampton, dealer in the Richard Chamberlain, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, arapeter man, Derby, grocer-James Luxford, Market Rasen, Jack draper-R. Tomlinson Carlisle, Sheffield, Yorkshire, and Iris Derbyshire, builder-William Todd and James Todd Iris provision merchants-Anson Hardy, Liverpool, general for provision merchants-Anson Hardy, Liverpool, general al George Foster, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, builde

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION. Themas Julian Adams, Glasgow, pro essor of music.

Printed by WILLIAM GODFREY, at the irintu godic, " Windmill-street, Haymarker, in the City of Westminster, Proprietors, and published by the said WILLIAN GOODFelt, office in the same street and puish, - Saturday, Mari 1852, 1852.