GRAND SOIREE IN HONOUR OF THE "STAR OF FREEDOM."

A grand soirée, consisting of a tea-party and public meetis was held on Tuesday evening, June the 8th, at the literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Tottenhamnort-road. The primary object of the meeting was to raise fords for the benefit of the Democratic Refogees resident in England, and, from the number of friends to the great cause of Democracy present, the promoters of the design must congratulate themselves on a success highly gratifying.

The Great Hall of the Institution was decorated in a very nest and testeful manner with a variety of the choicest dowers and Democratic banners.

About 200 persons p riook of tea, many of whom were idies and Refugee patriots. After tea, there was a large addition to the audience; the gallery was crowded, and the body of the hall well filled.

Among the company present were Louis Blanc, Cabet, Nadaud, Colonel Stolzman, Colonel Oborski, and a large number of French, Polish, German, Hungarian, and Italian Republicans.

On the motion of Mr. Bezen, Robert Le Blond was called to the chair, and read several letters of applogy from absent friends. Among them was one from Ledru Rollin, in which he said he should have experienced great pleasure in atterding the soirée, but, unfortunately, the French Resugees had contoked a meeting at exactly the same hour, which he must stend. Another, from Joseph Mazzini, thanked the meeting for their kind invitation, but regretted he was unable to attend. He added, "I enclose £1, my small contribution, mards the Exiles' Fund, which the 'Star of Freedom' so nobly advocates. Your exertions, and those of all English friends to European freedom-for the proscribed representatires of that cause—will be remembered by us long after the word 'exile' will have been cancelled by our Republican laws; and that remembrance will promote English influence tmongst the rising nations, much more than all the protocols concocted in the darkuess of your Foreign Office with representatives of dying monarchies and aristocracies, are likely to do." Other letters of apology were read from the Citizens Darasz and Bratiano, from Messra. Coningham and Ludlow, the latter enclosing £1; and from Viscount Goderich with a contribution of £10 to the Exiles' Fund. These letters elicited great cheering. Verbal apologies were made in behalf of Mr. T. S.-Duncombe, prevented from attending by his parliamentary duties; G. J. Holyoake, and Samuel Kydd, unable to be present, being engaged on a lecturing tour in the country.

WALTER COOPER rose to speak to the sentiment :-"Success to the 'Star of Freedom,' and prosperity toall journals devoted to the advocacy of Truth and Justice. May they unite in one glorious combination to guide the People to the attainment of their political and social

rights."
He need scarcely say how dearly he loved the principle which had brought them together. With all his heart he said-Success to the "Star of Freedom," because he believed glorious principles had been advocated in it; and because its editor had been always ready to hold out his hand to the suffering Refugees of every country. (Cheers.) And prosperity to all journals devoted to the same noble causebecause he thought that they all assisted in teaching the people their rights, and because he thought that when the people understood those rights, they would be able to gain them. (Hear, hear.) It was the people alone who would ever gain the people's cause. He was sick and tired of looking to the Aristocracy. If the people would do their own work, all they had wished for, and had wished for so long, would be effected. (Cheers.) But how was it to be accomplished? By meetings amongst themselves, and by supporting their own Press. They had not done this before -they had never supported their own Press as they should have done. There were those present who had done so, but 25 a body the people had not upheld a Press which would have upheld them. As long as they read murders, suicides, crim. cons., and other unmentionable ordinary newspaper subjects, they were not fit to be regarded as worthy of possessing their own liberty. (Hear, hear.) There must be meetings, and harmonious meetings, for the people could never adnance to their rights without unity. There were those who exclaimed there were things in the "Star of Freedom" which they did not like-there were things in every paper which could not give general satisfaction, and the people grand and glorious truths—(Cheers)—the truths of Julian Harney. (Loud Chaers.) They might be roughly expressed, but he honoured the man for his honesty-(Cheers)-and because he not only advocated the political and social rights of the people, but because he was ever ready-and he could not repeat this too often-to hold out his hand to the suf fering refugees of all oppressed nations. (Cheers.) He too (Mr. Cooper) welcomed the exile, and held out a brother's hand to them. It mattered not to him if they were Prench, driven from their country by the bastard Napoleon-it mattered not to him if they were oppressed Germans, crushed by their native tyrants—itmattered not if they were Polish, Italian, German, or Hungarian,—he welcomed them all;

"Be they Mussulman, Christian, or Jew-To us it's all one if they're honest and true."

(Great Cheering.) John Bezen briefly responded to the sentiment, and in the course of his address, bespoke the support of the British Democracy for a journal about to be started by the Refugees, to be entitled "Free Europe." (Applause.) JULIAN HARNEY, who on coming forward was warmly

upplauded, introduced the following sentiment: The Democratic Exiles—we welcome them as brothers. and representatives of the nations enclaved. We proffer to them our heartfelt sympathy, and unite in their aspirations for the political and social emancipation of mankind." He felt quite sure there was no one in the meeting who did not agree with him-with all on the platform-in recognising the foreign Refugees as men and brothers. But it was necessary to understand what that meeting meant by the terms men and brothers. They did not mean tyrants as men they were only to be regarded as descendants of Cain, and heirs to the first murderer's infamy. They were monsters, and were excluded from the circle of their brotherhood. (Cheers.) They regarded as men, and regarded & brothers, all those patriots and friends of the people assembled on the platform- (Hear, hear.) But they did not regard all refugees and exiles as fellow-men and brethren. For instance, they did not regard the bastard Bonaparte as a brother, when he was an exile in this country. (Cheers.) Because it was easy to see that the debauchee, the gambler, the companion of the blackguard section of the British aristocracy, the brigand adventurer of Strasbourg and Boulogne, the base counterfeit and miserable plagiarist of that traitor to Freedom and scourge of Europe, his uncle, could have nothing in common with them, and his absequent conduct had justified that opinion. (Hear, hear.) They did not think such men as Guizot brethren. They enertained no feeling of brotherhood with that hoary lump of biquity Metternich; and not to run over the long list of den who would exclude the people from their stolen rights, be would say, they had no sympathy with such exiles as Rosas—(cheers)—because he had been driven from his Suntry, not for his virtues but for his crimes—not for his Miriotism, but for his tyranny—not for his love for humahity, but for his tiger-like ferocity—his cruel and remorse es oppression of his fellow-creatures. They had nothing common with such a tyrant, and he would say to him (Rosas) "Take yourself to Paris, where you will find a meet comrogue in the hero of the December massacres." (Ap-Plane.) Their brothers, the Democratic exiles, they reequised as the true representatives of the nation. It was bit the recognised ambassadors of France, or Austria, and Other countries who were the people's representatives, for they represented only tyranny, usurpation, brigandage, and time. They were thorough impostors : and he added to them the American Minister—(hear, hear)—who, a few days at the feed in Fishmongers Hall, congratulated that hoble body-(laughter)-that they had had amongst their redecessors the man who slew Wat Tyler—the brotheltetping assassin, Walworth. The Yankee eulogist of that traisin might represent the New York usurers of Wallthreet, the "upper ten thousand," the almighty dollar, but he was no true representative of Republican America. (Cheers.) If they would find the representatives of the nations, they must look for them, not at city feeds—not in the drawing-room at St. James's, not in the gorgeous Cansions at the West End, but in the lonely chamber, the bare garret, the poverty-stricken home of the poor exile. Great cheering.) To these patriots they proffered their imparty, but it must not be mere lip-sympathy. They and care for the lives of their brothers. (Cheers.) It was the when the patriot leaped on our shores he was safe from the tyrani's sword, but he was liable to death from bunger. British hospitality savoured much of a sham—a whited sepulchre, fair without, within nought but death and despair. It was disgraceful to the government, parliament, and country, that no provision was made for the Refugees. This work of humanity consequently devolved upon the people. They must aid the Committee to obtain work and afford... They must aid the Committee to obtain work and thord aid to the exiles. They must do more, they must keen and to the exiles. keep an evenes. They must be been an even the machinations of tyrants, and must be bolic the watch-tower of freedom to guard against the des-Polic tendencies of the Tory government. They must do lible, even as at present situated, they must give all pos-

the moral and material aid to the nations struggling for

if and liberty. They must do more, they must labour for

themse res, labour to establish the universality of the

indicage in all its integrity, so that the people may exercise

VOL. 1. No. 6.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1852.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

or Five Shillings per Quarter, BELGIUM.

PRICE FOURPENCE-HALFPENNY.

La Nation acquitted, Bonaparte defeated-Noble Letter

Colonel Charras-The General Election.

(From our own Correspondent.)

You will be pleased to learn the acquittal of your

talented and truth-telling contemporary, the Belgian "Nation." The trial took place before the court of assize

of Brabant, on Monday last, when all the exertions of the

toadying ministry failed in obtaining a verdict in favour of

tue bastard Bonaparte. The incriminated articles were

two, the one entitled "The Constitution of M. L. N.

Bonaparte and the political oath;" the other, "The regime of December 2nd cannot last;" and were published in the

numbers of "La Nation" for 19th and 25th of January

respectively. The editor and manager having refused to

make known the author of the articles, they were read

to the jury, and the verdicts demanded for the plaintiff in

M. Funck for the defence, was about to discuss this law,

which has been left in oblivion for twenty-two years, and

the last traces of which had been effaced by the revolution,

when he was stopped by the President, and desired to confine himself to the question as to whether the articles in question were or not insulting towards the President of the

"We have been accused of having exaggerated the acts

ascribed to M. Bonaparte, and in support of that assertion

they cite the opinion of Lord Palmerston. Truly, a badly

chosen argument; for you have forgotten that for having

expressed a favourable opinion on the coup d'etat of De

cember 2nd, Lord Palmerston was turned out of power.

If, then, you have Lord Palmerston on your side, we have

At three o'clock the jury retired, and returned to the

"On my honour, and on my conscience, before God,

and before men, the reply of the jury is, on the first ques-

tion, no; on the second, no; on the third, no; on the

The verdict was greeted with murmurs of approbation,

which were instantly suppressed by the gendarmes. The President then pronounced the acquittal of M.M. Ch.

Potvin and Louis Lubarre, who left the court amid the

Colonel Charras has scornfully refused to take the oath

to the tyrant. The following is an abstract of his letter to

the prefect of the Puy-de Dôme:
The fugitive to whom the Republic has given a country

and who has destroyed the republic; the President who

swore fidelity to the Constitution issuing from the free and

universal suffrage of France, and who has lied to his oath;

the conspirator who has usurped absolute power by fraud,

corruption, and violence; the despot who has ruined, banished, imprisoned, deported, and massacred millions

of French citizens to make a constitution and to impose it

After denouncing that monster forgery—the sham elec-

"The man of December 2nd, he who has given the most

cynical example of the violation of sworn faith, exacts

oaths! Truly, such a trait was wanting to the annals of

the brigands of the Elysee, he adds :--

"Brussels, May 28th, 1852.

of the opposition.

tante." [Bosh 1]

Recounting the indignities he had received at the ha ds of

"The love of country and of liberty, the sentiment of

national honour alone speaks to my heart and dictates my

response. To a government without name, without faith,

without honour, without probity, true men owe only con-

tempt and hatred. I refuse the oath. For the Republicans

there is but one course to take, and that I have already

taken; it is to hasten with all their efforts the moment

when France shall burst the fetters which have been im-

posed upon her, in a day of surprise and of weakness, by a handful of bandits, who pillage the public treasury and

The elections are hitherto in favour of the Liberals,

thirty-two of whom have been elected against twenty-two

GERMANY.

The districts of Mulhausen and Herligenstadt have been visited by a great calamity. The bursting of a waterspout caused such a sudden visited by a great calamity.

caused such a sudden rise in the waters of the Unstrut

and other streams, that not only is the whole harvest of

the present year destroyed, but the fields are covered with

stones and sand to such an extent that it will be impossible

to bring them into cultivation for years to come. In a

quirter of an hour the Unstrut rose eighteen feet above its

usual level. The loss of life is not yet known; but it is

feared it is considerable. In Dingelstedt eleven bodies have

been found, and nineteen persons are missing. In the dis-

triot of Mulhausen above twenty persons are reported as

having been drowned, and between twenty and thirty more

are suspected to have shared the same fate. The roads are

everywhere destroyed, whole herds of cattle and sheep have

been lost, and buildings have been so completely swept

Yesterday, at 3 a.m., the emperor left for the Hungarian

capital. The official telegraphic despatch informs us that "His Imperial Rsyal Apostolic Majesty's solemn reception at Buda took place amidst the loud cheers of the inhabi

ITALY.

Terrorism in Venice.

The 'Venice Gazette' publishes the following sentences,

pronounced by the Military Court-Martial sitting at

"Claire Marchetti, the wife of Moretti, condemned to

four months' imprisonment and one day's fasting per week,

for high treason in the second degree; Julian Pezzetta,

clergyman, to one year's imprisonment in a fortress, for

having had prohibited works in his possession; and John Baptist del Menego, a clergyman, to the same penalty, for

having preached a revolutionary sermon."

"The aristocracy of birth and mind is still absent from

Venice," says a letter from that city, "and it is well that all malcontents should avoid the ancient territory of St.

TURKEY.

Serajewo, the capital of Bosnia, has been the scene of a terrible conflagration. While the fire was raging the Nixams

committed most frightful atrooities. Women were violated

WEST INDIES.

By the arrival of Royal West Indian Mail steamer Ornico, we learn that the small-pox is still decimating in Jamacia. At Demerara the yellow fever was declining. All the West India islands are suffiring from drought.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE KAFFIR WAR.—CONTINUANCE OF HOSTILITIES.

The General Screw Steam Shipping Company's vessel, Hellespont, Captain Watts, arrived at Plymouth on Sun-

The Kaffirs had rallied throughout the Amatolas, and had

gone back to the Waterkloof, where Macomo is in com-mand, and has been joined by a large number of Hottentots.

The Hellespont brings fifteen days' later intelligence:

Mark, as it teems with spies and informers.

and houses broken into and pillaged,

day, from the Cape of Good Hope.

away, that scarcely a stone of them remains.
AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

" Lieutenant-Colonel CHARRAS,

"Representative of the People,"

dishonour the banner and the name of their fatherland.

fourth, no; on the fifth, no; on the sixth, no!"

court at a quarter to four, when the foremun, M. Max, re-

In the course of his address, M. Funck said :-

accordance with the law of 1816.

the whole of England on ours."

turned the following verdict:-

felicitations of a crowd of friends.

tion, he says :--

French Republic.

BRUSSELS, June 9, 1852.

their natural and rightful sovereignty. Then they would be in a position to give effective aid to the cause of European Democracy. England needed statesmen and leaders with the energy of Cromwell. ("Oh! oh!" noise and cheers.)
If those who interrupted would let him conclude the sentence he was giving utterance to, they would see they had unnecessarily wasted their breath. England, he said, had need of the energy of Cromwell, and the integrity of Hampden-energy devoted, not to self-aggrandisement, but to the public welfare—integrity, not in the cause of a class, but of an entire people, Yes, England's need was a new Commonwealth—(cheers)—for pelf-regeneration, and to take the lead in the holy war against Despotism, and in the

dress, which called forth the enthusiastic applause of the

holy work of promoting the political and social emancipa-tion of mankind. (Prolonged applause.)
Gerald Massey followed in a lengthy and eloquent ad-Louis Blanc (who, for some considerable time, was unable to address the meeting from the enthusiaem and excitement his presence occasioned,) said, I think it my duty to express to you in your own language, the feeling with which I attend this meeting, and the feeling with which it eresolution you have just adopted inspires me; but I speak English very badly indeed, and I therefore solicit your kindest indulgence. (Cheers.) I was told that one of the chicate of this meeting was to provide told that one of the objects of this meeting was to provide the means of lending aid and assistance to the Refugees of all nations, and consequently to my poor fellow-countrymen, so cruelly, so mercilessly, and so unjustly exiled. In that case I thank you from the very depth of my heart. You can scarcely conceive how violent, and hew agonising are the sufferings of the exiles in this country—sufferings which you are now called upon to alleviate. Torn from their families and friends, suddenly deprived of their profession, thrown among men whom they are unable to address in their own language, many of them are in such distress that, but for your sympathy, life would be nothing better than a slow death. (Hear, hear.) But what kind of assistance must a republican require or accept? My fellow-countrymen have intelligence and courage. They ask only that right to live by labour, which every human being ought to enjoy; and for the purpose of finding employment, they rely on the fraternal sympathies of all those who have suffered, because, wherever the oppressed are born they are the sons of the same father—they are all of the same country (Cheers.) The first French revolution laid down this great principle, and this alone should be enough to gain her France the everlasting thankfulness of member that in the month of December, 1791, a French Assembly decided that the flags of France, England, and America should hang side by side in its hall. (Cheers.) Remember that at the time when the great British statesman, Burke, was writing against the French revolution, and trying to excite the British people—that then France declared e ernal friendship to this country—that France, forgetting Cressy, Poictiers, and Agincourt, courted a friendly alliance with England, in the hope that it would be accepted and perpetuated. (Great applause.) Allow me to remind you of a very striking oircumstance. At the time of the revolution of February, 1848, when, in consequence of the false reports spread in every direction by the reactionary party—when manufactories were closed—when comin erce was stopped—when money was hoarded—it happened in some places that French workmen began in very small numbers, and, stirred up by starvation, to complain of the competition of foreign operatives. What was then the conduct of the delegates of the Luxembourg, who had been elected by all the corporations in Paris to represent the sacred cause of labour? They protested indignantly, and in the name of the people of France, against this impious compact, and it was with their unanimous support that the members of the Provisional Government—of which body he who is now speaking to you was one—that proclamation was issued, in which the question was put to the people, "Do you think that the foreign workmen are your brethren? Yes or no?" "Yes, yes!" was the immediate and moving answer of all the people of Paris, and an agitation, not in accordance with the genius of France, was immediately stifled. I know that there are many in these last days strongly disposed to believe that the soul of France was now changed, because they judged of her by the faculty with which she had become the victim of the grossest perfidy of modern times. (Loud cheers.) But when violence and fraud triumph, and justice is deposed, it seems to me that the criminal alone is accountable for

the success of the crime. Ought we to reproach France for sanctioning, by its vote, the usurpation of Louis Napoleon? I deny that such a vote was ever given. (Great applause.) The impudent returns were fabricated and forged. At the time these impudent returns were made, no one dared to deny them, even in a private letter, for the privacy of letters was destroyed, and a sword was suspended over every man's head. (Hear, hear.) It had been said in some quarters, that the usurpation of Louis Napoleon had been sanctioned by Universal Suffrage. It is not true that the usurpation of Louis Napoleon has been supported by Universal Suffrage. As regards Europe, it is an imposture. As regards France, it is a calumny. (Loud Cheers.) At all events, France, through Universal Suffrage, would never have desired to give herself a tyrant. For any man to believe that would be to suppose France a nation of madmen. No! France is to day what she was yesterday, the victim of violence and murder which shall not last (Tremendous Applause.) I believe my beloved country has not yet become unworthy of the friendship of a free people. Would you wish to unite nations by an indissoluble tie, do not hesitate to proclaim openly your sympathies for the exiles; for since the uscrpation of Louis Napoleon, France is not where he is-France is wherever they are found who have proved faithful to her genius and who have suffered in her cause. (Cheers.) Danton said, in his nervous style, that an exile could not carry away his country on the sole of

considerable length to state the circumstances connected with the present condition of France, and was warmly applanted.

sympathy for Poland, and showed that, if Poland, as a nation, did not rise in 1848, her sons took part in every battle for Freedom. (Cheers.)

named STARE, spoke briefly on the unhappy position of the Refugees, and the errors committed by the Revolutionists in '48. He expressed sanguine hopes of the future. (Ap-

may lead the way to the emancipation of Europe.' Mr. O'Brish was requested to speak to the sentiment, instead of doing so, he thought proper to throw the meeting into confusion, by giving expression to hostile insinuations against preceeding speakers. He repudiated the sentiment he had been asked to speak to, asserted that nothing could be done for the Refugees until the people of this country first obtained their social rights, and throughout a lengthy and altogether irrelevent discourse, indulged in language, which for his own sake and the sake of Democracy, we must decline to place on record in our columns. We are sorry to add that he was vehemently cheered by a small

Mr. Perrie briefly spoke to the sentiment. Mr. Bezer proposed, Mr. Leno seconded, and Mr. Shaw supported, a vote of thanks to the chairman.

It was nearly twelve o'clock when the proceedings terminated. With the exception of the scene just mentioned. the soirce was most successful; and but for that scene would be remembered with unalloyed delight, by all who were present.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES .- A most destructive fire broke out on Thurday afternoon, at the well-know printing establish. ment of Messrs Clowes, and Co., Duke-street, Lambeth. A considerable amount of property was destroyed. Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR .- On Thursday two medical gentlemen were appointed to visit Mr. O'Connor, and they reported to the house, that he is decidedly insane. A PARTY CRY.—Hearing your neighbour's child cry all night through the thinness of the party-wall .- Punch.

FRANCE.

The Tyrant and his tools at Loygerheads-Extension of the Spy-system-The Non-jurors-Audacious attempt to muzzle the English Press. Paris, Wednesday, June 9th.

Granier de Cassagnac's men aces against Belgium have produced an explosion, where one was least expected. On Saturday the 'Constitutionnel' contained a second article by Cassagnac, still more threatening and insulting to the Belgian people than the first. The writer affirmed that he penned his diatribes with the express sanction of Louis Napoleon. This created immense sensation in political circles, and on the Bourse. Next day appeared in the 'Moniteur,' a note communique from the government, disclaiming responsibility for Cassagnac's articles. This excited the ire of the renowned Dr. Veron, chief of the 'Constitutionnel,' who, in the number of that journal for Monday, professed his astonishment at the communicated disclaimer, and in spite thereof professed his belief that Cassagnac had really expressed the views of 'the head of the state.' In answer to this show of spirit on the part of the Doctor, the Minister of Police, on Tuesday, sent a first warning to the 'Constitutionnel' for having persisted, notwithstanding the .. communique' of the Moniteur,' in declaring, untruthfully, that Granier de Cassaguac was authorised by the President. Imagine the dismay, the indignation, of the worthy quack-'A warning, that is to say, a reprimand, public, and menacing to the existence of the Constitutionnel, in the name of the government of Louis Napoleon!' Having made this pathetic opening the Doctor declares, that when the first article on Belgium appeared in the 'Constitutionnel,' M. Mocquard, the chef du Cabinet of the President, sent for 100 copies of the paper containing that article, and M. Granier de Cassagnac demanded 400 copies of the same. He argues from this that he was justified in supposing that the second article on Belgium, which was intended to give more authority than the first, would not be contradicted or disavowed, accused

'Constitutionnel' in consequence of M. Veron's article of the 8th inst. The effect of this second warning is to give to the government the power of suspending, and even suppressing, the journal, in virtue of Article 32 of the Law on the Press, decreed on the 17th of February, 1852. M. de Maupas has just issued a circular to the prefects preparatory to extending 'the advantages of Police surveillance,' even to the remotest hamlet. There

of inacuracy or exaggeration, and become the motive

of a warning. The Moniteur of to-day publishes

a second warning which has been served upon the

be to 'know everything, to foresee everything, and to repress everything. P. J. Proudhor, the well known socialist writer, has been set at liberty, having completed the three years imprisonment to which he was condemned by the Court of Assizes of the Seine.

must be everywhere a commissary whose business will

M. Michelet has refused to take the oath to the constitution, and has resigned the appointment of chief of the historical section in the national archives, which he held since 1830.

The same course has been followed by a new host of members of the councils general and municipal, and other public officers. The chateau D'Eu was seized by the agents of

Bonaparte on the morning of the 5th, in spite of resistance offered by the steward and other servants of the 'Duke' de Nemours. An ex-gendarme, nearly 100 years of age, named

Heilmann, died a few days ago at Colmar. He formed part of the detachment which conducted Robespierre and Saint-Just to the scaffold. The strike of the carpenters of Nantes continues. Several arrests had taken place, but without having

the effect of bringing the strike to a termination. Intelligence from Algiers reports conflicts with the Arabs, accompanied by loss of life on both sides, the Arabs as usual being the principal sufferers.

Concerning the 'Union Socialiste,' the objects of which are fully elucidated in another column, the! correspondent of the 'Daily News' observes :--The Socialists here, doomed to mutism, are comforted at the improved prospects of their brethren across the Channel, who have just founded, under the auspices of Louis Blanc and his compeers, the 'Union Socialiste.' Mr. William Conyngham, whose name figures, together with that of Mr. Vansittart Neale, as a trustee of the new Socialist enterprise, is at present

Correspondents of the English Press threatened with Expulsion.

The correspondents of some of those English papers which have shown themselves least favourable to the government of Louis Napoleon received invitations to present themselves in the cabinet of M. Latour Dumoulin, director of the department of the press in the ministry of police. On Tuesday afternoon the correspondent of the 'Daily News,' waited on M. Latour Dumonlin. The tenor of his communication was that the French Government had observed attentively since the 2nd of December the attitude of the English press, and regretted to perceive that many of the London newspapers were not only hostile to the present government, but outrageous towards the head of the state. Now, the French government was determined not to allow the person of the head of the state to be treated with outrage and insult, and his name to be dragged through the mire (traine dans la boue). It was not only in the letters of the correspondents that this offensive manner of mentioning the person of the Prince Louis Napoleon was practised, but also in the leading articles. But in either case, for the future, the person of the correspondent would be held responsible, inasmuch as it was only fair to suppose that he furnished the false news on which the insulting appreciations contained in the leading articles were founded. The correspondent was then given to understand that if either the Paris letter of the 'Daily News,' or the leading articles of that paper, contained any expressions outraging the person of the Prince President, he would be considered as the responsible person, and be forthwith expelled from France. (The correspondent of the 'Morning Chronicle' and 'Advertiser,' whom the director also has seen, has received a similar warning.) The correspondent of the 'Daily News' protested against this principle. He stated that if the French government made the Paris correspondent of an English paper responsible for whatever appeared in that paper relative to France, it would act neither according to the principles of justice, law, nor international usage. It was known that the responsibility could only lie with the editor of the newspaper in England. M. Latour-Dumoulin answered that the French government could not accept the theory of the irresponsibility of correspondents. This menace has already been answered on this side of the channel in terms of defiance to the tyrant to do ali he dare.]

· SWITZERLAND.

The "Kreuz Zeitung" declares that whatever may have been asserted to the contrary, the London protocol on Switzerland contains an implicit recognition of the right of the King of Prussia to re-establish his right in Neuchatel, sword in hand.

The Grand Council of Tessin has resolved, by a majority of fifty-four against forty-seven votes, to secularise public instruction in the canton.

until the time promised had expired, after which he took horse and proceeded in an opposite direction, in which course he is said to have travelled as fast as his horse could carry him, for over one hundred miles, or to the point where his friends had another conveyance in waiting. After waiting transplants he is said to have been token waiting. After waiting 1 ernambuco, he is said to have been taken on board the brig Acorn, on the 22nd of April, and by her brought President Filmore has been nominated in several places

President Filmore has been nominated in several places for re-election.

M. Kossuth had reached Buffalo. The miscellaneous advices report an extensive conflagration at Savannah, which had destroyed a large amount of property. On the Mississippi two steamboats had been burnt, with cargoes valued at upwards of 150,000 dols.

REPORTED REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

By way of the West Indies, and through the medium of a telegraphic despatch, addressed to the British Vice Consulat Vera Crutz. On the 9th ult., we have a report that the

at Vera Crutz, on the 9th ult., we have a report that the city of Mexico was in a state of revolution. Details not

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS MAIN-TAINED—DEMOCRACY VINDICATED— IMPORTANT ADDRESS FROM HALIFAX.

A Committee has been formed in this town, at the Labour and Health, for the purpose of back ng up the "Star of Freedom," and repudiating the sentiments which have been falsely uttered in the name of the Democracy of Halifax,

The Committee have issued the following address:-" Brother Democrats,-We deem it our duty in the present critical and important crisis in the history of Democracy, to hand ourselves together for the following twofold object :- 1st, To aid and assist struggling and unrewarded merit, to throw over it the shield of our protection, and to preserve it from that moral assassination with which it is threatened. 2nd, To rescue Democracy from that deep disgrace which is being inflicted upon it by ambitious and designing men. If ever there was a time in the history of Democracy which more than another required the vigilant watchfulness and co-operation of its disciples and advocates, this is that time. An unscrupulous attempt is now being made to govern the Democracy of Great Britain by an odious and unbearable despotism. A few thoughtless and unreflecting men have been induced, by misrepresentation and falsehood, to join in the abomination. Old and tried friends to the cause are to be trampled under foot by the upstart dic-tator, and the whole machinery of the Democratic movement perverted to the purpose of individual aggrandisement and ambition. The Liberty of the Press is to be destroyed, and we are to be compelled, on pain of political excommunication, to confine ourselves to the mental food supplied by our would-be lord and master, or remain in a state of mental destitution. We have resolved, however, to raise our voices against this anti-Democratic state of things. In looking round amongst the conductors of the public Press, we know of no one who is so much entitled to our confidence and support as the present editor and proprietor of the "Star of Freedom." His long and faithful services; and the nuble and self-sacrificing devotion with which he has championed the cause of Freedom, ought to endear him to every true lover of his species, while his wide and extensive connexion with the leading Democrats of Europe, and his intimate knowledge of Foreign affairs, pre-emineatly fit him for the task of bringing together and uniting in one common bond of universal brotherhood—the oppressed peoples of all lands. We have bould with shame and indignation the base and unmanly attempts which have been made by unprincipled men to malign his character and destroy his usefulness. And grioved are we that any portion of the working men of this country should have so far forgot themselves as to repay his long and faithful services with such black ingratitude as we have lately witnessed. This conduct, however, we believe to have rosulted from the gross falsehoods which have been so industriously circulated. And all that is needed is, that the truth be known, in order to turn the tide of events. In accordance with these impressions, we have set ourselves the task of rescuing this town from the stigma which has been cast upon it, and of doing our duty to the cause of truth and justice, by assisting to extend the circulation of the "Star of Freedom," and otherwise, by word and deed, rescuing the Democratic movement from the hands of those whose conduct has disgraced and dishonoured its name. We earnestly call upon every good and true man to come boldly forward and assist us in this undertaking. We were told that the "Star" was purchased with middle-class gold, and that its politics would have to be cut to suit middle-class interests. This prediction has failed; and we find the editor writing with the same fearless and undaunted spirit in favour of down-trodden humanity, as heretofore. The prophet who foretold this, finding his predictions beginning to fail, with that reckless audacity for which he has become notorious, then told us to beware of the Democracy which was being taught in its pages, as it was only a bait to deceive us. Had this accusation been brought by a man of character and known patriotism, against some unknown and untried individual, it might, in some degree, bave had a tendency to bias and mislead our judgment; but, coming from the quarter it does, and being launched against an old, tried, and faithful servant of the people, we treat it with that contempt which it so richly merits.

"Brother Democrats, there is one other subject to which we wish to draw your attention. We wish distinctly, on the part of the working classes of Halifax, to repudinte the sentiments uttered by the elect of the 'immortal twentytwo,' at the Manchester Conference. The result of the last public meeting held by the Parliamentary Reformers justifies us in speaking this in the name of the people. Fourfifths of that meeting was composed of working men; nevertheless, we were out-voted on our own principles; and yet we believe every working man in that meeting was in favour of the principles of Chartism, but they were opposed to our antagonistic policy. The same result took place at Bradford. The termination of these two meetings was the 'hand-writing on the wall,' warning us that the obstructive policy was at an end. The sentiments which were uttered by Cockroft at Manchester were not the sentiments of the Democratic public of Halifax. We therefore enter our solemn protest against them-a protest in which we feel convinced we shall be joined by the great bulk of the people of these districts. We likewise repudiate and disclaim all and every the acts of the mock Conference which has lately disgraced the town of Manchester with its madness and imbecility. In conclusion, we call upon the friends of freedom, of thought, and action, in every town, to follow our example, and show those who would monopo-lise the right to teach Democratic principles, that there is yet sufficient spirit and independence of mind left to meet and grapple with Despotism, even when cloaked in the garb of Democracy, and to uphold and maintain the true friends and advocates of freedom and equality, from what quarter soever they may be assailed.

(Signed) "John Culpan, junr., Uriah Hincheliffe, Thomas Nicholl, John Hargreaves, William Caswell, Samuel Sutcliffe, G. H. Buckley, Robert Schofield, Joseph Waterhouse, Francis Mitchell, Sharp Dawson, John Dennis, Henry Stansfield, Joseph Bottomley, James Boothroyd, Edward Lainton, John Swift, David Roberts, Benjamin Walshaw, Charles Crowther, Samuel Thompson, Thomas Roberts, Samuel Wood, William Dennis, Samuel Baxendale, Christopher Shackleton, David Naylor, William Horsfall, William Lister, John Sutcliffe, William Drake, James Broadbent, Abraham Baldwin, Benjamin Aaron, John Chaffer, Christopher Barker, Isaac Horsfall, Daniel Coton, Richard Thompson, James Taylor, Joshua Waddington, Henry Spencer, Benjamin Fowler, Robert Buckle, Thomas Clark, John Harroby, Robert Harroby, James Shutle-worth, Charles Heaton, Joseph Binns, A. Baldwin, Charles Binns, John Lawson, John Wadsworth, William Maude, Richard Lawson, Thomas Long-

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

bottom, Robert Sutcliffe, Benjamin Dawson, James

Hargreaves, David Lawson, Samuel Magson, John Sutcliffe."

The Executive Council of the Amalgamated So. ciety have much pleasure in acknowledging the sum of two hundred pounds from the Friendly Society of Operative Stonemasons in general union, being a donation in aid of the workmen who are now out of employment through the master's strike. One hundred pounds of this money has been sent by the officers of the above society to the men of Manchester.—William Alian, Sec.

PROTECTIONIST ESTIMATES. - Perhaps the most curious item in the estimates agreed to by the Protectionist government is the estimate that has been formed of our national honour, which (vide the Mather case) has been set down at two hundred and forty pounds.—Punch.

THE PRESENT RACE.—The old saying assures us that the Race is to the Swift." This should be altered to suit the tastes of our modern young men; for in their minds the Race is decidedly to the Fast.

HEALTH AND WEALTH. - There is this difference between those two temporal blessings-health and wealth: wealth is the most envied, but the least enjoyed; health is the most enjoyed, but the least envied; and this superiority of the latter is still more obvious when we reflect that the poorest man would not part with health for wealth, but that the richest would gladly part with all his wealth for health.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.—From a Parliamentary paper printed on Tuesday, it appears that in the season of 1850 there were 23,163 students in the several schools and other establishments for education maintained at the public expense in the presidencies of British India. An extract is given from a despatch to the Government of Fort St. George on "Bible Classes." The Council of Education proposed that the Bible should be included in the studies of the English Classes, attendance on the Bible class being left optional. As the provincial schools and the Madras University were for the especial instruction of Hindoos and Mahomedans in the English language and the science of Europe, it was considered not expedient nor prudent in any way to interfere with the religious feelings and opinions of the people. All such tendency had been carefully avoided at both the other presidencies, where native education had been successfully prosecuted.

The Kaffirs are as much unsubdued as ever, and fight with as much fierceness and energy as ever. General Cathcart

had directed that the cattle of the Kaffirs should not be captured, but destroyed. UNITED STATES. Arrival of Meagher in New York .- The Presidency &c. The United States Mail steam ship Atlantic, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning with 120 passengers, in-

cluding Madame Goldsmidth (Jenny Lind) and her husband. During the greater part of the passage she was confined to her berth by indisposition. The principal morsel of news communicated by this steamer is the arrival at New York of Mr. T. F. Meagher,

who was expatriated in 1848, in consequence of having taken part in the attempted Irish insurrection in that year has arrived in New York. The 'Courier and Inquirer' gives the following account

of his escape from Van Dieman's Land :-For some time previous to February last, arrangements were in progress, by which, if successful, the exiles, nine in number, were to be taken from Van Diemen's Land and brought to our shows.

to be taken from Yan Diemen's Land and brought to our shores. In January the arrangements were completed, when it was found that in consequence of their residing so far apart (some ten miles), it would be impractical to get them all off at one time, and their friends, though reluctantly, were obliged to confine their operations to effect the release of Mr. Meagher, as his position gave the sprest prospect of success. Everything being in readiness, early in February Mr. Meagher sent his "parol of honour" to the magistrate with the promise that he would consider himself bound by it for two hours after its delivery and no longer. On receiving it the magistrate gave immediate orders to the coustable in Bothwell (where Mr. Meagher resided) to arrest him without delay. This the constable refused to do, stating that he was himself an Irishman, and Mr. Meagner resided) to arrest him without delay. This the constable refused to do, stating that he was himself an Irishman, and would do nothing to hinder Meagher's escape. This placed the magistrate in a position somewhat unpleasant, and there was not another officer within twenty-four miles. He, however, mounted horse, and proceeded to the nearest point, for the purpose of bringing back

his foot—but he could carry away his country at the bottom of his heart. That, gentlemen, is what we have done.—Louis Blanc resumed his seat amidst tremendous applause. PIERRE LEROUX (who spoke in French) said he found in that hall the same sentiments he had often listened to in France. The same light of liberty was to be found amongst all the people who composed humanity. The happiness of the whole world could only be found in unity. At this time France suffered, and suffered terribly—not only were her men imprisoned, but heroic women were oppressed also by a tyrant usurper. (Cheers.) Englishmen could hardly conceive what courage and determination still existed amongst the French people, and this determination would be exercised in bringing about the restoration of the rights of humanity. There was not one single progress that could be obtained immediately; but by union it would ultimately be achieved The speaker was loudly cheered.

ETIENNE CABET (who also spoke in French) said he felt bound gratefully to acknowledge the fraternal greeting he and his fellow-countrymen had received. The meeting was right in supposing that the Refugees participated in their love of liberty. France proclaimed the rights of humanity—France, replete with generous sentiments, explained those principles which tended to liberty, and which would, ere long, be tri-umphant in every part of the world. M. Cabet proceeded at

STANISLAUS WORCELL thanked the meeting for their

A Member of the German Working Men's Association, plause.)

The next sentiment was then given as follows:—
"America—may its people feel that England looks with anxions solicitude to the time when, united the two nations

but noisy knot of partisans, who evidently came drilled to create a brawl.

THE EAGLES AND THE GODS.

FIRST PUBLICATION OF THE SOCIALIST UNION.

(Translate: I from the French for the Star of Freedom.) When, after the outrage on the French Republic on the 2nd of December, the murderer of the Roman Republic hastened to kneel hypocritically in the Catholic temple; when, covered with French blood, he demanded from the Church, as the price of Italian slaughter, the solemn benediction of perjury and violence; when, under the vault of the Cathedral of the Middle Ages, the Prince and the Priest praised together the same God — Te Deum laudamus — the nineteenth century stood aghast at the insensate attempt at a double resurrection.

The military and religious fete of the 10th of May came to show clearly the character of that fantastical resurrection of Pope and Emperor.

The crime against liberty in Italy was but the premeditation of the crime against liberty in France. The temporal power had raised anew the spiritual power at Rome, in order to obtain, in turn, aid and consecration. The Priest serves the Prince after having been served by him; and, renewing the old alliance of the lion and the fox, they intend to use, in common, the instrument of Catholic and Monarchical

This is why the head of the Church, in presence of the head of the State—the prince of priests in presence of the prince of soldiers—has caused to kneel down in the Champ de Mars the French army which had already prostrated itself before the Vatican, after having cannonaded the Roman people. From a lofty altar, ornamented with warlike lances, he has blessed the arms and cannon, and the imperial eagle-the bird of prey with outstretched wings; he has preached a crusade to combat the infidels; he has consecrated the new army of faith, the devout and disciplined gendarmerie, for the re-establishment of order by

Yes! the servant of Jesus Christ, ' the pastor that the government of General Cavaignac gave to the city after the 23rd of June,'* the Archbishop of Paris, remembering, doubtless, that he owed his elevation and his episcopal dignity to a soldier dictator, has giorified the God of armies, and preached the religion of battles :- 'The Church,' said he. has always had abundant benedictions for the soldier. Armies are in the hand of God as powerful instruments of public order. Right has need of force. War is necessary. God approves it. The prophets call it holy. The Church has for it words of benediction, of encouragement, and almost of love. 'It is, therefore, that now, as in the past, the soldier and the priest, both placed under the austere

Nay more the christian priest has invoked 'this terrible God of the Jews who directed their battles, and the Gods whom Pagan Rome placed besides her eagles, at the head of her legions!

laws of the same discipline, have met and have

clasped hands.

And, in the style of a Roman pontiff, terminating with an apostrophe to Cæsar and to Jupiter, he cried: O, Prince! who brings to us the eagles as the most glorious part of your domestic inheritance, we rely upon your wisdom. Providence destines you, like Solomon, to the building of a great and hely work. Build with one hand, and with the other hold always the glorious sword of France.

"O God! imprint upon these standards bright signs of your lower, and of your holiness, in order that courage may be fired—de cœlo fortitudo est; in order that the eagles may be terrible to the enemies of repose and to jealous nations, in order that the good may be reassured and the wicked tremble!"

Thus arise together the two execrable powers, which, during many ages, in concert or in concurrence, have oppressed the nations. Catholicism and feudalism, the altar and the throne, the cross and the sword, the Inquisition and war, the Jesuit and the executioner, the priest and the soldier, the Pope and the Emperor! thus are resuscitated at the same time the Roman eagles and the Pagan gods!

Can it be that the modern idea is destined to vanish before these phantoms of the past? Can it be that Saturn must still devour his own Children? No! no! it is not the new world that is powerless to live; it is the old society that is condemned to die!

When the ancient Gods, who had been the light and the power of Rome, became mingled with the Cæsars, when Nero was confounded with Jupiter, the revolutionists of the time, the Christians, saw that Pagan Society was about to finish, and the world to begin anew.

When Kings depart, they must carry their Gods with them. Let the dead bury their dead. In the words of the Archbishop, now, 'as in the past,'

the Priest and the Soldier, Superstition and Violence, unite, not to nourist, but to slay. In the days of falling Paganism, the Roman Pontiffs, like

unto the Catholic Priest, who uses the names of Jehovah, of Jupiter, and of Mars, also exhumed ancient foreign gods, and disturbed the ashes of the Ezyptian Pantheon, to defend themselves against the future.

But then, as now, the new idea invaded the town and the world, urbem et orbem. Even about the Cæsars themselves in the palaces and the temples, in the camps and in the city, poets, philosophers, and graters were marked with the sign of the idea. The world was undergoing a new birth, which caused an ardent and invincible youth to circulate in the souls of men. The impatient revolution was everywhere, with Virgil, Seneca, or Cicero, as well as with the Christians, attacked, in front and in rear; and undermined by its defenders and guardians, the old edifice could not but fall.

So is it now, Europe has had her glorious re-birth; and for three centuries, philosophy, letters, and art, all the manifestations of human genius, have been insurgent against the dogma of the Middle Ages. The Church herself has furnished the most terrible destroyers of Catholicism:-Luther, Rabelais, Pascal, Fenelon, Bossnet. Since Galileo and Bacon-since Montaigne and Descartes-since Shakespeare and Cervantes-since Molière and Lafontaine-since Leib.i z and Spinoza-since Voltaire and Rousseau-since Saint Simon and Fourier, to speak only of the dead, the God of Gregory VII., is no more inviolable than the God of Mases, or the Gods of Nero and Archbishop Sibour.

The God of Young Humanity is before her, whilst Cathelicism has left its God behind it; so that the farther Catholicism has marched, the more distant has become its God, until it sees him and knows him no more. The Humanity of the nineteenth century looks in the light of the future, and springs forward with enthusiesm, as of old the shepherds and the magi hastened towards the radiant star of the new-born God. Humanity feels herself relieved from the original foe; she feels in herself the permanent revelation that the Catholic heresy attributes to an exceptionable incarration of the Divinity. She contains the divine life, in time and in space, in her unity and in each of her members. Consequently, the authority of revelation, on which was founded the dogma of Catholic Society, is annulled, the old religious and political world will disappear, and the new one take its place.

With the dogma of the fall and revelation, ' that great illumination of souls,' as Archbishop Sibour calls it, man being imperfect, and society, on the contrary, being accounted perfect, arrogated to itself the right and duty to guide man, even by force.

This was the origin of the oppression, moral, intellectual, and physical, which characterises Catholicism, and the society which it has raised, and whose type it has realised in the past.

On the contrary, if living Humanity possesses within herself the type of truth, it appertains to her to right imperfect society, and to make it more and more conformable

to justice and to reason. Such is the abyss which separates the Catholic past from the future, which Socialism will affirm and realise.

Catholicism seeks unity by force and obedience; Socialism will find it by intelligence and liberty. The principle of authority, in Casholicism, existing else-

where than in Hamanity, delivered the world to division and servitude. The faithful and the subjects logically appertained to the interpreters of revelation, and to their executors, to the priests and to the soldiers, to the pope and to the emperer, to the government, religious, and polivical. Thus did it perpetuate itself during ages of ignorance and misery, and it will be thus, by a cruel and legical necessity until Humanity escapes from the doctrine of the fall and of divine right.

On the other hand, if there be no other authority than conscience and human reason, the sovereignty is in all, and not only in one or in many; the caste of priests, and that of soldiers would disappear together, all men having the right to think and the right to arm.

This is precisely the foundation of the general revolution which is working now. Humanity affirms her equality and solidarity. As there are not two consciences and two reasons, two justices, and two truths, all men, and each man have, then in themselves the principle of authority, and consequently, the principle of liberty. Thus are engendered and n weally proven the three terms of the grand formula in-Enzurated in the world by our fathers.

T is is the terrible and sublime problem that the fete of

the 10th of May has placed in relief. Doctrines are only well defined by their antagonism, as in painting the objects are distinguished by the difference of shade.

On one side, the Eagles and the Gods, that is to say, the past! If Cæiar subalternise the spiritual power, it is the ancient paganism: if the Pope subalternise the temporal power, it is the Catholic-feudalism of the middle ages. In either case, obedience for duty, force for means.

On the other side, Conscience and Reason, Right founded on Liberty and Humanity, Universal Sovereignty. On the side of Catholicism, the Priest and the Soldier.

On the side of Socialism, Humanity. We must choose between them. We are in presence, not only of the old regime disguised under the perfidious conceptions of moderate monarchies, or under the sceptical and cowardly hypocrisies of constitutional religions, but of the old dogma entire; the masters of the old world at this moment sustain themselves as a scourge, cursing and crushing in concert the living qualities of men and of peoples, the conquests of history and of genius.

Every Socialist, every Democrat, every Republican, every Revolutionist is compelled to recognise or to deny Catholicism. Not for or by such or such fragment of political organisation-for or by such or such piece of social mechanism-for or by such or such speculative idea, do they work -but act on the very principle of the doctrine which oppresses the world.

Let us raise ourselves, then, to the height of a principle, of a philosophy, of a religion, which shall give birth to a political system, a society entirely new. To the ensemble of the old Catholic dogma, condemned by human resson, oppose the ensemble of the Doctrine created by the human mind. To the God of Force and Chance oppose the God of Liberty and Justice; to the God of Battles, the God of Labour and of Fraternity!

The time approaches when the blessed eagles will utter the sivister cry of battle. Let us prepare to break their wings, borne up by the wind of hatred and of pride. May the bird of prey fall under the shaft of the true religion, which is named Socialism and Humanity.

'The revolutionary Titan ceases not to stir under the mountain which crushes him,' as the 'Univers' has said, while speaking of the fete of the 10th of May. Ab, well! to employ the Pagan symbols resuscitated by the Archbishop, and by his journal, may the Titan, the son of the earth, fear not to scale the heavens!

In hoc signo vinces! It is on that condition alone that we will vanquish 'the Priest and the Soldier,' Cossar and his false Gods!

In the name of the Socialist Union. By order of the Committee, and with the approbation of the Council,

Waifs and Strays.

T. THORE.

EVERY MAN HAS HIS OWN BUBBLY JOCK.—Sir Walter Scott was strolling forth with his trusty crony, Sir Adam Ferguson, the question ran upon the happiness or the reverse in different stations in life, Ferguson maintaining that there were certain fortunate beings who were exempt from the common troubles to which others were exposed, and Scott holding the opposite argument. As they wa'ked in the fine sunshiny day, they came up with the privileged "fool" of the place, whom Scott immediately addressed, and something like the following coloquy ensue::-

Scott.—We'el, Andrew, how are you?

Andrew.—We'el, very we'el, thank ye, sheriff, for

Scott.-Naebody harms you, I hope, Andrew! are a' the folks careful about ye, and kind to ye? Andrew.-'Deed are they. A' very kind. A' the warld are kind to poor Andrew.

Scott .- We'el fed, I hope; I see ye are we'el clad. Andrew.-Hey! ay! plenty to eat, and a gude coat on my back! Isu't it, sheriff? Scott.-Yes, Andrew, and I am

everybody is so kind to you, and you are every way sae weel off, I suppose I must just conclude that you are one of the happiest of human creatures, and can have nothing to distress you.

Andrew (hastily.)-Na, na, haud ye there, sheriff! It would be a' very happy if it war na for that — Bubbly Jock (turkey-cock.) The tairns use me well enough, but they canna' help roaring and shouting when they see that cursed brute chasing me about with his neck a' in fury, and his gobble, gobble, going enough to frighten the de'il. He's after me every day, and makes me perfectly n iserable. Ecott .- (turning to Sir Adam) .- Ah, Ferguson, in this life of curs be assured that every man has his own Bubbly

"Wood is the thing after all," as the man with a pine leg said, when the mad dog bit it.

SALT AND WATER -Mr. Jerdan reports in his autobiography the following from the conversation " of the droll old Lord Elcho.

"I once presided (said he) over a jolly company when it was more customary than it now is, and the more's the pity, to call upon every guest in turn for a song or a tale, under the penalty, in case of refusal or non-compliance, of a strong tumbler of salt-and-water. I, at last, came to a contumacious chap, who protested that he could neither sing a song nor tell a tale. This would not pass with me, and especially as I had had my eye on this Billy for some time, and did not at all like his jeering leers and scoffing manners. So I said to him peremptorily, Well, sir, if ye can do neither the one nor the other, you must oblige me by tossing off the tumbler I will now order to be brought to you.' 'Stop,' he cried hastily, 'let me try first!' Silence ensued, and he proceeded:—'There was once a thief who chanced to find a church door open, of which carelessness he took advantage and stepped in, not to worship, but to carry off whatever of portable he could find. He put the cushions under his arms, hid as much as he could, and impudently wrapt the pulpit cloth about him like a plaid. But lo and behold, whilst he was thus employed, the sexton happened to pass by, and seeing the church door open, got the key and locked it; so that when our sacrilegious friend thought he had nothing to do but to slip out as he slipped in, he discovered that he was a close prisoner, and all egress stopped. What to do he knew not; but at last it s'ruck him that he might succeed in letting himself down to the ground by the bell rone. Accordingly, with it in hand, he swung gently off; and you may be certified set up a ringing that alarmed the neighbourhood. In short, he was captured with his booty upon him as soon as he reached mother earth; upon which, looking up to the bell, as I now look up to your lordship, he remonstrated, "Had it not been for your long tongue and empty head, I might have escaped!" "—I have never ventured to insist upon a gentleman drinking salt-and-water

"Pa, will you answer me a question?"—Certainly, my boy." "Well, Pa, is the world round?" "Yes, of course." "Well, then, Pa, if the world is round, how can it come to an end?" "There now—that'll do; you can run out

Dobbs says, if everything was confined to its proper place half the women who travel on our railways would take a seat in the "baggage" car.

WOMEN AND MEX.—Women, and especially young women, either believe falsely or judge harshly of men in one thing. You. young loving creature, who dream of your lover by night and by day-you fancy he does the same of you. He does not-he cannot, nor is it right he should. One hour. perhaps, your presence has captivated him, subdued him even to weakness; the next, he will be in the world, working his way as a man among men, forgetting for the time being your very existence. Possibly, if you saw him, his outer self hard and stern, so different from the self you know, would strike you with pain. Or else his inner and diviner self, higher than you dream of, would turn coldly from your insignificant love. Yet a'l this must be; you have no right to murmur. You cannot rule a mau's soul-no woman ever did-excapt by holding unworthy sway over unworthy passions. Be content if you lie in his heart as that heart lies in his bosom-deep and calm, its beatings unseen, uncounted, and oftetimes unfelt, but still giving life to his whole being.

A military officer being told lately by a phrenologist that he had the organ of locality very large, innocently replied, "Very likely, I was fifteen years a colonel in the local militia."

Charles Dickens enjoys an income greater probably than was ever before derived from literature by an author. The first edition of "Bleak House," which comprised 25,000 copies, was swept from the bookseller's counters at once. The second edition of 20,000 soon followed. It is probable that this work affords him £1,000 per month. Then Mr. Dickens is supposed to derive £100 a week from the sale of "Household Words," and a large sum from the sale of his otner writings. At a very moderate estimate, therefore it may be conjectured that his income is £20,000 a year—an income considerably greater than that of Sir Walter Scott in the height of his renown. Dickens spends freely, entertains liberally, bestows bountifully, and his good fortune has made him no enemies.—New York Paper. Mr. Dishabli, in his "Revolutionary Epic," published at the age o thirty, exults over tyrannicide, and writes on

the Stuarts not quite so flatteringly as his present colleague, Lord John Maners. He says :-"The brainless people summon'd back Their heartless monarchs with a sickening shout, As to its vomit so vile dog returns, And Restoration and its juggling spells

The moonstrack land enslaved.

African Wanderings.

COFFEE A CURE FOR FRESH WOUNDS. - Never have we seen on any skull such severe scars, or any attended with the loss of so much of the bone. On the head he has four cuts, more than four inches long and one and a half broad, in which one could easily conceal his thumb: only the inner bone plate remains, and in one of these cuts there is such a loss of the bony substance that the pulsation of the brain can be felt. We, laughing, asked him, if, when he received these wounds, he wore his amulets against the sabre cuts: he replied, that he had them not on, as, if he had, no sabre would have armed him. We also learned, from what he said, that men hold the inhabitants of Abyssinia, who are Christians, to know somewhat of the black art, believe them to have an understanding with the devil, and that, to make this power innocuous, some special papers or extracts are necessary. Sobi, in spite of his fearful wounds, was sound again within four weeks, these being healed by application of burnt coffee and brandy, the prescription of an Abyssinian doctor.—Worne's

To the Millions!

CAPITALISTS MAY, BY COMBINATION, prevent a Poor Man from obtaining the highest value for his Labour, but Capital can never prevent a Poor Man buying his goods in the cheapest market—And at BENETFIELE and COMPANY, 89 and 99. Cheapering the highest provided with and 90, Cheapside, the Working Classes may be supplied with everything necessary to furnish an eight roomed house for five pounds, and every article warranted of the best quality and working necessary.

The following is the list of articles — s. d.

Hall Lamp, 10s Cd; Umbrella Stand, 4s 6d 15 0

Bronzed Diniog.rcom Fender and Standards..... 5 6 Brass Toast-stand, 1s 6d; Fire Cuards, 1s 6d 3 0
Bronzed and polished Strel Scroll Fender 8 6
Polished Steet Fire irons, bright pan 5 6
Ornamented Japanned Scuttie and Scoop 4 6
Best Brd-room Fender, and polished Steet Fire-irons 7 0
Two Bed-room Fenders, and polished Steet Fire-irons 7 6
Set of Four Block-tin Dish Cov. vs 11 6
Bread Grater, 6d; Un Candles, ck, 9d 1 3
Tea Kettle, 2s 6d; Gridiron, 1s 3 6
Frying Pan, 1s; Ment Chopper, 1s 61 2 6
Coffee Pot, 1s; Colander, 1s; Dust Pan, 6d 2 6
Fish Kettle, 4; Fish Slice, 6d 4 6
Flour Box, 8d; Pepper Box, 4d 1 0
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BANKERS.—Joint Stock Bank of London.

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

London,
Snoretaby.—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 concentrate the varicus Trades' Unions into one consolidated confederation of the control o tion, thereby multiplying their powers of usefulness, and enabling each trade to defend its own interests with the whole strength of

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 disputes if possible by arbitration and mediation.

To employ members at their respective trades whenever practicable, who are thrown out of employment in consequence of resisting 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 employed 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 awalise and diffuse employment among the working classes; so

equalise and diffuse employment among the working classes; so that some shall not be overworked while others are starying for To urge upon government the necessity of employing the surplus labour of the country in useful works, such as the reclamation of waste lands, improvement of harbours, deepening of

To promote the formation of Local Boards of Trade or Courts of Reconciliation for the purpose of amicably adjusting disputes between employers and workmen, and thus directually preventing the occurrence of strikes. To obtain the appointment of a Minister of Labour, to superintend 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 1. Constitution.-The Association consists of men, women, and children, who conform to its laws.

2. Management.—It is governed by a Committee and President who are elected annually by the members in general conference.

3. Powers and Duties.—They direct and control the business

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OLLOWAY'S PILLS. H OLLOWAY S FILE BAD CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot

Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851. To Professor Holloway, Sin,-Your P'lls and Ointment have stood the highest en our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for a me years. A customer, to when I can refer for any inquiries, desires me to let you know the particalar refer for any inquiries, desires me to fet you from the factual calars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a discredered liver, and had digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virialence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts we'e entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pils, and she informes me that after the first, and each succeeding dos, she had great relief. She con-tinued to take them, and although she used only three boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your estonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. Kirkts.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobert Youn Courier, of the 1st of March, 1851, by Major J. Wach. Margaret M Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her timbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Lobart Town, and by them her case was considered housless. A Cland proposited months to try Holloway's

considered hopeless. A friend provailed upon her to try followny's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible

short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON EIGHTY-FOUR YEARS OF AGE. From Messrs. Thew and Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertistr who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd,

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

(Signed) HENT COE, North-street, Lynn, Norfolk, AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL,

AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT. Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.
Str. — A Mr. Thomas Clark, a settler at Late George was for considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the liver, together with the gravel. His medica attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him the medica attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any fur her efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a foriorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him con iderable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to periet health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required.

(Sign d) WM. Jenes Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald, New South Wales WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY. Persons suffering from Propsy, either about the turn oflife, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are assuadly cured, by their use, of this direct complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed. There celebrated pills are wonderfully efficacious in the fellowing

comp'aints :-Ague Female Irregula-King's Evil Stone and Gravel Secondary Symp-Asthma rities Fevers of all Bilious plaints Comkinds Blotches on the Gout Skin Tic-Doloureux Head-ache **Bewel Complaints** Tomours Indigestion Culics Ulcers Inflammation Venereal. Affect Constinution Janndica the Bowels Liver Complaints tions Worms of all Consumption Debility Lumbago kinds Piles Weakness, from Dropsy Rheumatism whatever cause Retention Erysipelas dec. dec. Urine Sore Throats

Sore Throats

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Stra
(near Temple Bar), London, and by most all respectable druggind
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following prices:—18, 14d., 2s, 9d., 4s, 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. eth
bax. There is a light of the straight of the s box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes, ach N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in e er, disor d

& saffired to each Box.

* 'Siecle' of the 9th of May.

LITERATURE.

In at age when independence of principle consists in having no principle on which to depend, and free-thinking, not in thinking freely, but in being free from thinking;—in an age when men will hold any thing except their tongues, keep anything except their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; to improve such an age must be difficult, to instruct it dangerous; and he stands no chance of amending it who cannot at the same sing among it.

THE PRINCESS, A MEDIEY. By Alfred Tennyson, Fourth Edition. London: Moxen. WHEN this poem first appeared it was proclaimed by the critics to be a dead failure; and, if the reader takes it at its own unpretending estimate, no marvel that he is disappointed. But, on reading it over, again and again, one is surprised at the way-side beauty we missed on reading it for the first time. We had been listening for the Poet to commence again where last he left off the strain, leaving us charmed and intoxicated with his melody, perplexed with the glancing lights of his glorious imagery, and dazzled with the grand pyretechnic display of his splendours; hut no, he had gone on far in advance of us, singing his new song of progress hopefully and joyfully. The 'Princess' is full of the lyrical beauty peculiar to Tennyson-is as gorgeous in imagery, and as sparkling with quaint fancies as his other poems; but, above all, it is essentially a poem for the time, and has a twin-pulse, beating with the heart of the living present. From this point we review it. Thegrand-object of the poem is to show that woman is not man in an undeveloped state, and that all attempts to unsea herself, all her leaps to catch at manhood, will end in utter failure. The position of woman in the present societary state is not a natural one. All the surrounding circumstances conspire to hinder her full, free, and healthful development. Woman, the creator of humanity, the Mother of the Future, and moulder of the world, for good or for evil, is a very slave. Would that the world could but comprehend the influence of woman, and give her a fair start for the working out of her glorious mission. Our present system of educating woman for marriage and maternity is as barbarous and as fatal as the custom of that savage tribe who feed their king's concubines un-

women at the present time-"No wiser than their mothers, household-stuff, Live chattels, mincers of each others fame. Full of weak poison, turnspits for the clown, The drankard's football, laughing stocks of time, Whose brains are in their hands and in their heels, But fit to flaunt, to dress, to dance, to thrum, To tramp, to scream, to burnish and to scour, For ever slaves at home, and fools abroad."

til they are blind with their fatness. The 'Princess'

describes but too truly the greater portion of the

What a characterisation! But how terribly true! Yet, as the burthen of the poem sings:- "Woman is not undeveloped man; nor can she belie her nature with impunity; her heart of flesh will turn into a heart of stone, and she will out-man man, There is nothing more pitiful than your downright 'emancipated' woman! Woman is most noble, most loveable, most womanly, when she is most kerself; and it is precisely because she has not the liberty and right to be most herself that we war with our present system, and not because it does not permit her to become masculine; for, we believe that all attempts to train her into manhood will prove as false, and unnatural as it is to clip the glorious branches off the spreading yew-tree, and tortere it into the poor miserable effigy of a peacock. Where a woman has succeeded in such an emancipation, she has most likely succeeded also in crushing those tender affections that cling about the heart, and tremble into life as love! The milk of human kindness has curdled, and soured her being, instead of creaming, to enrich it. She has slain her sweeter, dearer self, and fossilized the woman's heart within her. We once knew such a one, and the Lord preserve us from such another. For love's sake, and for the sake of humanity, let woman be educated up to the holiest offices and noblest duties of life, and, moreover, fulfil them. Let her be educated and developed in accordance with her nature and destiny—let her be taught to cherish all that is pure, great, and ennobling let her mind be familiarised with lefty thoughts and patriotic deeds, and she will learn to think and are nobly and greatly.

All this is finely pourtrayed and beautifully illustrated in this poem of the 'Princess.' With a false ambition she unsexes herself, cuts away from her heart all the budding tendrils of love with an inexorable knife—that otherwise true and tender heart becomes frosted up with blind and erring pride, and the sweet springs of affection are sealed at their fountainhead. She becomes a mero repository of mummied learning, and vividly does the poet show the fatal effects of her false ambition, and the deadening results of belying her own nature, and assuming that of Man. But her's is an error that must be kissed out of her, and cannot be whipped out of her; and, at length, her hardened heart melts in the great and glorifying light of priceless human Love, and becomes a warm, living thing, pulsing with boundless humanity, and all her better self—the angel-side of her nature-shines out in the dewy radiance of Love's holy dawn. Her proud self-reliance is broken, and she feels the delicious happiness of being humbled by Love; but what exaltation there is in such a fall! It is the dumb, cold marble, quickened into warm, breathing, living, loving life, stepping from the lofty pedestal of her isolation, and sitting at the feet of the Beloved, a perfected, satisfied woman! Glorifying

and glorified. Here is the high argument of the poem, full of fine wisdom, extracted from the loving talk of the Prince and Princess, who are nursing up grand conjectures, and hopeful prophesies, of dear woman's future, which, to them, wears all the luminous beauty of richest promise :-

"The woman's cause is man's : they rise or sink Together, dwarf'd or Godlike, bond or free: If she be small, slight-natured, miserable, How shall men grow? But work no more alone! For woman is not undevelopt man, But diverse: could we make her as the man. Sweet love were slain; his dearest bond is this-Not like to like, but like in difference. Yet in the long years liker must they grow: The man be more of woman, she of man; He gain in sweetness and in moral height, Nor loose the wrestling thews that throw the world; She mental breadth, nor fail in childward care, Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind: Till at the last she set herself to man Like perfect music unto noble words; And so these twain, upon the skirts of Time, Sit side by side, full summ'd in all their powers, Dispensing harvest, sowing the To-be, Self-reverent each, and reverencing each, Distinct in individualities, But like each other, even as those who love. Then comes the statier Eden back to men; Then reign the world's great bridals, chaste and calm-Then springs the crowning race of human kind.

Dear, look up, let thy nature strike on mine Like yonder merning on the blind half world: Approach and fear not: breathe upon my brows: In that fine air I tremble; all the past Melts mist-like into this bright hour; and this Is more to more, and all the rich to come leels, as the golden autumn woodland reels Athwart the smoke of burning weeds. Forgive me, I waste my heart in signs, let be, my bride! My Wife! my Life: O we will walk this world Toked in all exercise of noble end. And so through those dark gates across the wild That no man knows. My hopes and thine are one: Accomplish thou my manbood and thyself; Lay thy sweet hands in mine, and trust to me."

This poem contains some most sweet songs-two of which we have already extracted into our column of Waifs and Strays.' It also contains pictures rich as these of Spencer's poetry, and is starrily gemmed with great thoughts, and similes of exquisite beauty; while the diapason of its rhythm ranges from the fairiest fintings up to the grand music of a conqueror's march of trimmph! Here is a fine thought :-

"Our enemies have failen! have fallen! the seed: The little seed they laughed at in the dark, the rises and eleft the soil, and grown a belk I Panles girth, that lays on cr ry side varand arms and ruckes to the Sun."

And is not this charmingly tender? How beautifol the imagery!

" You lies the earth all Danae to the stars, And at they heart lies open ento me ! Now finds the tily, all her sweetness up;

and slies into the bosom of the lake:

So fold theself, my dearest, thou! and slip

Less my bosom, and be lost in me." Here is a glorious picture of a mother, with which We conclude:

"My mother looks as whole as some serene Creation minted in the golden moods Of sovereign artists. Not like the piebald miscellany man,

Bursts of great heart and slips in sensual mire; But whole and one. Not learned, save in gracious household ways, Not perfect, nay, but full of tender wants— No Angel, but a dearer being, all dipt in Angel instincts, breathing Paradise— Interpreter between the Gods and men. Happy he with such a mother."

THE FORTRESS OF KOMAROM (COMORN) during the War of Independence in Hungary, iu 1848-49. By Colonel Sigismund Thaly. Translated by William Rushton, M.A. London: James Madden, 8. Leadenhall-street.

Kossuth has nearly run his race,' exclaims a mo-

dern Scribe and Pharisee! with a miserable attempt

at a triumphant speer! 'The enthusiasm for him

Foared too high,' says this same syllabub-throated dia-

tribe-monger. Nay, not so, misleader and calum-

niator, the exthusiasm for him in America has not bated a jot; he is received daily with rapture and triumph, with beating hearts and brightening eyes, and with the smiles and passionate tears of millions who throng to testify in his grand and worshipful presence, the love they bear to the man, and to the principles for which he has lived and laboured and suffered martyrdom, and God speed to him in his mission! Gather round him, brothers of America; let him walk your midst as in a halo of glory, and fling around him the mantle of your love, for he is all worthy of your exulting welcomes. In despite of liars and calumniators, and the vituperation of hirelings, and wretched, spleenish, envious, jealous, disappointed egotists, he is still the greatest mar of this century as the man of thought and action combined in one. Welcome him as the great and worthy leader in a great and glorious cause. Welcome him as the people's here, who has bravely borne the banner of Democracy through the battle-storm and strife! The peoples of the world have often been deceived in the man in whom they have put faith, and whom they have made the idol of their love and worship. They have bowed down to knaves and charlatans, and laid their hearts and their monies at the shrine of hypocrites and impostors; but, if ever there was a pure-hearted patriot, a noble-natured man, and a true worker in the cause of Freedom, we believe Louis Kossuth to be such an one. All that has been said and written about him and the grand Hungarian struggle for independence, whether by friend or foe, confirms us in that belief. All that we read and have read tends to enhance our faith in the gigantic grasp of his oapacity, to enlarge our admiration for his genius, and to increase our love for the simple, noble, frank manliness of the man. The accusations of his enemies turn out to be worth more to us than the laud and praises of his friends, for what are considered his worst faults in the sight of Despotism are glorious virtues on the side of Democracy. Wonder of wonders! how the marvel increases, that he should have done so well, and wrought so much with such materials! He—one of the People—who had fought his own up-hill battle single-handed, without the prestige of wealth, rank, or state, and had only his patriotism, intellect, torgue, and pen to effect such a revolution in a nation which was still in feudal barbarism, and had to pass through the Red Sea of fierce tribulation before it could ripen into the maturity of Freedom. And to do this with the scantiest elements for success—undisciplined forces, autagonistic passions, and generals at the head of his armies who were warring against him. As the mystery of why no better was done on several occasions is unravelled, a greater is created—How did he accomplish so much? The book under notice explains many things which were dark and inexplicable before. M. Thaly exclaims mournfully and truly, "Too late! that is the whole history of the war. An early occupation of Croatia would have prevented the invasion of Jellachich. Again, in October, 1849, we might have marched upon Vienna and taken it before a junction had been effected between Windischgratz and Ausperg: fourteen days later we were defeated at Schwechat. In April, 1849, Gorgey had Vienna at his mercy, but he wasted time in going to besiege Buda, and the glorious opportunity was lost. And so in almost every case." Again and again were the far-reaching ideas of Kossuth misunderstood and

of the Hungarian soldiers:-"History will one day dwell with pleasure upon the fact, that during the grand battle for Hungary's right, freedom and independence, not a single regiment or battalion, no, not a single company of real Hungarians bore arms against their country; and posterity will hear with wondering admiration, that upon bearing of the danger which threatened their country at home, all the hussar regiments lying in the Austrian provinces, whether in Galizia, Bohemia, or even from Salzburg, cut their way with lion's courage through the opposing Austrian troops, and came to defend

thwarted by ignorance and treachery. Our author bears the following proud testimony to the unity and patriotism

their native hearths and homes." Our author brings very serious charges against Klapka for the surrender of Comorn. He himself was shut up in prison because he made appeal to the troops to hold out. He shows that this last stronghold of Hungarian liberty could have been held for twolve months longer than it was, and that it was given up basely and cowardly. He also shows how men like Klapka can cover their weaknesses by attributing errors to Kossuth. He justifies the retreat of Kossuth and the other generals into Turkey: there they

were safe, but Comorn should have still held out. "The possibility of an Austro-Russian war with the Ottoman Porte and England, was at one time not very remote. As long, then, as Komarom stood, the Austrians could not call the country their own, nor could they draw full advantage from its submission. From 60,000 or 80,000 men would have been obliged to remain there, for the sake of holding 30,000 in check; and if hostilities broke out on the lower Danube, then the whole population would have

risen afresh. "If a European war had broken out upon the refugee question, Komarom would have been the supporting point of a new rising. But, independently of that, the defender of Komarom ought to have considered himself the representative of a whole nation, and the last guardian of its rights. To this height Klapka could not rise. Unhappily, I and my friends were not permitted to accomplish that which his want of moral courage failed to effect."

M. Thaly shows up the miserable Görgey, and disputes his title to victories which others won, while he has reaped the glory. We must conclude with the following earnest "Overwhelmed by Russian force, and betrayed by

Görgey, Hungarian freedom was made the prey of that Austria which we in the first instance had conquered. "A noble people, robbed of its thousand-year-old constitution and of its inalienable rights, was now disarmed, fettered, and laid helpless at the feet of blood-thirsty tyrants. But with a consciousness of undeserved misfortune, and unshaken confidence in God's justice, my beloved country bears herself with dignity, and even in bondage wears her chains without crouching. Fate has broken the power of her heroes: but her courage and love of freedom bids defiance to misfortune and to time itself.

"The hour of redemption will one day sound; the time of deliverance may be put off, but can never be put out of existence; it must come."

OUR Pen=and=Ink Portrait Gallery.

BIOGRAPHY OF MORITZ PERCZEL, HUNGARIAN

GENERAL. This patriot—a true child of Hungary and its heroism—has very recently arrived in this country, where we trust he will receive fitting welcome, and find a harbour of safety, where he may recruit his worn energies for the next grand struggle. We are happy to lay before our readers the following account of the illustrious general, compiled from the Biography of him by Col. Sigismund Thaly, which is to be found in his Fertress of Comorn.

Among those whose names are associated with the recent history of Hungary, and who have been distinguished either for their personal character or their extraordinary deeds, few have awakened a livelier interest than Moritz Perczel. For both in the sphere of political activity and upon the battle-field, he has displayed abilities of no common order. Whether we behold him as a youth enthusiastically fired with a love of freedom, as a restless political partisan, or afterwards as a representative of the people, who assuming a military capacity drew his sword upon the right side, and became an independent leader of armies, we are filled with admiration of his bold decision and able conduct. His natural abilities have been improved by study, but his leading characteristics were a burning love of freedom and independence.

Moritz Perezel was born at Bonyhad, in the Tolna county, on the 15th October, 1311. His father, Alexander Ferczel, a wealthy country nobleman, had always gained the universal respect and love of those under his authority, by a display of patriarchal virtues, and noble, though aristocratic, sentiments; he was a chivalrous supporter of the dynasty, for which he had borne arms, and consequently this meritorious nobleman stood deservedly high in the consideration of the government.

The family of Perczel is descended from an English family named 'Purcell,' some members of which, hard pressed by religious persecution, emigrated, and followed the Archduke Matthias first of all to the Netherlands and then to Austria, where they were created knights of the Hely Roman Empire, by the Emperor Rudolph. They then emigrated to Hungary, where also they were raised to the rank of nobles.

Moritz received his earliest education under the eves of his parents from Michael Vörösmarty (the well-known Hungarian bard,) a strictly moral pre-

ceptor and liberal-minded man, who early engrafted sound principles into the mind of his pupil,

He was then sent to the University of Pesth, where he devoted himself zealously to philosophy and the mathematics. Hitherto he had found no field of action. But more stirring times were approaching. So early as 1825 there was in Hungary hints and traces of the movement which was beginning to agitate Poland, and which five years later broke out into open rebeilion in that country. The beardless boy took part in these early movements. But his aspirations for the deliverance of Poland were doomed to be disappointed. At this moment the duty and necessity of fostering Hungarian nationality was a common watchword among the leading spirits of the Magyar people. Then began the great struggle for independent nationality and practical reform in opposition to the Austrian cabinet. The transactions of the Diet were not without an echo in the country, and the youths in particular were ardent to maintain the precious rights of the nation. Thus we find that Perczel, in conjunction with many of his fellowstudents, formed a literary society for perfecting themselves in their mother tongue, and disseminating works written in the Magyar language. For up to this period, the literary men of Hungary were more accustomed to write Latin than their native tongue. Perczel translated the Ontology of Professor Imre from Latin into Magyar, and was the first man in the

University who respended in the Hungarian tongue. Very early in life Perczel entered the army of Austria as a cadet in the 5th artillery regiment, and soon attracted attention, Radetzky in particular showed considerable partiality for him, and paid him many marks of distinction, and prophesied a brilliant military career for the young officer. He remained only three years in the service of Austria, and then

returned to his father's house. In April, 1831, the news of the Polish revolution aroused lively expectations throughout Europe, and Perczel, then nineteen years of age, leaving his father's house without imparting his design to any one, determined to strike a blow for right and freedom, and recognised in the heroic struggle of the Polish nation an opportunity of action worthy of his efforts. Five years before, his soul had cherished the idea of helping to regenerate that noble people, and now when he saw the probability of realising his hopes, he could not remain an idle spectator. He hurried at once from Bonyhad to Pesth, where he renewed the acqueintance with his former comrades of the fifth artillery regiment, and had already gained over two hundred of them, but just when they were on the point of setting off all together for Poland, one of their comrades betrayed the scheme. By order of the colonel of the regiment, Perczel was apprehended, imprisoned in the garrison, tried by court-martial, and condemned to death. But the civil authorities of the Pesth country took the matter up very warmly, and strongly protested against the military usurping power over the civilians, and Perczel was acquitted. Shortly after this affair he accepted a civil employment in the Tolna county, and devoted himself to politics. Perczel possessed distinguished talent as an orator, and was returned a member to the county legislature, where he became the active and energetic leader of the opposition. In the years 1839-40 this opposition had created considerable political agitation which almost assumed the shape of a revolution. Upon this occasion, Moritz Perczel and his brothers, Alexander and Nicolas, were publicly put upon their ducted, brought out the injustice of the opposite party in so glaring a manner, that the Government was obliged to confess the weakness of the charge, and a royal decree suspended and hushed up the

proceedings. For all this, Perczel went on vigorously with his county business: he laid the foundation of literary societies, infant schools, reading rooms, and other institutions of a similar character; and besides that he established a company for breeding and rearing silk worms. At Senard he founded a lunatic asylum, at Bonyhad a Jewish school and a reading room.

At this time the grand idea of a protective union to encourage Hungarian industry began to permeate all advanced minds. Originating with Kossuth, it had soon seized upon all the young and ardent patriots, and found in Perczel an eager partizan; and in the year 1842, before the idea had been fully realised throughout the country, Kossuth, Perezel, and others, had already formed partial unions, the members of which bound themselves to make use of only the articles of native manufacture.

In the following year, Perczel was elected by the liberal party of the Tolna county, as their representative in the Diet, where, with a few who shared his views, he formed a member of the Extreme Left.

At length the revolution broke out in Paris, February 24th, 1848, and a few days afterwords the rising in Vienna took place. The Conservatives fell powerless to the ground. and the popular leaders stood at the helm of the state. In April, Perezel was appointed chief of police, in which capacity he exhibited no less circumspection than activity. Thus he solved the difficult problem, how in times of agitation order may be steadily upheld in a state, without any

detriment to personal freedom.

When the Hungarian ministry proposed to send an address to the king, in which they would promise to help the Imperial government in putting down the Italian insurrection, provided always that a constitution should be granted conformably to the wishes of the Italian people; while the king was expected on his part to help in putting down all risings among the Servians and Croats. Perczel denounced the whole transaction, and was supported by a small but resolute minority, which stoutly opposed the ministry: however the address was voted, and consequently he sent in

his resignation as chief of police. Events went on with gigantic strides. In September, Austria dropped the mask, and revealed its intentions; for now ensued the invasion of Hungary by Jellachich and his Croatian hordes. Within four days, Perczel organised a battalion, took command of it, and joined the army appointed to check the tide of invasion. The Hungarian army was in full retreat, but the fiery-hearted Perczel advised that they should retreat no further, and induced General Moga to hazard a battle, which was fought at Pakozd on the 29th of September, 1848, with only 14,000 Hungarians, which were mostly recruits, against 32,000 combined Croats and Austrians, yet the Hungarians defeated them with considerable loss. The battalion of volunteers from Tolna, under the command of Perczel's two brothers decided the fortune of the day.

In this battle Perczel commanded the reserve. At this time Görgey was acting as a major under Perczel's command, and was arrested for breach of discipline; the latter intended to bring him before a court-martial, but he begged himself off, and alleged various excuses to justify himself; Perczel forgave his fault, but ordered him to leave his corps. But Gorgey never forgot that humiliation, and followed Perczel with undying

hatred to the end of the war. A series of splendid exploits now followed, which were carried out so successfully with such electrical rapidity, and with so small a force as to exalt the name and fame of Perczel side by side with those of the great captains of the present and past ages. On one occasion he captured the whole Croatian reserve—at another time he marched against the generals Nugent and Dablen, and forced a passage across the river Mura in spite of superior numbers. In this battle the Austrians lost 12,000 men in killed and wounded, and sixteen thousand prisoners. A few days after he drove Nugent from the Hungarian soil. In November of the same year, he broke into Styria and defeated the Austrians at Friedau. He was next ordered to effect a junction with Gorgey, who was retiring before Windischgratz. Similar instructions had been forwarded to Gorgey, and so Perczel, trusting to the co-operation of the army of the Upper Danube, took up a good position, and awaited the attack of the Austrians, who began the charge at eight o'clock on the morning of the 30th September, with an overwhelmning superiority in point of numbers, having 26,000 men against 5,000 Hungarians. Disproportionate as these contending forces were, they retained their position until two o'clock: but as Gorgey neglected his instructions, and perfidiously retreated without striking a blow, Perczel's army was broken through by the Austrian cavalry, which alone was as strong as all the troops he had put together, and with a loss of 600 men and three guns he was obliged to retire. The general had hitherto been accustomed to victorious marches, and was doubly pained by the mistortune of that day, and all the more so because the public knew nothing of those orders which had been sent down from head quarters, and ascribed all the blame to him. However, two months afterwards, in the Chamber of Representatives, he was able to justify his conduct, and to clear up the suspicious doubts which had been hanging upon his military abilities ever si ee that affair. On March 22nd, 1849, he defeated Theolorovick, and the Servians at Szöreg, Mada, and Zenta, and won another series of brilliant and heroic victories. His next great triumph was the storming and taking of the fortress of Sz. Támás, a Servian stronghold, which much greater Austrian forces had failed to capture, and which the Servians deemed im-

pregnable. On the 3rd of April, Perczel attacked these Servian entrenchments, and after less than three hours' obstinato fighting, the three coloured flag waved over the bleedstained ramparts, several thousand Servians were killed in the engagement, 2,000 were made prisoners, and eight gues, with five standards were taken. And even if the garrison in that place was not so strong as in the previous summer, vet its capture in so short a time must remain one of the brightest leaves in the wreath of the courageous general, and the more so as his troops were fewer than those which

had heretofore attempted the assault at Sz. Támás. Amid these triumphs news arrived that Görgey had been appointed War Minister, besides being allowed to retain command of the army on the Upper Danube, and the intelligence filled Perczel with lively indignation; he had long before accused Gorgey of incapacity as well as of treason

but his warnings were in vain, probably because he gave vent to his feelings with two much violence, and so diminished the credit which might otherwise have been attached to them; besides he neglected to keep up communication with his own political friends in parliament, whereas Görgey kept his partisans well informed, urged them to act upon the government-left no stone unturned, and sometimes gained more advantages by the stroke of the pen than his rival could secure by a well-fought action upon

the field of battle. Perczel was relying upon a consciousness of approved patriotism, and priding himself upon real military superiority; the other profited by his neglect to advance himself at head-quarters, and was promoted to the important office of Minister at War, caring little for the indignation of a rival who was furious at being superseded by an inenpable general and a traitor to boot. For a second time he sent in his resignation, but was persuaded by the ministry to moderate his anger and to continue in the service of his

country.

About the middle of May he returned from the Banat to the Bacs county, where, besides his former enemies, he came up with Jellachich, who after the defeat of the Austrians at Isaszeg, had gone south with from twelve to fourteen thousand men. He sent despatch after despatch to the government begging for reinforcements, and stating that the force of the enemy, already superior to his own, had been rendered still more overwhelming by the accession of Jellachich: but Görgey was head of the war-office, and not a single man was sent to aid. The enemy's cavalry was almost equal in numbers to the whole force at Perczel's command, and in a flat country that advantage was necessarily considerable; yet the Hungarian general maintained his position with much success against the united forces of the Austrians and the Servians, and repeatedly prevented them from crossing the Tisza or the Danube.

We shall not have the space to follow the victorious General through all his campaigns, nor to specify all his successes-the mournful termination is approaching and the torch of Freedom kindled in Hungary is about to be dashed out darkly in the waters of the Danube. The treachery of Görgey annihilated all hope of further resistance, save in the hearts of the gallant remnant at Comorn.

General Perczel, with his brother Nicolas, quitted the

country, and repaired to Turkey. Removed from Widden to Schumla, and thence to Kutajah, this active man languished for two years in exile : he is now in England. His amiable wife, and their two children, shared the hard lot of the prisoner. She also had to suffer the mean vengeance of the Austrian government; during three months she was imprisoned at Posony for the crime of being wife to a noble and patriotic general.

The Austrian newspapers took the greatest possible pains to degrade the name of Perczel, and to bring him down from that elevated position which he has so justly merited. They reproached him with want of military talent, and with brutal cruelty towards the conquered; whereas, on the contrary, with the exception of the battles at Mör and Katy, he defeated both Austrians and Russians in numberless battles and skirmishes, never lost either a cannon or a standard, but took from the enemy forty-six field-pieces, and twenty-eight standards, while, with rare magnanimity, he pardoned one hundred thousand insurgent Servians.

This worthy patriot and good soldier, was remarkable for genius, promptitude, personal bravery, and what is rarer still, high moral courage, combined with unshaken faithfulness and devotion to Freedom and to Fatherland. Of those whose names appear in the modern history of Hungary, none knew better how to improve a victory than he did, excepting always, that wonderful man the immortal

He was decidedly the most revolutionary character in the Hungarian struggle for independence; not blood-thirsty, but a friend of downright radical measures, and prompt action: He was enthusiastically devoted to Right and to Freedom, and never forgot as a soldier, his duties as a citizen. He made full claim to the title of a citizen general, while his ardent temperament and intrepidity, often made him speak and act as a soldier in political matters.

He had already achieved a great name in politics before he entered the theatre of war. If he had been brought into closer communication with Kossuth, especially towards the closing scene of the war of independence, we are convinced that he would have rescued Hungarian Liberty, or at least, trial: but the examination, even as officially con- have averted the disgraceful catastrophe, produced by the arch traitor Görgey.

THE COUNTESS OF RUDOLSTADT.

[Sequel to " Consuelo."]

BY GEORGE SAND. ALBERT AND TRENCK.

"Draw near, my friend," said he to his companion, "and warm yourself at the only remaining fire-place in this vast mansion. This is a gloomy lodging, Monsieur de Trenck, but you have met with worse in your rough journeys." "And have sometimes been obliged to do without any at

all," replied the lover of the Princess Amelia. "Truly, this is more hospitable than it looks, and I have joyfully taken refuge in it upon several occasions. So, my dear count, you come sometimes to meditate among these ruins, and keep watch in this haunted tower?"

"I do, indeed, frequently come here, but from more reasonable motives, which I cannot tell you now, but which you shall know by-and-hye." "I guess them. From the top of this tower you overlook

a certain park and pavilion ?" "No, Trenck, the building of which you speak is hidden behind a wooded hill, and cannot be seen from hence."

"But a few minutes will take you to it, and should you be interrupted you can seek refuge here. Come! confess

that, just now, when I met you in the wood—"
"I can confess nothing, friend Trenck, and you have promised not to question me." "True; I ought to think of nothing but congratulating myself on having met with you in this immense park, or rather forest, where I had so completely lost my way, that, but for you, I should have fallen headlong into some picturesque ravine, or have been drowned in some limpid torrent. Are we far from the castle?"

"About a quarter of a mile. Dry your clothes while the wind dries the paths through the park, and we will go

"This old castle does not please me so well as the new, I must confess, and I can quite understand why it has been abandoned to the owls. Still I am rejoiced to find myself alone with you, at such an hour, and on such a gloomy evening. It reminds me of our first meeting among the ruins of that ancient abbey in Silesia, my initiation, the oaths I pronounced to you, my judge, my examiner, and master, then—my friend and brother now! Dear Albert! what strange and fatal vicissitudes have since passed over our heads! Both of us dead to our families, to our countries, to our loves, perhaps !-what will become of us, and what will henceforth be our life among men?"

"Yours may yet be surrounded with splendour, and filled with delights, my dear Trenck! The power of the tyrant who hates you has limits, thank God! upon the soil

"But my mistress, Albert? Is it possible that she will remain eternally and uselessly faithful to me?" "You ought not to desire it, my friend; but it is only too certain that her passion is as uncertain as her unhap-

"Speak to me, then, of her, Albert! More happy than I, you can see and hear her, you-" · I can do so no longer, dear Trenck. Do not deceive yourself in that respect. The fantastic name and the strange personage of Trismegistus, under which I have been vested personage of Prismegistus, under which I have been vested, and which protected me for several years in my short and mysterious connexions with the palace of Berlin, have lost their fascination; my friends will be as discreet, and my dupes (since to serve our cause, and your love, I have been compelled to make some dupes) would not be more clear-sighted than in the past; but Frederick has got scent of a conspiracy, and I can no longer return to Prussia; my efforts there would be paralysed by his distrust, and the prison of Spandau would not open a second time for my

"Poor Albert! you must have suffered in that prison as

much as I in mine-more, perhaps!" "No, I was near her. I heard her voice-I laboured for her deliverance. I neither regret having endured the horrors of a dungeon, nor having trembled for her life. If I suffered for myself, I did not perceive it; if I suffered for her, I no longer remember it. Sue is saved, and she will be happy."
"By you, Albert? Tell me that she will be happy only

by you, and with you, or I no longer esteem her. I with-draw from her my admiration and friendship." "Do not speak thus, Trenck. It is outraging love, na-

ture, and our lovers; and to wish to chain them to the name of a duty profitable to ourselves alone would be a crime and a profanation."

"I know it, and without aspiring to a virtue like yours, I feel, that if Amelia had withdrawn her word instead of confirming it to me, I should not, on that account, cease to love her, and to bless her, for the days of happiness she has conferred upon me; but it is permitted me to love you more than I love myself, and to hate whomsoever does not love you. You smile, Albert; you do not understand my friendship; and I, I do understand your courage. Ah! if it be true that she who has received your faith has become attached (before the expiration of her mourning, insensate!) to one of our brothers, were he the most meritorious among ns, and the most seductive man in the world, I could never forgive her. Do you forgive her if you can ! Trenck! Trenck! you know not what you say; you do

not understand, and I cannot explain. Do not judge her yet, that admirable woman; hereafter you will know her." "And who prevents you from justifying her to me? Speak! Why this mystery? We are alone here. Your arowal cannot compromise her, and no oath that I know of can bind you to conceal what we all suspect from your conduct. She loves you no longer; what can be her excuse?"

"Did she ever love me?" "This is her crime. She never understood you."

"She could not, and I was unable to reveal myself to her. Besides, I was ill, mad; and madmen are not loved, but feared and dreaded. "You were never mad, Albert; I never saw you to. On

the contrary, your wisdom and strength of intellect always dazzled me. "You saw me firm, and master over myself in action; you never saw me in the agony of repose, in the tortures of

discouragement." "Have you known discouragement, then? I should never have thought of it?" "That is because you do not perceive the dangers, the obstacles, the vices of our enterprise. You have never penetrated to the depths of that abyss into which I have

cast my whole soul and existence; you have seen only its generous and chivalrous side; you have embraced only its easy labours and sparkling hopes.'

"That is because I am less great, less enthusiastic, and, must it be spoken, less fanatical, than you, noble count! You have desired to drain the cup of zeal to the dregs, and when its bitterness has choked you, you have doubted heaven and earth."

"Yes, I have doubted, and I have been cruelly punished." And do you doubt still? Will you ever suffer?"
"Now I hope, I believe, I act. I feel strong and happy.
Do you not see joy sparkling in my face, and delight dwelling in my bosom?"

"And yet you are betrayed by your beloved? What do I say? By your wife!"

She was never either the one or the other. She never owed me anything; she never betrayed me. May God send her love, the divinest of gifts, in recompense for the moment of pity she showed me on my death-bed! And gratitude to her for having closed my eyes, for his name given me tears, for having blessed my eyes, for manny eternity, which I believed I was about to cross—shall I claim a promise drawn from compassionate generosity, from sublime charity? Shall I say to her, 'Woman, I am four master; you belong to me by law; by the rights your imprudent error has bestowed. You must submit to my embraces, because, in a day of separation, you imprinted a farewell kiss upon my jey brow! You must place your hand in mine for ever, follow in my sters, submit to my yoke, crush the young love in your bosom, overcome an insurmountable passion, and waste away with regrets in my profane arms, pressed to my selfish and cowardly heart! Oh, Trenck! do you think I could find happiness in acting thus? Would not my life be one of more bitter suffering even than hers? Is not the suffering of the clave. the curse of the master? Great God! what being is so vile, so brutal, as to be proud and transported at a love which is not shared, at a fidelity at which the heart of the victim revolts? Thank Heaven, I am not that being; I never will be! I was going this evening to find Consuelo; I meant to tell her all these things ; I meant to restore to her her liberty. I did not meet her in the garden where sheusually walks; and then the storm came and deprived me of the hope of seeing her descend. I did not wish to pene-trate to her apartments; I should have entered them by the right of a husband. The mere shudder of her horror, the mere paleness of her despair, would have caused me a pain

which I had not the resolution to brave." "And d d you not meet also in the darkness the black mask of that Liverani?"

"Who is that Liverani?" "Do you not know the name of your rival?"
"Liverani is a false name. Do you know him, that man,

that happy rival ?" "No. But you ask me with a strange look. Albert, I think I understand you; you forgive your unfortunate wife, you abandon her; you ought to do so; but you will punish, I hope, the villain who has seduced her?"

"Are you sure that he is a villain?"

"What ! the man to whom you had confided her deliverance, and the guardianship of her person during a long and perilous journey !-he who ought to have protected her. to have respected her-not to have addressed a single word to her-no: to have shown her his face! A man invested with the powers, and with the blind confidence of the invisibles! your brother-in-arms, and by oath, doubtless, as I am ! Ah ! if your wife had been confided to me, Albert, I should not even have thought of this criminal treachery of making myself beloved by her."

"Trenck, once again, you know not what you say! Only three men among us know who this Liverani is, and what is his crime. In a few days you will cease to blame and to curse that happy mortal, to whom God in his goodness, in his justice, perhaps, has given the love of Consuelo."
"Strange and sublime man! You do not hate him?"

" I cannot hate him." "You will not disturb his happiness?" "On the contrary; I labour ardently to improve it, and I am neither sublime nor strange in this. You will soon laugh

at the praises you bestow upon me.' "What! you do not even suffer?" " I am the most happy of men."

"In that case you love but little, or you love no more. Such a heroism is not in human nature; it is monstrous, and I cannot admire what I do not understand. Stop, Count : you laugh at me, and I am very simple ! Now, I guess at last : you love another, and you bless Providence, which frees you from your engagements with the first by rendering her unfaithful."

"Then you will oblige me to open my heart to you, baron. Listen; it is a history, a remance, that I have to relate; but it is cold here: this bramble fire cannot warm these old walls, and besides, I fear that they may remind you of those of Glatz. The weather is clearing, we can continue our way to the chat au; and since you are leaving it at daybreak, I will not detain you too late. As we walk along, I will tell you a strange tale."

The two friends took up their hats, from which they shook the rain-drops, and kicking the logs, to extinguish them, quitted the tower arm-n-arm. Their voices became lost in the distance, and the echoes of the old mansion quickly ceased to repeat the faint noise of their footsteps ipon the damp grass of the court-yard.

Consuelo remained plunged in a species of stupor. That which astonished her the most, of which the evidence of her senses could scarcely persuade her, was not the magnanimous conduct of Albert, nor his heroic sentiments, but the miraculous facility with which he himself unrolled the terrible problem of the destiny that involved him. Was happiness then so easy for Consuelo? Was the love of Liverani legitimate? She thought she must have dreamed what she had just heard. Consuelo, trembling more from the effects of fear than cold, descended to the apartment below, and kindled anew the fire which Albert and Trenck had just dispersed about the hearth. Her eyes rested on the impressions of their wet feet upon the dusty floor; it was an evidence of the real ty of their appearance which she needed. She fell into a profound meditation. So easy a triumph over destiny did not appear to be made for her. Albert did not suffer; his love did not revolt against his sense of justice. He accomplished, with a species of enthusiastic joy, the greatest sacrifice it is in the power of man to offer to God. The strange virtue of this singular man struck Consuelo with surprise and terror. Albert was as much changed in his outward appearance, as in his feelings He had lost much of his frightful thinness, and appeared to have grown, so upright and clastic had his languid and stooping figure become. He carried a sword, when formerly he would never have consented to handle this weapon. this symbol of hatred and murder, even in play; now it did not impede his movements; he saw the blade glittering in the light of the fire, and yet it failed to recall the blood

shed by his forefathers. An undefined, an inexplicable feeling, took possession of Consuelo; a feeling which at once resembled grief, regret, and wounded pride. She repeated Trenck's supposition of some new love on the part of Albert, and this idea seemed to her probable. His last words as he led his friend away, promising a recital, a romance, were they not confirmatory of this supposition?

Consuelo regained the wood by the early light of morning. She had remained during the night in the tower, absorbed by a thousand gloomy and sorrowful thoughts. She had no difficulty in finding her way back to her abode, though she had passed the road in the dark, and the rapidity of her flight had made it appear less long than she found it on returning. She descended the hill, and ascended the course of the river till she came to the grating, which she skilfully crossed, being now neither alarmed nor agitated. She cared little for being seen, determined as she

was to relate all to her confessor. The heat of summer was beginning to make itself felt, and Consuelo, absorbed by her studies, had but the cool hours of evening for repose and refreshment. By degrees she had returned to her slow and dreamy promenades in the garden and park. She believed herself alone, and yet some vague emotion would at times bring the idea that the unknown was not far from her. The beautiful nights, the noble shadows, the solitude, the languishing murmur of the water running through the flowers, the perfume of the plants, the impassioned note of the nightingale, followed by a yet more voluptuous silence; the large oblique rays of moonlight piercing through the transparent shadows of balmy arbours; the setting of the evening star behind the rosy clouds of the horizon, all those emotions, classical, but eternally fresh and powerful where youth and love are to be found, plunged the soul of Consuelo into dangerous reveries. One evening she saw a man standing on the brink of the river; doubts and painful fears took possession of her mind. This silent figure reminded her of Albert at least ag much as of Liverani. They were of the same stature; and now that Albert, transformed by improved health, walked with ease, and no longer drooped his head upon his breast, or held it upon his hand in an attitude of grief or illness, Consuelo could no longer distinguish his appearance from that of the chevalier. At length, she called aloud the name of Albert. The man trembled, passed his hands across his face, and when he turned, the black mask already covered his features. "Albert, is it you?" cried Consuelo; "it is you, you

alone whom I seek." A stifled exclamation betrayed some emotion of joy and grief with the unknown. He appeared about to fly, but

Consuelo believing she had recognised the voice of Albert, rushed towards him, and held him back by his cloak. But suddenly the black veil of the messengers of the secret tribunal fell upon her head. The hand of the unknown, which had hastily seized hers, was silently detached. Consuelo felt herself led away without violence or apparent anger; they raised her from the ground, and she felt beneath her feet the planks of a boat. She descended the river for some time, no one addressing a word to her; and when she was restored to the light, she found herself in a subterranean apartment, where she had been summoned for the first time before the tribunal of the Invisibles. (To be Continued.)

THE French excel all other nations in studied equivoque, but give us a Yankee for the unintentional kind. A western New York farmer writes as follows to a distinguished

scientific regriculturist, to whom he felt under obligations for introducing a variety of swine :- " Respected Sir,-I went yesterday to the fair at M ; I found several pigs of your species. There was not a great variety of beasts, and I was very much astonished at not seeing you there."

Dr. PARR AND THE LADY, -The rudeness of Dr. Parr to ladies was sometimes extreme. To a lady who had ventured to oppose him with more warmth of temper than cogency of reasoning, and who afterwards apologised for herself by saying "that it was the privilege of women to talk nonsense." "No, madam," he replied, "it is not their privilege, but their infirmity. Ducks would walk if they could, but nature suffers them only to waddle !"

LETTERS FOR WORKING MEN.

No. VIII:-THE LETTER OPENER AT CARLISLE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. SIR.—The ordinary absurdities of British ' representation' are bad enough, but here is an anomaly beyond the usual run. Sir James Graham, of unhappy post-office notoriety, is a candidate for the representation of 'Merry Carlisle.' This is one of those matters of more than local interest, on which some words need be said. If Calcraft the hangman should put up for some borough or county, I think it would be right for us to separate the man from his office, to consider whether he might not be a very estimable politician-very fit to represent many lovers of justice, in spite of his unpleasant vocation. After all he is but an officer of the law, taking rank below judge—the honestest not always having precedence If one of Calcraft's condemned should by some favour get reprieved and offer himself at the hustings, we might not be altogether disgusted at his assurance. The convict is not always the worst member of society. There are robbers, aye, and wilful menslayers, too, who never had a chance of the gallows neighbourhood, and the escaped convict might find at least some whom he could fitly represent. Nay, even if a Marquis of Lansdowne could become a commoner, and be candidate for the Lower House, on the strength of the murder of his poor Irish tenant Denis Shea, the other day, certain landlords, certain ogrish millowners too, for that matter, might very consistently vote for him. But if a Burke or a Hare should put up for Parliament, I take it the true answer to their impudence—if any answer beyond execration could be given,—the true reason for rejecting their services would be that really, with all our vices. there was nothing for them to represent. So, when a Border Thug, with no fanatical excuse of faith, offers himself for our suffrages, the ostracism of contempt should be as universal. Sir James Graham, of Netherby, formerly Home Secretary, stands before Carlisle in the position of a Burke or a Hare. He and Aberdeen may settle between them which. He stands before Carlisle unblushing, but red with a blood stain, fouler than that even of the Edinburgh murderers. He stands indelibly marked as the spy, the common informer, who led on Neapolitan assassins to the murder of the noble brothers Bandiera. Like Burke and Hare, he cannot represent any English constituency. Some select Neapolitan constituency might fit him, if his friend King Bomba has a pocket borough, in which the voters were all shirri or assassins, but he can represent nothing English. Many of his forbears may have been hanged at Carlisle, in old Moss's trooping days, for, doubtless, many an old-fashioned thief of those 'good old times' has helped to fashion the glory which culmniated in our Home Secretary's Office in 1844; but never a receiver among them but would have held it foul shame to become a sneaking letteropener at the bidding of a foreign bravo. Men of Carlisle : cast this unclean thing out from among you. It is needed that we tell our Government, both for its own behoof and for that of its friends, the continental despots, what we English people think of foreign affairs; but with what face should we rebuke the visits of a Malmesbury or a Normanby, at the Tuileries, or the receptions of a Nicholas, a Haynau, or a Rosas at St. James's, if they could point at this creature of the Austrian and Neapolitan police as one of our representatives? I have been told that the working men of Carlisle will vote for him. For him! the men of that class who spoke England's hatred of infamy in the ears of Haynau; for him, the men of that class for which the Bandieras bled beneath his mife-for the Republic that the Bandieras sought was not a class Republic for 'all but about a million' -that class for which Mazzini is still an exile; and watched by the police; for him, the men of that class which he and all his party would keep down as helots. Can the working men of Carlisle be so besotted? I will not believe it. I care not to notice his political qualifications: for the real question is not there. If he could be the professed friend, instead of the proved enemy, of the people-if his political conduct had been as consistent as an honest man's should be-if his ability was really equal to the composition of those first pamphlets issued in his name,—still the man remains foul-un-English-unfit to represent an English constituency. The dirty tool of Austrian and Neapolitan villainy is not fit for any English work, however hard we might be put to it. It was an old superstition that the blood would rush out from the wounds of the murdered when the murderer dared confront his crime. Let the blood of the Bandieras choke this Graham on the hustings : let the execrations of the honest men of Carlisle hoot him from that scaffolding which his presence must make a pillory. This may be 'scandalous.' Be it so! It is true. I shall offend the mealy-monthed and smooth-mannered. Be it so! Nevertheless. when the public hangman forgets, or is forbidden, his duty of branding the greater malefactors, the public writer must do his work, however distasteful. I have not sought him in any obscurity. He comes in my way. He is thrust offensively forward by the 'Times' as one of a new triumvirate, to succeed the Derbies: Russell, Graham, and Cobden. Belial. Moloch, and Mammon. God deliver us! So if he will expose himself, like Barnard Gregory, before us, it becomes our bounden duty 'to whip the rascal naked through the world.' But to turn from him to the question of the elections involved in his address to the electors of Carlisle. We are told (I care not to repeat the wretch's name again) that the only question for candidates at the hustings should be-Are you against Lord Derby? If so, then you must be eligible. No other qualification is needed. I say this is not anough. It is very far from enough. Against Lord Derby. What is that to us? Keep your factious squabbles to yourselves. What is it to the people that the 'Free' Traders are disappointed at the Ministry having given up Protection? Of course not disappointed at Protection being surely given up; but disappointed at the prospect of the people, seeing that too soon—seeing it before them, the 'Free' Traders, have used a sham-fear of Protection to get themselves brought into power. Nay, let us not play catspaw quite so softly. The woolsack must be a cotton-bag yet, before the People's Cromwell shall kick out the Manchester Rump; but let us not help Manchester to the place of power. Answer, all you artizans who know what reduced wages mean, why should you choose the millowners even in preference to the landlords? Oh but 'vote for a Tory-let a Tory in!' Do not vote for him; and do not vote either for his fellow, the Whig, of whatever denomination. Vote for neither; let them fight their own battles. Do you treat them both as enemies; and gather your power against the day, when feudalism being laid with its fetters, 'Free' Trade, the new monopolist, shall be your master. You will need strength then. Now, every blow you strike for the rade faction is welding the iron for your own fetters. And you will find the new tyrants with their stronger 'garrison' more intolerable than the old. There are some, I know, who will say, that this is inexplicably playing the game of the enemy. The more hortsighted they. It is no longer a question, as in years far back, of combinations of anything that bears the name of 'Liberals,' against a rampant Toryism.
Toryism is dying out. The Liberals, (I beg pardon), the Moderate Liberals, have left us; they have coalesced with tyranny. It is now simply two sorts of tyrants-Tory or Whig-Right Divine or Rule of Thumb-contending which shall devour the nation's carcase. As before, as ever, there must be two :amps; but woe to us, if we choose our leaders from volunteers of the other side. A test indeed for the people-Lord Derby's friend? 'No.' Whose then? Sir, 'My Lord John Sneak's.' It is the same thing. Or 'Mr. Richard Devildust's.' What is he to us? Ground between two millstones, it is not enough to ind fault with one. No! no! Let us, who are of the People's party, of the National Party, wear no factious badges, utter no party-cry, cast far from us ill the discreditable policies and catchwords of these manouvres, keeping straight to our home questiontre you for or against the People? What mean you by he People? How will you prove your fidelity? Let us, f course, if called upon, refuse to go back to Protection course, if called upon, refuse to go back to Protection astimes; let us be candid as regards Lord Derby, and of deny our just abhorrence of his government; let us ther any sensible opinion we may have formed concerning diagnosmic as the ligious Freedom or Papal Aggression (two hings which are not quite the same); let us scout the loss who would flog us into volunteering, and the capposite how our heartiest loathing for the Malmesburys, who

make our name a shame and reproach in Europe; but let us not forget that the most important, the first question for us is the franchise, -our right to freedom, as the sole ground upon which we can fulfil our duties to each other, ensurejust rule, and again become honourable and honoured by the world. I come back always to my first point : whatever else you do, count the names of those who are with you for the right—the birthright of a freeman. There is talk of here and there a People's Candidate. Well, if we can find and elect one or two, or more; but, whatever votes we may number for the few who will be our own representatives, let us not fail to vote against all those who do not represent us on this vital question of freedom. And let us fling our protest, from every corner of the land, into the face of the usurping parliament. It will not be thrown

Errata in letter 7:—For 'kill a son' read 'kill a cow;' for 'thus all matters' read 'this all matters;' for 'a full conscience' read 'all conscience;' for 'let from God' read 'lit from God;' for 'become a duty' read 'because a duty;' for 'rights evil' read 'rights civil.'

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF NOTTINGHAM.

CENTLEMEN,—In soliciting the honour of your Votes at the next Election, I am bound to give an explicit declaration of my political opinions; and, in so doing I shall ender your to avoid that disgraceful quibbling and vague generalities so frequently resorted to in Election Addresses. Such, for example, 'As I am for a liberal extension, &c.,' without saying how liberal or how far; 'I am for the gradual reform of abuses in Church and State,' without saying how gradual; or where the abuses are; 'A friend to a sound and religious Education,' meaning nothing and applying whatever you please to imagine. plying whatever you please to imagine.

But with regard to myself, I frankly, and undisguisedly declare that I am for Manhood Suffrage, considering the man even as a mere animal more worthy to be represented than even the Ten-pound House or the Forty-shilling Freehold. I am for the Ballot, as an expedient to preserve Electors from the

ntimidation or undue influence of Landlords, Cotton-lords, and I am for the Abolition of all Property Qualifications, both in the Elector and the Elected—the former for the grounds already stated,

the latter to permit Electors to return whom they please as their Representative.

I am for the Payment of Members, so as to rescue the representation from the hands of the wealthy and privileged Order, and to afford the opportunity for Labour to be represented by honest and intelligent men belonging to its own Order.

I am for the immediate repeal of the Whig Septennial Act, and an advocate for the Annual Election of the Peoples' Representatives, as the only means of enabling constituents to exercise a legitimate controll over the conduct of their Representatives.

I am for Toleration in the most extensive acceptation of the term I am for Free Trade in all its ramifications; and in the most comprehensive sense—not a bastard and one-sided Free Trade—but the universal application of the principle, so as to ensure the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

I am for the Reform of all abuses in Church and State, and a general System of State Education, secular, and to a certain extent These are my views, which I submit to the members of a free and

enlightened Constituency, who, I trust, are anxious with me for the reformation of the manifold abuses of our political and social systems, the destruction of class privileges, and the establishment of the national happiness and prosperity upon a solid foundation.

I remain, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,

Charles Stuggen, Barrister-at-Law.

15. Abingdon street, Westminster.

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To Correspondents.

To the Democratic Public.—Brother Democrats.—In again alluding to the Manchester 'Conference' allow me to recapitulate a few of the leading points in my last letter. I showed that the leading object Mr. Jones had in view had been to make the entire Chartist organisation subservient to his interest; that he had, in the most underhand way, been using his influence to undermine and destroy the character of every man who was likely to prove an obstacle to his ambitious designs; that he endeavoured, when Mr. O'Connor was at the head of the movement, to destroy his character and influence in an underhand manner, but as soon as he found that gentleman fallen he commenced bedaubing him with his praise, in order to gain the support of Mr. O'Connor's admirers, and that having, by the most barefaced system of false. hood, succeeded, as he thought, in destroying the character of every public man in the movement, he proceeded to set aside all will and all law, and, in violation of every principle of Democracy and good faith, proceeded to call upon a few misled men in Manchester to assist in carrying out his base designs.

The next act of the body, which was thus claudestinely called

The next act of the body, which was thus clandestinely called together, which I shall notice, is the resolution making Jones's paper the sole and only organ of the Democratic movement. I look upon this as the main object for which the Conference was called together. The executive which were appointed are merely the instruments by which that object is to be accomplished. This ch must be met and exposed, as there is a vast amount of delusion abroad concerning it. Though nominally beamount of delusion abroad concerning it. Though nominally belonging to Jones the paper is supposed to be virtually the property of the people, or at least, the Chartist body. It is assumed that that paper will speedily release the members of the Chartist Association from all pecuniary burdens, by paying into the Chartist exchequer a fund amply sufficient to carry on its affairs. Now these are fallacies which should, nay must, be met and exposed. I shall, therefore, treat upon this subject under the following

heads:—

1st.—Is it the people's paper, or does it belong to the Chartist body?

2nd.—Supposing that it will ever be able to supply the Chartist body with funds, will that supply act beneficially or injuriously for the interests of true Democracy?

3rd.—Are the basis on which it proposes to rest, and the powers which it claims, in accordance with the principles of justice and

To state that it belongs to the people is a most impudent assumption, while to father it upon the Chartist body is something worse. It is a downright imposition. The paper is, to all intents and purposes, a private speculation. The parties who have advanced money towards starting it, have done so under the idea that they will receive four per cent, interest for their cash.

that they will receive four per cent, interest for their cash.

Mr. Jones has had more to say against profitmongering than, perhaps, any other man. But of all the attempts at profitmongering on record, this is the master-piece, this, which claims the entire and absolute monopoly of the democratic public. Suppose that the shareholders of some Co-operative Store had put forth an ukase forbidding any but themselves in the town where they set up, to sell anything to the working classes on the ground claimed by Jones and his supporters—namely, that their object was to emancipate the people; and therefore, whether the people believed in their power to do so or not, they must, on pain of being denounced as regues and fools, bring all the grist to the mill! If such a thing had been done, there would have hurled against the unprincipled monopolists; yet it is demanded of us, on pain of political damnation, that we shall go to his shop for our mental feed, and to his only.

The idea, that by supporting his paper it will support us, is very captivating to some, especially those who want to get the Charter, but who are too lazy to labour for it, as they will have to do before they do before they get it. It was one of the principal objections which I had against the scheme when it was first announced, which I had against the scheme when it was first announced. That objection was not kept to myself, I told Mr. Jones personally at Halifax, that the man who thus paid the officers and advocates of a movement would always be the masters of that movement, and would always take care that it should be carried on for his personal advantage, and that the officers in the society would dwindle down to the position of being the mere agents of the man who paid them their wages. Instead of devoting their time to spreading he principles of Democracy, they would be a mere canvassing and advertising body; in fact, a mere puffing machine, and their wages would be paid on the same principle that the vendors of 'Holloway's Ointment,' and 'Parr's Pills,' pay their advertisement fees. Does any one doubt this? Let pay their advertisement fees. Does any one doubt this? Let him observe the care with which Jones is rooting out and destroying all and every one opposed to his ambitious designs, and with which, likewise, he is trying to fill every post in the ranks of Chartism with his own tools. Some of his followers talk of not having the Charter from the middle classes; but, I must confess, that I have a very great repugnance to having it if it could be got by such leaders, and such followers as Jones and his disciples, for it is such followers and leaders that have built up every de spotism in the world. A man who can claim to govern an asso-ciation by dictation, would, had he the power, do the same by a nation. The talk about the salvation of the movement is so much bosh, to blind and deceive the people. Does not Louis Napoleon cover all his black and damnable deeds with the cry of 'the salva

When we consider the system on which our Bonaparte claims the right to found his paper, the force of the above observations will become more apparent. It is to be as free from the controul of the Chartist body as possible, and yet is to act as censor over the Executive. By what principle of Democracy any man can claim the right to be independent and above the control of the movement, and yet, at the same time, claim the right to act as censor over the officers of the Society, I am at a loss to conceive. Now what is censorship but dictatorship?—and does any one suppose that under such outrages and unjust powers it would be possible for any Executive to live, except as the mere tools and sycophants of his inordinate ambition; make his paper the sole organ of Democracy, declare him to be independent and above the control of the Society,—and, in addition to this, make him censor over your officers; and what have you but one of the most odious despotisms that ever disgraced humanity. Nicholas of Russia, or the Pope of Rome, claim no more power than this, I fearlessly assert that it is utterly impossible for such a desir • to spring up in a Democratic mind. It is the very essence of despotism: and he who claims such powers is a despot in his heart. Under such a system none but the most arrant slave in mind would be left in the movement. Its influence and respect would be gone, and its means for good utterly destroyed. There can be no freedom or liberty where there is inequality of condi-tion, or power; and if one man is to be set up over the heads of every otherman, no man of talent or influence will stay in our ranks—for Democracy and Despotism cannot live on the same soil. Had the men who are now exerting themselves to raise up a king in the Chartist ranks, been born in Russia, or France, or Rome, they would probably have been engaged in defending the tyrants who rule over those afflicted countries. Before concluding this letter, there is one more point to which I wish to allude,—and that is the case of Frost, Williams, and Jones. If some enemy to those men had racked his brain to devise a plan to perpetuate their exile, he could not have hit upon anything more effectual than that proposed by Mr. Finlen, which was to get up an agitation, and to use the names of these men for that purpose. Now, every man who knows anything of the history of the attempts which have been made to obtain the release of the above patriots, knows that at the last great attempt that was made for their liberation, the at the last great attempt that was made for their liberation, the three following reasons were urged why the government would not release them at that time:—Firstly, Because their term of exile had not been sufficiently long. Secondly, That the country was in an agitated state, and they must not release them in a time of political excitement. And thirdly, Because they were coupled along with John Ellis, and as the cases were different, they could not consider them tegether. Now, even a Tory ministry may admit that their term of exile has been 'sufficiently long.' The country is in a state of calm inertness on political subjects, and all that is wanted is the proper machinery, and the proper men and means, and the liberation of these men and the proper men and means, and the liberation of these men may be calculated on as certain. But if we are to wait until Mr. Finlen &c. have raised an agitation on the strength of the names of these suffering individuals, and then to present a memerial from the said Finlen and Co., in which is to be included all the political prisoners, both English and Irish, which he proposes to do, they must drag their chains to the end of their days. Such are the business notions of the man who is to tramp through the county for the purpose of popularising Democracy! Mr. Jones tells us we do not want men of thought and reflection at the head of the movement, but men of energy and action. Energy and action are well enough when under the control of thought and reflection, but witnout these last they run wild, and do an incalculable amount of harm. If ever there was a time when wise, discreet, and experienced men were wanted at our councils, that time is the present. Let the old and tried friends of the cause see to this, and do their duty.

C SHACKLETON. MONIES RECEIVED FOR THE REFUGEES .- A few Friends, Grimsbey 2s. 6d.; Dalkeith, Robert M'Arthur, 2s. 6d.; James Thomson

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GLOVER, Cheltenham.—We have no room for the report this week.
WILLIAM HAYWOOD, Norwood.—If your news agent obtains the town edition of any of the leading papers, he will have no diffi-culty in obtaining the town edition of the 'Star,' which is pub-lished every Saturday afternoon at three o'clock.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1852.

THE 'STAR OF FREEDOM' SOIREE.

It was a glorious gathering: the elite of the Democracy of London-ay, and of the world, toowas there. Our hearts beat high with hope for the future, as we looked upon that proud re-union, and grasped the hands of old friends, who had been somewhat estranged. The real representatives of the European nations came to meet us heart to heart, and bind up the peoples in the holy bond of brotherhood. and nurse up that mutuality between them, without which they cannot hope to conquer the combined forces of Despotism. Like the Magi of old, who came to worship at the cradle of infant Liberty, some of the world's bravest and wisest men, had gathered there to hail the rising of the young 'Star of Freedom,' amidst the surrounding darkness of the political firmament. In good south, it was a glorious gathering, and a noble earnest that the good work of assisting our suffering brethren, the Refugees, is in the right hands, and that such a worthy beginning must bring a fitting consummation. That proud hope of Democracy, and the Christ of Labour's Redemption, Louis Blanc, was there, and would that our readers throughout the country could have heard his thrilling speech—spoken in our own mother-tongue, too-which he has learned to wield with marvellous power. How his eloquence can rouse the soul to arms, or melt the heart in tears!

PIERRE LEROUX, the Socialist chief, and the grand old veteran CABET, were also there, in no wise discouraged by all past defeats. There is victory in their very sadness! they spoke to us in their own language, and exchanged their greetings of fraternal sympathy with us. And NADAUD, the working man and representative of working men, received such a demonstration of exulting welcome, that he could not fail to understand, even though he does not know our language. When heart speaks to heart and eyes to eyes, they generally communicate their meaning, even without words. It was also a proud and pleasant thing for us to have been the means of calling such men together—for us, the common soldiers in the ranks of Democracy, to speak words of comfort and cheer to its glorious chiefs while they are suffering in exile. We take it as a propitious omen of success for the 'Star of Freedom.' There were some cheering announcements of contributions for the refugees, from MAZZINI and others; notably one of ten pounds from Lord Goderich, which was worthy of a descendant from HAMPDEN and CROMWELL, as he is. Altogether, it was a noble effort to serve a noble cause. There was but one disagreeable drawback to the felicity of the evening. It was the interruption of the person mentioned in our report of the proceedings. And we humbly submit to our readers, that such conduct is calculated to disgust all the friends of Democracy, and might win the patronage of a MALMESBURY, or the pay of our foreign police

We have received numerous letters of indignant remonstrance against that gentleman's proceedings. 'It is an old trick of his,' says one, 'which he has been practising for years, and which he has at last perfected himself in.' A second suggests, 'What would HE be in a Revolution? Who would not postpone the triumph of Democracy to all eternity, rather than such a man should reign? why, such as he, with his pot-house blackguardism, blatant brutality, and sickening scurrility, would drive any nation to seek its safety in the arms of any Despotism, no matter how iron, cruel, or bloody, rather than hazard a change which might lead to such a tyranny as he would inevitably inaugurate.' 'What can the man meanwhat is he aiming at?' was astounded Louis Blanc's question to ourselves. While insufferable scorn and disgust was depicted on the faces of the foreigners who could understand him. They were happy who could not. We would tell this obstructive that, contrary to what he affirmed, we can do something to aid the Refugees, even before we have accomplished the Social Revolution.

We tell him that THAT was not the time to fling in the apple of discord, and to foment dissension. That was no time to place his portion of truth (which had nothing at all to do with the subject of the sentiment he had to speak to) in direct antagonism to all the other truth which had been enunciated during the evening. We have ourselves said as much against middle-class tyranny, in this very paper, as he can say. That was no time to insult friends and make enemies. We had no quarrel with him. We shall not graw at the other end of the bone of his contention. If the People do not choose to follow him,

and applaud him as an Apostle and Martyr, we are not to be held accountable; no doubt there is something wrong. Moreover, we protest, in the name of Democracy, against such language being used by her assumed Champions. Low, vulgar curses—such as 'So help me God,' 'By God, I will,' and 'Be damned if I do,'-which that person distributes with all the fluency of an irate Billingsgate fish-fag, are not fitly associated with the holy principles which we cherish and seek to propagate. Democracy is pure and en-nobling, and the lives and words of her disciples should be earnest, hallowed, and pure. We say with Brutus-

No, not an oath! What need we any spur but our own cause, To prick us to redress? Let priests and cowards swear, Old feeble carrions, and such suffering souls, That welcome wrongs. Unto bad causes swear, Such creatures as men doubt, but do not stain

The even virtue of our enterprise To think our cause or our performance Did need an oath.

THE STOLEN PROPERTY OF THE PEOPLE.

But little property exists other than that which has been stolen from the People. However, we now speak only of that particular species of property, the most important of all, whose possession alone can render the people free and independent, and the loss of which has been the main cause of the continued debasement, misery, and slavery of the People. We allude to the land.

The late decision in the Glen Tilt case is very important, inasmuch as it shows that the idea of the age is worming itself into the minds of men, who, it might have been thought, were proof against all its attacks. It is significant of the fate of landlordism, as it is significant of the spread of the holy principles of Democracy, which we advocate, that the insolent ATHOL should have been finally defeated—that a glimpse of truth should have penetrated the selfinterest, the ignorance, and the prejudice of the lordly judges, and induced them to make a step in the right direction, by declaring that a man, whether or not a coronet cover his brainless pate, has not the right to do what he will with the land of the country.

The long-pending dispute regarding the passage of Glen Tilt has been of use. It cannot be but that any matter, however trivial in itself, relative to the great question of the rights of landlordism, the right of property in land, will have more and more the effect of bringing the attention of the People to the damnable system of robbery of which they have so long been, and still continue to be, the unfortunate victims. We do not doubt that ultimately the cause of truth and justice shall triumph, as well in this matter of the material inheritance of the whole People as in every other. We cannot doubt; for even those whose interest it is to allow the origin of their wealth, and the rights by which they possess it, to remain in unassuming obscurity, must needs display their knavery and shame in open day, and loudly demand protection for the one, and respect for the other.

Thus it was with the Engineers. In their haughty insolence the Employers positively refused to concede the just demand of the workers; they determined to give up, not even the most trifling of the unjust advantages they have acquired, but to compel the men to sink at their feet, their miserable and undisguised slaves. They have achieved their object. The men are again subject to their inhuman will; they are at least utterly baffled if they be not beaten, for they have owned their want of power to cope with the banded tyrants. But at what price has this victory been gained? Confident in the protective power of their golden god, and gleeful in their success, the selfish Employers may not have perceived it; but we hopefully saw, in their mad and rascally attack upon the Workmen, a blow struck at their own supremacy. Had they acted in another manner—had they shown some small amount of solicitude for the welfare of the men who have produced all the wealth they possess their benevolent rule might have long remained unquestioned. But they did not do so; they treated their workmen as enemies as well as slaves, and raised, as a reasonable consequence, in the minds of the working men, an undying determination to labour to achieve their freedom, by the total annihi-

lation of the Master class and their atrocious system. A similar effect, though, perhaps, in a lesser degree, has been produced by the dispute with the aristocratic bully, ATHOL. We have heard 'Liberals' (poor little souls! how small a portion of truth are they capable of grasping at a time!) with all the little enthusiasm they ever knew, declaim against ATHOL, not merely as a discourteous savage—not merely as a 'stuck-up' titled jackass-but as an usurper-a shameful robber of the descendants of the kindred of his fathers. They ground their argument upon the fact, that in earlier times the land upon which the Highland Clans resided, was ever esteemed the property of the Clan, and never exclusively that of the Chief. Did these same Liberals possess less selfishness, less apathy, and more enthusiasm, to lend them energy enough to struggle in the cause of Right, they would have taken steps to bring to an issue the question, as to whether these Highland Chiefs legally hold possession, as individual property, of the territories

May they do so! We see with pleasure these men arrive even at this half opinion. Once establish the right to inquire into the origin of private property in land in one case, and no man possessing a single grain of intelligence could shut his eyes to the justice of a similar inquiry in every other.

Truly, this principle is one by far too true—by far too valuable and needful, to allow of its being confined to the mountains and glens of the Highlands. It is a principle for universal application, and one which a People's Government—when we shall have a People's Government-will know the value of, and will know how to apply.

ENGLAND IS NOT ON THE SIDE OF THE REACTION.

The poverty-stricken masses of the People may care little for Freedom; for ignorance and misery have so fatally done their damning work upon them as to crush all the better feelings of human nature out of them. They are a dead mass which we are unable to move, and constitute the drag-chain on the wheels of the chariot of Progress. The spirit of gain, the lust for gold, is fast destroying all the old heroic spirit of their forefathers in our middle classes; their infernal system of competition is fast trampling all the noble chivalry and fellow-feeling out of them. Our assumed aristocracy -who are not the nobles of the land, nor the nobles of nature's making, but wretched shams and impostors—they have little or no love of Freedom, little or no sympathy with the friends of Freedom. But, in spite of these things, England is not on the side of the Reaction. There is a pulse in the heart of her that is beating akin to the heart of France, Hungary, Germany, and the other oppressed nations, which are yearning for Liberty. There is some noble life in Old England yet. Our statesmen and rulers may league with the Camarilla of Austria, the spiritual ruffianhood of the Papacy, and the blackguard brave gang of Bonaparte—they may plot together, and weave their webs alike for the mutual purpose of ensnaring and murdering all who love Freedom, and of extinguishing all these glowing ideas of Liberty in the blood of her martyrs, but they do not represent the nation. They are none of us; we loathe and curse them, and in spite of them and their works, there is something of the olden fire and spirit smouldering amongst us. Let it bear witness that we still love Freedom, if but for the boundless joy we felt, and the passionate tears we shed, when those thrilling words woke the world, 'Paris is in Revolution.' Let it bear witness that the love of Freedom is not altogether dead within us, if but for the rapture and triumph we felt for heroic Hungary and gallant Italy, when they were battling for the nations which stretched out no arm for their assistance, proudly cheerful to sacrifice themselves so that others might be saved. We were with the peoples in all their struggles for life and Liberty, and had we been represented, the sharp ring of the English rifle should have been heard in the passes of Transylvania, and the thunder of British cannon should have resounded in Rome. We shared their aspirations, we felt their common wrongs, and although we could not strike a blow for them, nor lift the strong arm for their rescue when they were dying in battle, our hearts were with them, and all our sympathies fought for them. There is some love of Freedom in England still, or what should call forth such a whirlwind of defenders of the cause of liberty in France, to terrify

enthusiasm when Kossuru passed through the land?

It was not simply the man whom we loved and the principles which he represent It was not simply the man whom we loved and honoured, but the principles which he represented and for which he had fought and suffered, and those had a deeper meaning than manal hose and for which he had rought and numered, and those frantic cheers had a deeper meaning than merely the multitude. They intimated what the frantic cheers had a deeper meaning than merely the plaudits of the multitude. They intimated what was stirring at the heart of the people. They exploded with intense hatred for tyranny. They leapt forth hot from the heart, for very love of liberty and sympathy for all who had struggled for it. They desemble that Freedom still smouldered on in freeman could kindle it into a bright and cheering freeman could kindle it into a bright and cheering fame. They also proved that this idea of Liberty flame. They also proved that the late of therefore which the brave and the hopeful yet think to work out in actual life, is living and throbbing in the universal human heart, and that it only waits deliverance from the tyranny of circumstances, to burst spouta, neously from millions of lips, which are now bound down by ties and fears. There are those amongst Englishmen, who have not forgotten that England has had great and heroic times, and that her son were also great, heroic, and mighty—they have not forgotten that England has taught the world some glorious lessons, and done good service in the cause of Progression and Freedom—that she once led the van of nations, and they would fain see her take up the foremost position again. There are those who remember that they are of the blood and lineage of the men of the Commonwealth, and that those defiers of Kingcraft and bafflers of Priestcraft, left to us, as our proud heritage, the fulfilment of their grand purpose, which was deluged with blood and tears. And if but for such as these, Eng. land is not on the side of the Reaction. Let us prove to the world that England is not at heart allied to the old, cruel and bloody Despotisms. One of the readiest means for doing so may be in our treatment of the Refugees. They come to us as soldiers of the same cause, and brothers in the same human family the outcasts of Despotism! That should be sufficient passport to our hearts and homes, and it were a proud thing for them to say of us, in the future— We went to them hungry, and they fed us; thirsty, and they gave us drink; naked, and they clothed us; home. less, and they took us in. It will not be for long.
The triumph of Democracy is but a question of time —it is slow but certain. This is our sure hope amidst the darkness of defeat. It is not only the creed of the fanatic, and the mirage of the Utopian, but the earnest faith of every true child of Progress, The old powers of Wrong and Evil may wrestle with the tide of Destruction for a time, but their fall is none the less inevitable. They may ape CANUTE of old, and cry to the rising waves, 'Go BARR' but the tide of Democracy has set in, its waves are as. cending-always ascending-and they shall all be engulfed in the flood.' And when the nations shall assemble together in the great day of the future, to march, all for each and each for all, against their common oppressors, would that England might be ready to cast in her lot with them-stem the oncoming tide of Despotism-and work out their deliverance mutually, or fall together. May she be ready to give the cause of Universal Freedom a PUSH with the British bayonet, (and its enemies too, for the matter of that,) and prove, by the invincible logic of sword and cannon, that she is not on the side of the Reaction,

HOPE FOR EUROPE.

Disunion has been our weakness in the past; disunion has clogged the chariot wheels of progress, kept us still in our misery and bondage, and made us an easy prey for the banded tyrants. This disunion, too, is, in almost every instance, but the effect of ignorance, for through the ignorance of the people do the interested calumniators work; falsehood and misrepresentation are had recourse to, in order to raise in the minds of the masses, prejudices against all and every idea tending to elevate the minds and better the material condition of the people, and, therefore, calculated to destroy the supremacy of selfish and hypocritical tyrants.

We will ever hail with pleasure any symptom of a better understanding amongst the people, and amongst the peoples. We will ever hail with hope anything tending to dispel the mists of ignorance and prejudice from the minds of men, enabling them to see clearly how, and by whom, they will be most benefitted, and by giving them a knowledge of the opinions of all, allow them to see, that when men devote time and labour, and even life, to spread some principle which they believe to be true, they ought not to be sent away unheard; for, if they be listened to, their doctrines will ever be found to contain truth, and those who cannot wholly accept them will yet be thankful to the workers for truth, and respect them and their conscientious opinions.

Nothing has ever been more misunderstood, and unjustly denounced in this country, than "Socialism." It is with the greatest pleasure, therefore, that we see announced a Journal, having for its aim the dissemination of earnest knowledge on that subject throughout Europe, and more particularly in this country. It will be conducted by Louis Blanc, CABET, PIERRE LEROUX, and other democratic Socialists, now exiles among us.

It is a brave work, and we wish them success. Such a Journal, conducted by such men as Louis BLANC and his colleagues will do much towards healing the dissensions which now tear the European Democratic party, and which give so much joy to the enemies of human liberty and progress.

Louis Blanc has been a gallant worker in the cause of Humanity; he continues to be so to-day. Free Europe' will give him an opportunity of spreading among the Peoples of Europe all his great thoughts, and all the thoughts of such a master-mind must needs be great.

These men, who have toiled and suffered in the cause of Humanity—these men who have been soldiers in the foremost ranks of the army of Freedom, and who have sacrificed social station and material welfare, in order to work out a glorious destiny for mankind in the future, and to accomplish the high hope which animates all the enslaved peoples, come to us and ask to be heard, and to be allowed the means of laying before us an exposition of their principles and their experiences of their wishes and their

Every Democrat, every lover of his kind, cvery toiler throughout the length and breadth of the land, should aid this noble undertaking, which the leaders of European Freedom have begun. By doing 50 they will confer a benefit not upon the great-minded and patriotic exiles, but upon themselves, upon the people—the veritable people of Britain—and upon humanity at large.

We daily see the necessity for social reform, for social organisation, to replace the sickening anarchy, which is now crushing so many noble hearts, and is trampling the weak beneath the feet of the strong. as they press on unheeding in their selfish strugglo for gold. In this country, more than perhaps in any other, exists the need for the immediate solution of the social problem. It is in this manufacturing country that it will, as it ought to be, wrought out. Let us clasp, therefore, the hands of our Continental rothers, who come in their intellectual greatness to aid us in working out our freedom, social as well as political. If we but do our duty, 'Free Europe' will be the harbinger of a glorious day, when Europe will indeed be free—when all the nations shall have burst their chains, and shall know hunger, and ignorance, slavery, and misery, no more.

BONAPARTE BAFFLED.

It will be seen by reference to the letter of our Belgian correspondent, that the 'Nation' has been requitted a respect to the letter of our beauty that the 'Nation' has been acquitted; and that the manifesto of the hrave GRANIER has been utterly fruitless in the object intended to be achieved by him, and by his infamous employer. That object was to convert Belgium into a province of the future Empire, without the trouble and the danger of a war; to make the Belgians the slaves of the French brigand, although allowing them to retain for a time the dishonoured name of an independent nation.

Too cowardly to fling down the gauntlet of open war to the free men of Belgium, unless he had the support of the tyrant seris of Russia, and of the Autocrat himself, he had recourse to chicanely and fraud to work out his abominable project of crushing the hated freedom of the neighbouring people. He has had recourse to that vile and debasing system, composed of threats and of lies, by means of which he conquered the straight-forward and unsuspecting

the unprincipled, the apathetic, and the selfish among the Belgian people, into accepting his cruel and remorseless despotism.

But he is now too well known; he stands revealed to the whole world, a perjurer, an assassin, a robber The Belgians must indeed be mad to desire to be saved by the Elysian 'saviour of society' — the blood hirsty Decembrist tyrant ! They have no such desire. Confident in their integrity and in the justice of their cause, they refuse to bend before this enemy of human freedom; and treating his threats and his wiles with the contempt they merit, calmly await the coming struggle, conscious that if they fall, they will have done their duty towards their country, and towards humanity.

Such is the attitude of the Belgian people, whatever may have been the course pursued by the government. All honour to the true hearted jury who have bassled BONAPARTE; and who have kept unstained that national honour, which the cowardly and servile Government were so willing to drag in

There is something the more base, the more ungrateful and cowardly, in the readiness of the Belgian Government to crush 'La Nation,' inasmuch as that journal had, after the coup d'etat in December, forgotten all minor considerations in presence of the danger which threatened the national independence of Belgium. It had always been hostile to the Government till then; but when Cossack Bonaparte succeeded in overthrowing the French Republic and nsurping the Supreme Power, 'La Nation,' feeling how fatal would be internal disunion, was content to make every possible sacrifice to support the existing Government, since it was-whatever might be its faults—a Government chosen by the Belgians, and which could not possibly defend from foreign foes the country that had been entrusted to its charge, if it was weakened by the attacks of internal enemiesenemies who would not work with it, even in defence of the fatherland, and whose aid could not be counted upon in the day of danger. 'La Nation' was sensible of all this. It felt the truth of the Belgian motto- 'L'union fait la force;' and determined to labour to secure for the nation that which was most important and valuable to the whole people-National Liberty and National Independence. Surely, then, this patriotic journal did not merit the treatment which it has received at the hands of the present Government. Shame upon its members !-they who ought to be the upholders of the national banner and the national name, and to keep both pure and unsullied; thus to become the base panderers to the vengeance of that blood-stained tyrant, who is the determined enemy of their country, and of their country's liberties.

Again we say, all honour to the true-hearted Belgians who have preserved the honour of their country, and protected the Freedom of the Press, by acquitting 'La Nation.' And all honour to our brave co-workers of that journal; may they undauntedly pursue the path they have chosen, and continue to assail the already tottering iniquity which is torturing unhappy France!

MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Mr. O'CONNOR's unaccountable visit to the United States, and his extraordinary conduct last week in the Law Courts, must, in some measure, have prepared the readers of the 'Star of Freedom,' for the still more painful statements which, this week, have appeared in the daily journals. Not to dwell upon a melancholy theme, it is sufficient to observe, that Mr. O'Connon's rencontres with a number of members of the House of Commons, have led to his arrest by order of the House, and his detention in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Whatever be the cause, we cannot doubt the insanity of Mr. O'Connor. The argument of the Ar-TORNEY-GENERAL that Mr. O'CONNOR must be sane, since he could desist from his actions upon being warned, was but poor reasoning, as it is well known that persons labouring under mental derangement, are often aware that an act is criminal or improper, although they have not the self-control necessary to enable them to abstain from performing it.

Mr. O Connor's unfortunate condition has naturally excited the lively sympathy of all parties. We cannot, however, refrain from expressing our disgust at the conduct or certain persons who have attempted to trade in that sympathy. Refusing to imitate their example, we have nevertheless not been inattentive spectators of the melancholy state into which Mr. O'Connor has fallen; but we have been silent on the subject, on account of our inability to advise his friends in the matter. We shall be glad, however, to co-operate with them in taking all possible steps to ensure that he is treated with justice and tenderness. It is necessary that his relatives and friends should now come forward and take the measures requisite to attain that result.

MAZZINI AND "THE FRENCH SOCIALISTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. Sir,-I was at first disposed to accede to your entreaties, and not further notice the "vexed question" between the Roman Triumvir and some French Socialists; but observing how unanswered assertions are believed by one-sided reasoners, and reflecting also that the duty of a Republican is not so much to make things pleasant to his friends as to promote the truth in all matters of public interest, I feel bound to give your readers such information as I am able to obtain-though it happens to be in direct contradiction to that afforded them in the letter which appeared in your columns some weeks back, with the signature of M. Nadaud. The gist of that letter was to prove the "pompous use-lessness" of Mazzini at Rome, by a quotation of the special opinion of a Neapolitan refugee, M. G. Ricciardi, whose known antagonism renders his opinion about as good authority against Mazzini as the opinion of M. Proudhon would be against Pierre Leroux or Louis Blanc. M. Ricciardi's opinion-to give it in a few words-is, that the Roman Republie was ruined "chiefly" by Mazzini's "refusing" to carry the war into Naples before Piedmont was overcome. Antagonist or not, he has a right to his opinion; but as an historian, he should know something of facts. He should know that Mazzini was not elected Triumvir until the 29th of March, six days ofter the fall of Piedmont, at Novara and that before the end of April the quadruple intervention was at work. He should know that when, during that month, delegates from Naples asked for troops and arms, Mazzini was so far from being even unwilling to carry the war to Naples, that he promised them a third portion of the arms he was then hoping to procure (not having then tufficient for Rome), and gave orders to Garibaldi to enter the Neapolitan territory. The advance of the French army necessitated the recall of Garibaldi, and the French intercepted the expected supply of arms. These things were well enough known to reach even the unwilling ears of M.

for such mistakes as these. I am only sorry he should be So much for the "proof" kindly supplied by M. Rociardi. As to M. Nadaud and his colleagues, I am spared even the easy task of quoting from the abundant ridence which exists in confutation of the absurd charge into which their anger had betrayed them : since, not withstanding "We can Provz what we said," the "pompous uselessiers" has been considerately suppressed in the french re-issue of the animadversions of M. Louis Blanc.

Ricciardi. And he cannot be ignorant that M. Saliceti

lone of M. Blanc's anti-Mazzinist heroes) was in power at

Rome up to the 29th of March: so that, could the reproach

Fould apply even more to the Neapolitan Saliceti, who had

not the latter difficulties to encounter. Of course, I do

Lot blame M. Nadaud-who gets his history second-hand-

of neglecting Naples be justly levelled against Mazzini, it

I am, Sir, yours faithfully, W. J. LINTON (Spartacus.) Brantwood, June 7th.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, a melancholy and fatal accident occurred at the New Gawber Collery, belonging to Messrs. Storges and Co., pear Barasley, to an individual named James Rolling, the injusting from the control of the con ties from which were so serious, as to cause he center. He working along with his brother, on the day a question, when a mass of coal, estimated at about a ton and a half in weight, which they were under ninhar, suddenly fell, and before deceased half time to get on or the way, be was buried by the falling teres. When extricated, which was as soon as no sible, he presented a most direction spectral. and appeared to be suffering severely from internal hibries, his chest and other parts of his body heing comhe ely crushed in, wile bood was obzing profusely from the mouth and nostrils. His brother, with the assistance between other persons, brought him out of the vit, and in a conveyar so to toke him home. The poir the cried ut not one to phe able manner, and appeared to an arrived at to suffer the man to the picture, and appeared to suffer the matter to the picture of a conv. until he arrived at day. Well the a distruct of bout 150 yards from his own when we or caned als last in the cart, surrounded sercial relations one fractis. His eath, under such bei the food, and the scene when casuel—the despair

Tiel of his wife and a x children, which he has left be-

to, E.q., deputy coroner, at the house of Mr. John

accided the Red Lion Inn, Sheffield-road, when a verdict

of arcice the then then the security of arcice that ceath was returned.

bind may be more easily imagined than described. On Monday be more easily imagined than described. On

Monday on more easily imagined than described. On I Taken an inquest was held on view of the body, before

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. SIR,-AGeneral Election is an event of the greatest importance to the respective political factions, who hold in their hands the political government of this country. Narrowed as the issue of a General Election is by the non-representation of the interests of the producing classes, it is still a great national event, and must demand a lesser or greater share of the attention of every active mind.

The leading heads of the Free Trade party have made the forthcoming election a test-not of the truth of free action (or, as it is called, Free Trade) as a principle; for, notwithstanding all that has been said about the power of majorities, it is known to every thinking man that the truth or falsehood of a principle does not depend upon the counting of heads. The leaders of the Free Trade party are active, energetic, practical men; and having money, and the will to spend it, they have necessarily commanded much influence, and forced their chief opponents, the Protectionists, to take sides.

The Protectionists, with few exceptions, have ranged themselves under the leadership of the Earl of Derby; and the noble earl, with considerable tact, has endeavoured to widen the issue between himself and the parties to whom he is opposed, by calling upon the country to try the Derby Administration, not on Protection against Free Trade, but upon its merits considered in relation to questions generally. The design was excellent, and might, for the Premier's own purposes, have told with effect; but his followers have not adhered to it with closeness and perseverance, and their opponents, who are wellskilled in political jockeyism, saw the object aimed at instantly, and pertinaciously adhered to their original intention of making the election turn on the question of Free Trade. The effect has been, that some of the followers of Earl Derby have declared themselves unwilling to reverse the Free Trade policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, and others have told their election committees to do as they may think best. A convenient, but not an honourable, way of escaping

The Whigs and the Liberals have entered into a compact to act together; Russell, Graham, Cobden, and Wood, are leagued in one bond for the purposes of attack and defence. The Whig faction were beggared in reputation and bankrupt in hope. For twenty years, with but slight interruptions, they had enjoyed the sweets of office; and with that amount of family affection which has distinguished them ever since they adopted the advice of Fox-to govern the country through family alliances—they parcelled out lucrative and important offices for their own gain, and their country's loss. As a party, they were fast falling to decay—scorned by every man of honour for their falsehood—hated by every intelligent working man, for their hypocrisy—the Whigs were forced into a coalition with the Liberals—not because they desired the company of their new associates, but because they were powerless; and for that reason accepted of a union without friendship, in hopes of securing to themselves a release of power. All such coalitions are neither more nor less than organised hypocrisies, conceived in falsehood, born in treachery, sustained by fraud, and destined to produce infinite mischief. It is impossible that Russell, Graham, Wood, and Cobden, can act together without the weaker yielding to the stronger power. If Russell and Wood govern, we shall have Whiggery-more Whiggery—if Graham and Cobden (or either of them) be predominant, the growing interest of the country will be made subservient to one dogma, and one dogma only-Free Trade, or unlimited competition internally and internationally.

There is an old saying, known to every schoolboy - Evil communications corrupt good manners?' Can the men of Sheffield call to recollection a Mr. Ward, who, when he first wooed their confidence, was a thorough-going Radical Reformer, and an ultra Free Trader; he became allied with the Whigs, retained his economical doctrines in their entireness, but was changed into Governor Ward. His attachment to his long-avowed political principles was conveniently, and to him profitably, laid aside, and the emoluments of office greedily grasped. The citizens of Edinburgh cannot have forgotten their reasons for rejecting Macaulay—the most brilliant writer of the day—an accomplished orator—but destroyed for all useful purposes, because of his alliance with Whiggery. The electors of Manchester obliged Milner Gibson, the colleague of John Bright, to resign his appointment in the Ministry, so jealous were they of their independence, and so wisely afraid of Whig influence. By some hidden process, only known to Whig chemists, the whole dye and colour of their party is changed—the faded yellow of the Whig flag is changed—a calico printer has undertaken to impress it with a new pattern. The 'Cheshamplace Compact' is the great renovator; and, forthwith, the Whigs and the Manchester Radicals, though varying slightly in theory, are essentially one in practice. Will any good come out of such an union? None; a clean thing cannot come out of an unclean; and it would be as reasonable to sow tares, and hope to reap wheat, as to expect good fruit from so unprin-

cipled a coalition. We know that we are treading on dangerous ground. In some places, the cry is already raised: Don't divide the Liberal interest!' which, practically interpreted, means: 'Don't divide the Whig interest!' We would delight in such a division: and why?-because, so long as the Whigs can muster majorities in the House of Commons, every question of social and political importance is shelved. Once scatter the people's enemies-the Whigs; let them feel themselves weak, the old men of their party will make common cause with the Conservatives. The young men look for fame and success in the advocacy of doctrines more Radical in their nature, and more

advanced in their aims.

Many men have given in their adhesion to this Whig and Radical coalition, under the impression that what they call a strong government is an absolute inecessity for the good of the country, and that such government can only be established through the agency of the 'Chesham place Compact,' We own at once that we have no desire to see a strong Whig Administration—we prefer a strong public opinion and a weak Whig Government, to a strong Whig Government and a weak public opinion. In fact, experience shows that strong governments are generally despotisms—powerful for evil, powerless for good. A strong Government, not made so from its reliance on the intelligence and suffrages of the whole people, fully represented in Parliament, is a consummation of political power not to be desired, but, on the

contrary, to be deprecated, and, if possible, avoided. One result arising from the 'Cheshom-place Compact,' is to all the contending parties extremely agreeable. The questions of the Suffrage, the Poor Laws, the use and abuse of machinery, the Laws of Partnership, the Rights of Labour, are all laid aside to the very great convenience of aspiring statesmen. and to the very great loss of the best interests of our country. It is a much easier matter to raise a shout for Free Trade or Financial Reform, than to explain to the working men how the improvements in machinery, every day brought into competition with their labour, may be made advantageous for their interests -it is much easier to speak elegies over the grave of Pecl, than to effect a beneficial change in our system of Poor Laws-it is more expedient to rant about Civil and Religious Liberty' than to venture a solitary word on the Suffrage-it is safer to talk of the extension of trade, than to express a deliberate conviction on what are, or what are not, the rightful claims of Labour. Whigs and Radicals on all these points have resolved to be silent, and the voice of Labour is to be hushed, while bankrupt Whiggery claims a first class certificate at the hands of the working men.

It is with regret that we write a great share of the evils enumerated rests with the working men-they have too often wasted their energies in a using each other—they have burned their lamps dry in uscless strikes, and pitiable exhibitions of personal spleen. And now, when light is wanted, all is in darkness-when action is required, there is no strength, an defined purpose, no understood plan of attack or defence, their opponents have coalesced, and they look on in apathy, in anger, and in feebleness. How long it shall remain so, it is for the working men themselves to say,-How long a general election shall be an event of national importance, and their voice not heard therein, it is for them to answer. What the future may be it is for them, and them mainly, to pronounce.

GBACCHUS.

EDINBURGH CHAIR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY .- Mr. Macdougall and Mr. Ferrier were the candidates for the vacant Professorship, which has been decided in favour of the former by twenty votes against thirteen.

Democratic Mobements.

Our Friends will oblige by forwarding reports of Chartist meetings, and other Democratic pro-

THE SOCIALIST UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. London, June 3rd, 1852. SIR .- Representatives of the French Press, at this moment reduced to silence, we address ourselves, to sid our

cause, to the Free Press of England. By giving the publicity of your columns to the document which we have the honour to forward to you, you will add. to the material hospitality with which we have been received in this country, another species of hospitality, the noblest of all-hospitality, intellectual and moral.

Receive, sir, our cordial salutations. In the name of all those whose signatures are attached to the enclosed. Louis Blanc.

L'UNION SOCIALISTE

"It is not true that the usurpation of Louis Bonaparte has been absolved, in fact, by Universal Suffrage. As regards Europe, it is an imposture; as regards France, it is a calumny. At all events, France would never have desired, through Universal Suffrage, to give herself a tyrant. For any man to believe that, would be to suppose a people of madmen, as Jean Jacques Rousseau has said in the Contract Social; and, as he has also said, 'Madness does not make a right,"

To replace, by an Independent Press, the journals sup-pressed by the 2nd of December; as many as despotism condemns to silence, or their own cowardice to falsehood. To light up on the land of exile a beacon that, our brothers of France may perceive from afar, from out the midst of the darkness in which they are plunged. To facilitate the search after means of employment for our brethren in proscription.

To provide an organ for all true ideas—an echo for all legitimate complaints—a refuge for intelligence oppressed by force. To record the union of spirit and the convergence of

ideas in the Socialist democracy.

To create, in a word, a centre to fix many an errant purpose—to rally dispersed efforts—and to receive, as in a depôt, the Cahiers of another '89, those of the nineteenth century.

Such is our aim. How shall we attain it? First, it was important to form a group of men endowed with different organisations, but animated with the same faith, having different aptitudes, but so selected as at once to combine with and to counterpoise each other. This group we have had no difficulty in forming : for a long time past our spirits appealed to each other, and a secret sympathy united our hearts. The difficulty was, how to come together: This difficulty, by a kind of providential law, proscription has solved; for almost all the undersigned are proscribed, and among them there are eight who, having been named representatives of the people, do but pursue, under the only form now possible, the accomplish-

ment of their mandate. The spirit of exclusiveness and of pride is, we know well, fit only to create misfortune: it engenders hate, it results in impotence. We invite all Republican Democratic Socialists to join in our work. If others besides us unite in a purpose similar to our own—the search after truth, the triumph of justice, the enfranchisement of the people—far from fearing our antagonism, let them reckon upon our fraternal welcome.

It is penetrated with this spirit that we have agreed to work together in the service of the people, hand in hand, under the auspices of friendship. It remained for us to establish the material means of action; it remained to give to our moral and political association, in order to put it in relation with the world around us, the character of an industrial association,

Here an unforeseen difficulty presented itself. The English laws render very hazardous, in an industrial sense, associations composed of a great number of persons, by the threat of a mutual responsibility, confuse tions, and impossible to regulate beforehand. We have, therefore, felt ourselves compelled to separate our moral and political association from an industrial association : and three amongst us, who form our committee-Citizens Louis Blanc, Etienne Cabet, Pierre Leroux-have undertaken the exclusive direction of all that concerns the management of the Journal and the Review.

It need not be added that all who thus remain unconnected with the industrial enterprise desire its success as ardently as the three who are charged with the responsible

The latter have decided, on the strength of our unanimous adhesion-1. That the Journal and the Review shall be edited in the three languages most generally known—in French, German, and English—so as to constitute as much as possible the intellectual unity of the nations.

2. That the Review shall bear the name of the association itself-'L'Union Socialiste-(The Socialist Union).'

3. That the title of the Journal shall be 'L'Europe Libre -(FREE EUROPE).'

EUROPE first! because the true Republican principle, that of the solidarity and fraternity of nations : because the definite triumph of justice can only now spring from a vast concurrence of efforts: because, when France is struck, all Europe is menaced or suffering. EUROPE FREE! because the first right to be reconquered

at the present moment is liberty.

If the enterprise succeed, the People's cause will be found to have at its service a grand and fruitful power. If the immense and exceptional difficulties of our position prevent our raising the necessary sum, we shall have accomplished an imperious duty, and the moral and political association we have formed will still survive to prepare for better days.

Profoundly convinced that the victories of evil are but transient-that only truth is really invincible-that to the scandalous orgies of despotism which now afflict France will succeed a disgust that should render their return for ever impossible: that the 2nd of December was the maddened agony of a departing world, as the Pagan world was departing under the infamous reigns of Caracalla and Heliogabalus, immediately before the triumph of Chris tianity, we are full of faith, courage, and hope.

We appeal once more to all who partake our convictions and are animated with our sentiments. And even those who, without sharing all our persuasions, know us to be honest men, determined to fulfil loyally what we deem to

be a useful work, we invite to aid us. Members of the Committee. Louis Blanc, Ex-Membre du Gouvernement Provisionaire. Caber, Ex-Depute (Côte d'Or).

Pierre Leroux, Representant du Peuple (Paris). Members of the Council. BANDSEPT, Representant du Peuple (Strasbourg)

J. Pn. Berjeau, Journaliste (Paris). Boura, Negociant (Vendee). Auguste Desmoulins, Typographe (Paris). CLEMENT DULAC, Proprietaire, Agriculteur, Representant du Peuple (Dordogne). PHILIPPE FAURE, Journaliste (Sarthe).

ERNEST LEBLOYS, Journaliste (Limoges).

Jules Leroux, Typographe, Representant du Peuple (Creuse). MALARDIER, Instituteur, Representant du Peuple (Nievre). MALARMET, Monteur en Bronze (Haute-Saone). NADAUD, Magon, Representant du Peuple (Creuse). Louis Netre, Typographe (Paris).
Pelletier, Representant du Peuple (Lyon).

Rouge, Preprietaire, Cultivateur, Representant du Peuple (Nievre). SABATIER, Ancien Eleve de l'Ecole Polytechnique (!!erault.)

ALFRED TALANDIER, Avocat (Haute-Vienne). THIBRRY, Marchand Bottier (Cote d'Or) T. THORE, Journaliste (Paris). In our next number we shall give the articles of the 'Acte de Societé-(Deed of Association)" by which it is

proposed to conduct the commercial enterprise. The subjoined letter will be a sufficient testimony to the character and purpose of the proposed "Union." London, 10th May, 1852. To MM. Louis Blanc, Cabet, Pierre Leroux. Gentlemen, - We accept the office of Trustees of the

"Union Socialiste" proposed by you, under the understanding that we are not thereby considered to indicate any concurrence in your views, further than the desire that you should have the opportunity of making your ideas known, and should succeed in assisting your fellow-countrymen to support themselves in exile by their own exertions. We are, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

(Signed) EDWARD VANSITTART NEALB, WILLIAM CONTRIBAM. The Socialist Union have established their offices at 5, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, where any information may be sought and obtained, personally or by letter.

DEMOCRATIC REFUGEE COMMITTEE.

The Committee hel; their usual weekly meeting on Wednesday, Mr. Milford in the chair. Correspondence was read, including a letter from the Rev. G. A. Symo, of Nottingbam, announcing the formation of a Committee in that important town, to render aid to the Refugees. Several contributions were received, including £10 from Viscount Goderich, and £1 from Mr. J. M. Ludlow. The Committee adjourned till Wednesday evening next. As special business will have to be transacted, a full attendance of members is requested,

Persons willing to aid the Committee, by taking subscription sheets, are requested to communicate with G. Julian Harner, 4, Brunswick-row, Queen's-square, Blooms-bury, London, to whom all letters are to be addressed. 23 The Committee will meet every Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, in the coffee room of the Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road.

BIRMINGHAM.-HALL OF PROGRESS .- Mr. Broom has leetured on the "Derby Government," and "Hero Worship," to attentive and well pleased audiences. We have had an animated debate on "Atheism." Next Sunday evening Mr. Broom will deliver a third discourse on "Theology's Influence." On Tuesday next a lecture on Carlyle's" Pig Philosophy." On Thursday a debate on the question, "Would the World be better without Christianity." On Sunday afternoon Mr. Broom will preach at Goster-green, at three o'clock. He will do so to try the legality of the proceedings of the authorities, who threaten to prosecute

him, if he continues preaching. Those friends who can give money assistance are requested to send to 2, Suffolkstreet, Birmingham, where is given away our "Programme of Principles for the People."—Correspondent.

CHARTISM.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. We, the Executive Committee, have been taunted with inaction-that we "were traiters"-that we "must be upset"—that we "must be ousted," &c., &c. We ask why have we been thus taunted and denounced? Is it because we are less sincere, or that we have swerved from principle? Is it because we have not deviated from the policy we enunciated when we took office, that we were determined to do our utmost to pay the debt, which was left us as a legacy, and which, by strictly adhering to, it was well known that our hands were tied, and our energies fettered? We emphatically answer—NO. But it was because those who denounced us were determined to found thereon a pretext to upset all legitimate Democratic authority, and pursue a reckless and obstructive course, which policy has, and will, tend to place Chartism in such a position that we feel convinced every true Democrat must

In view of events which have recently transpired, and feeling a desire to relieve ourselves of the remaining portion of the debt, we resolved to invite several well-known and sterling friends to meet us on Sunday evening last. when-we have much pleasure in stating - a most energetic and determined spirit was evinced by those assembled. It was first resolved to finally wipe off the debt, which was at once accomplished, as the subjoined list wil prove. The next question which arose, was the necessity of foreshadowing a wise and energetic plan for future action; and it was agreed to request the Executive to draw up an address to the country; but as it was considered that a document of such importance would require mature deliberation, it was deemed advisable to defer the discussion thereon until Sunday evening next, to which time the meeting adjourned. LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO COMPLETE THE PAYMENT OF THE

DEBT. James Grassby ... 0 2 6 John Bezer 0 2 6 John Shaw ... 0 1 0 Thornton Hunt ... 0 5 G. J. Holyonke ... 0 5 0 Robert Le Blond... 0 5 John Arnott... ... 1 0 0 Charles Murray ... 0 1 John Buckley ... 0 1 0 William Dexter ... 0 2
Frederick Farrah 0 2 6 R. Levy... ... 0 1
A. Delaforce... 0 1 0 J. S. Clark ... 0 2 G. Farrah ... 0 1 0 Wm. Milford ... 0 1 W. Brafield 0 2 6 Julian Harney ... 0 5 0

Gerald Massey ... 0 2 6 A. Bell 0 2 6

D. W. Ruffy ... 0 2 6 R. Isham ... 0 1 0

J. B. Leno ... 0 1 0 H. Rawlins ... 0 10 0

J. Washington ... 0 1 0 A Friend ... 0 8 0 Total £4 10s. 6d.

JAMES GRASSBY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL,

On Sunday, June 6, the Council assembled, and another disgraceful uproar commenced. Mr. Bligh was called to the chair. An immense number of credentials were handed in from persons who were allowed to sit as delegates. Several delegates rose to state their objections to the new "delegates' " credentials, but were invariably put down by the Chairman, who declared that "he would hear no more." He did not want speeches; he wanted business .- Mr. Stratton stated that the manner in which the Bermondsey delegate was elected was disgraceful. He attended the "Locality" meeting, and he found five men there; one in the chair, one drunk and asleep, the other deaf and asleep.
These were the locality meetings who sent delegates to support the "Conference." They had raised mushroom localities, but a sunny day would wither them up .- Mr. Bezer opposed the reception of such "delegates." Here the intimidation exercised by a number of persons who were not delegates became so violent, that even the Chairman affected to remonstrate, and said he would not allow any spectator to approach the delegates .- Mr. Murray thought that to preserve the dignity of debate, these intimidators should not be admitted. (Groans and confusion.) was then announced that an aggregate meeting was be held, and that the "business" of the "delogates" would be suspended .- Mr. Stratton stated that this meeting was called by a juggle. He was a member of the Observation Committee, and the Observation Committee had had a smuggled meeting, and agreed to call this meeting. He would protest against such mean and petty tricks. The Council resolved themselves into a public meeting .- Mr. Bligh was called to the chair -Mr. Haggis moved the first resolution, which was eulogistic of the "Conference." -Mr. Loomes, a very young man, seconded the motion. When Mr. Loomes had resumed his seat, many speakers began to question his veracity, but the Chairman silenced them by announcing that he would hear no more questions. -Mr. Charles Murray (a member of Mr. O'Brien's Reform League) moved an amendment denouncing the usurpa-tion of those who formed this so-called "Executive." They would be scouted by the trades. They would disgrace Chartism as much as they had disgraced themselves. He knew packed meetings too well to take that meeting as an exposition of the will of Chartism. (Groans.)-Mr. Farrah, in seconding the amendment, denounced "the smashing policy of the persons who had elected themselves as an Executive."-Mesere. Grant and Wood supported the motion .- Mr. Ernest Jones also supported the motion, and in the course of his speech laid down this moral maxim, that no matter how great a rascal a man was, he should not be repudiated so long as he spread their principles and pushed on the movement .-Mr. Stratton stated that in a meeting packed for party purposes it was of no use for him to speak-(hisses and groans)-but, as he intended to speak the truth, he did not fear any noise that might be made by a set of bullies. He was opposed to the Manchester Conference, seeing that the majority of Chartists were opposed to it. (Hisses.) The country were opposed to it they could see by the amount of money subscribed to the new Executive. They could not raise £3 to pay their expenses of £5 10s.; and thus while Mr. Jones was puffing off the enthusiasm that this "Conference" had caused, they had commenced in insolvency, and must end in bankruptcy. (Cheers.) Instead of paying off the debt they (the Chartists) had contracted through the other Executive, they were trying still more to bring Chartism into disgrace by bringing it into fresh difficulties. They had elected an Executive by Universal Suffrage, and at the dictation of one man they had destroyed their own work in a few months. It had been stated that we had a veritable People's paper; but what did we find ?—we found that he (Mr. Stratton) had been slandered because he had dared to speak the truth. The People's Paper" had reported him as saying what he never had stated, and what he did state they suppressed. He had a letter in his pocket which Mr. Jones had refused to insert. (Mr. Jones here interrupted Mr. Stratton.) Mr. Stratton then produced the letter, which was read. The letter was one which advocated the cause of William Newton, the working man's candidate for the Tower Hamlets .- Bronterro O'Brien supported the "Conference," if they meant what they said; but if not, he trusted the Chartists would down with them. The noise throughout had been so diagraceful, that the greater part of the meeting had by this time left in disgust. The motion was carried.—Mr. Finlen moved, and Mr. Wheeler seconded, a resolution condemning the government for the attempt to suppress open-air meetings .- Carried .- The meeting then ANOTHER VOICE FROM HALIFAX .- To the Editor .- Sir.

In your "Notices to Correspondents," of Saturday last, I find several paragraphs repudiating the expressions made use of by Messrs. Jones and Cockroft at the Conference lately held at Manchester. I have been informed that Cook-roft has denied having spoken thus. Being anxious to know the truth, I have had a long conversation with Mr. Shackleton, your reporter at that Conference, and he assures me that Cockrost did speak as reported. Let that be as it may. I know that such language is in strict keeping with him, and I can see no reason why he should deny having given atterance to it when it is strictly in accordance with his usual professions. There is a paragraph in Mr. Sweet's letter which requires notice. "Did Mr. Cockroft really represent the opinions of the men of Halifax?" I have no hesitation in saying that he did not represent the opinions even of the Democracy, much less the opinions of the men of Halifax. I do not dispute but that he represented a portion of the people of Halifax ; but I can assure you that it was only a very small portion. If we consider the last publie meeting that took place in Halifax on Parliamentary Reform, I am fully borne out in my assertions, for at that meeting the People's Charter was moved as an amendment to the Parliamentary Reforms s' resolution, but when put to the vote was lost by a very considerable majority. I could not attribute the defeat of the amendment to any other source than the reckless policy which those men have been pursuing for some time, which policy I have no hesitation in saying will have to be got rid of, before even the principles of Democracy are again in the ascendant in Halifax .- Yours fraternally, URIAH HINCHCLIFFE, South street, Halifax, June 7th.

Ashton-under-Line. - The weekly meeting of the members of the Ashton Democratic Association took place on Sunday * last, in their meeting room, Water-street Charlestown. Mr. Knott in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. Morgan, reported, that in consequence of there being no funds in hand no delegate had gone to the South Lancashire Delegate Meeting at Manohester. Mesars. Taylor and Scott were then appointed to inspect the condition of the library previous to its being re-opened to the members. The report was favourable to its being re-opened on an early day. In the meantime, it is hoped that the members will exert themselves in soliciting donations and presents from all friends of Democracy and Progress. Mr. William Ellison was elected Secretary in place of Mr. Morgan resigned. All communications must be addressed to Mr. Ellison, No. 20, Gosford-street, Ashton-under-Lyne.

CHARTISM IN HALIFAX. TO THE EDITOR. Dear Sir, In your "Notices to Correspondents" is a paragraph from a letter from Mr. J. Sweet, Nottingham, addressed to Messrs. Cockroft and Jones, in which he asks, "Did Mr. Cockroft really represent the opinions of the men of Halifax?' referring to the late Conference proceedings in Manchester. For the satisfaction of Mr. Sweet and others, who may mentally ask the same question, I have no hesitation in affirming, on my own responsibility, that he did not represent the opinions of the men of Halifax. He was the representative and personification of a deeply disappointed party, powerless for good from the existence amongst them

* Sunday week. This report came to hand on Saturday, June 6th; of course too late for publication in that day's 'Star.' Our friends must send earlier.—Editor.

of a strong vindictive feeling, which blinds their perception so strongly, that they cannot perceive the extremely ridiculous figure they exhibit, and the contempt they are bringing to bear against men calling themselves Chartists. It is lamentable that men should allow a feeling of vanity so far to become the directing principle of their actions, as to lead them to despise and condemn all who venture to oppose their presumed "perfection" of policy. A dictatorial principle of action will not be submitted to by the people of this country, unless it proceeds from a man whose wisdom is established by thorough practical and numerous proofs of disinterestedness of action, and an absence in all his efforts of personal vindictiveness of feeling, for personal sacrifices are not always traceable to an instinctive feeling of love to his fellow-men-sometimes it proceeds from an unconquerable thirst for revenge, which must end disadvantageously. Possibly the existence of divisions in the Chartist party may lead to its purification, by purging its organs of that declaration which of that declamation which sets man against man, and causes their common antagonists to sleep in the calmest security. The repeated communications of the middle class is not well received by the real democrats, as they know that this class is continually recruited from the ranks of working men; also, that working men are often found to be the greatest tyrants to their own order. Denunciations do no good; they do not convince, they cannot remove, the cause of tyranny. If journalists would confine them elves to enunciations of fundamental principles, they would diffuse amongst the people the knowledge which would generate a power to remove at their will every principle of tyranny. The opinions of the men of Ilalifax are more of a practical character than formerly; they are determined to take all they can get, and labour for more.—Yours fraternally.—John Culpan, jun., Union-street, Halifax, June 7, 1852."

WEST LONDON DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION. - A few friends of Democracy met on Sunday last, and formed themselves into the West London Democratic Association. Mr. Lucas was appointed chairman, when the following resolutions were carried unanimously. Moved by Mr. Highley, seconded by Mr. Hutchins—"That we form ourselves into a society to be entitled 'the West Londor Democratic Association.' Messrs. Ryland, Hunniball and Highley were applied for Highley were appointed a committee to draw up rules for the Association. The meeting then adjourned to Sunday evening 13th at seven o'clock in the evening.

BRADFORD MISREPRESENTED IN LAST SATURDAY'S "STAR OF FREEDOM."-TO THE EDITOR. Dear Sir, -I saw in the Star" of Saturday last, a series of resolutions purporting to emanate from the Chartists of Bradford, or at least from the Chartist council. Allow me to state the truth of the case. On the first meeting, after a very angry discussion, on Sunday, May 30th, there being only six members present, it was adjourned to Monday, the 31st, at the house of Mr. W. Stanley; when only five of them made their appearance, and one of the five being opposed to the meeting taking upon themselves to speak on behalf of the Chartists of such an important town as Bradford, the resolutions were passed by four individuals, who took upon themselves to say, that Bradford shall adopt the plan laid down by eight persons legislating for a whole nation! Is this Democracy or Aristocracy? It is high time that we began to act on the principles we advocate, and not make ourselves laughing-stooks to all the world, by acting directly contrary to our principles. Yours in the cause of truth.

32, Adelaide-street. THOMAS WILCOX. Manchester-road.

Manchester-road.

Bristol.—The usual weekly meeting was held in the Young Men's Room, Castle-green. The President, Mr. H. Alderson, in the chair.—Mr. H. Wilkins proposed the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, the policy and the plan of organisation recommended by the late Manchester Conference, is the most efficient and processed, which under present circumstances could be practical, which, under present circumstances, could be adopted for the resuscitation of the Chartist Movement; and that the election of the Executive by the Conference was an act of necessity, and, therefore, perfectly legal. We therefore pledge ourselves to support the Executive and to render it all the assistance in our power."—Seconded by Mr. Charles Clark .- Mr. Hart proposed an amendment :-That we, the Chartists of Bristol, repudiate the late Manchester Conference, and all its proceedings."—Mr. W. Sheehan seconded the amendment.—On a division there peared :- For the amendment, 3; against, including the chairman, 8; majority for the resolution, 5; several members not voting.—Messrs. Sheehan, Hart, and White then ordered the Financial Secretary to erase their names from the books.—Meeting adjourned.—[" Necessity," according to Bonaparte the Second, justified his execrable coup d'état, and it was, therefore, perfectly legal !! Our five friends may profit by the comparison. - ED.]

BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE .- A meeting of the Democrats of this town was held on Tuesday evening, June 8th, 1852, at Mitchell's Temperance Hotel, Union-street, for the purpose of discussing the late doings of the Manchester "Conference." At half-past eight o'clock there was a good number in attendance. Mr. Abraham Sharp was called to the chair .- Mr. Thomas Wilcock having addressed the meeting, the following resolutions were carried by an overwhelming majority: — Proposed by Mr. George Demaine, seconded by Mr. William Stainsby:—"That we form ourselves into a branch of the National Charter Association, which has for its Executive Committee-John James Bezer, John Shaw, John Arnott, Thornton Hunt, Robert Le Blond, G. J. Holyonke, James Grassby, and W. J. Linton-the only legitimate head of the Chartist body, having been elected by the universal vote of the Chartist party." Moved by Mr. Thomas Wilcock, seconded by Matthew Wade Browitt:—"That this meeting repudiates the doings at the late " Conference" held in Manchester as anti-Democratic, and calculated to disgrace the movement and retard the cause of progress." Moved by Matthew Wade Browitt, seconded by John Marsden:—" That two delegates attend the West Riding Delegate Meeting to be held at Mitchell's Temperance Hotel, on Sunday next, for the purpose of representing the opinions of the members of this society." Messrs. W. Stainsby and R. Ryder were appointed delegates; Mr. Thomas Wilcock was appointed to act as secretary pro tem. After the appointment of a Committee to draw up the following address, the meeting adjourned until Monday next:-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

SIR,—To our astonishment we have heard that a 'Chartist Council,' consisting of about four persons, have passed resolutions to the effect that the Chartists of Bradford re-organised an Executive emanating from a Conference of eight men in Manchester, and also adopted a policy which, to say the least of it, will, if acted upon, prove the most disastrous thing the mind of man could conceive. We are amazed that a mere handful of men would so far disgrace our movement in this town, as to endeavour to make England believe that our democracy was centred in the brains of disgrace our movement in this town, as to endeavour to make England believe that our democracy was centred in the brains of eight men in Manchester, and that we must all bow to their dictation. If these four men are going to stultify themselves, so far as to become the tools of a faction, we can tell them that, as far as we are concerned, and also as far as democracy generally is concerned, in this town, it is not going to be made the laughing stock of intellist ent men, to suit a miserable and despotic clique. We tell them, their conspiracy to undermine our movement by attacking the characters of men who are by the people known to be sincere and honest democrats, will ultimately fail. The day has gone by for four or eight men to command the willing obedience of a nation, and we are proud that such is the case; because, if it were not so, for four or eight men to command the willing obelience of a nation, and we are proud that such is the case; because, if it were not so, the people would be the slaves of any party that chose to flatter them with high-sounding phrases, and with mere talk of Democracy, instead of sterling honest action. The policy adopted by the 'four' is completely at variance with Democracy. The people's aspirations are for pure liberty—that liberty which guarantees to all men the right to speak, the right to live, and the right to differ upon questions without engaging in a hostile struggle against each other. If fairly and honestly the people had been asked if they would adopt the antagonistic policy, and if the people had sanctioned it, there might then have been some reason for recommending it. But when we see this policy the work of a mere handful of men, we would ask every sensible man whether such a proposition, or rather dictation, is in harmony with the principles of Democracy? Those principles declare that nothing shall be done, of a national character, but through the assent of the whole people. We have no hesitation in saying that our principles are violated by such conduct. And the men who would thus disgrace our movement ought to be treated as we would avoid the sting of wasps or the poison of adders. The antagonistic policy is condemned by the experience of fifteen years. Chartist organisation is everywhere broken up, and even this town, which was more vigorous in its demand for Democracy in the memorable 1848 than any other town in England, is now completely prostrate. We would ask, shall our principles be thus marred by the few, when it only needs the many to raise their voices to annihilate the conspiracy!—shall good and true men, who have laboured in calm and in storm, be sacrificed to suit a tyranny more odious than the worst ulase that ever disgraced king or autocrat? Let the earnest and true heart come to the rescue of our glorious movement, and let us form an association in Bradford that will beget honour and we are proud that such is the case; because, if it were not so,

crat! Let the earnest and true heart come to the rescue of our glorious movement, and let us form an association in Bradford that will beget honour to Democracy, and that will aid to make our country free.

We remain, yours, &c.

George Demain, Thomas Wilcock, Edward Malone, James Croft, John Marsden, James Lewis, John Croft, Matthew Wade Browitt, John Gill, Richard Croft, John Boardley, William Hodgson, John Smith, Joseph Wilks, Edward Robertshaw, Michael Tankerd, William Stainsby, William Greenwood.

DEMOCRACY IN JERSEY.—To the Editor of the "Star of Freedom."—Citizen Editor,—The Socialist Democratic Refugees of all countries, residing in Jersey, met together on Monday week, at a banquet held in commemoration of the victory of the Mountain over the Gironde (31st May, 1793.) Each toast and each song vibrated with the most enthusiastic patriotism. Several English Democrats having solicited to represent by their presence the feelings which animate the new generation of Great Britain, were immediately admitted to this social circle. With redoubled enthusiasm, all present, without distinction of nations, rose to drink from one and the same cup, the Freedom, Equality, Fraternity, and Solidarity of all the Peoples. May these noble sentiments henceforth guide all our efforts. Let us all stand united under the folds of one common banner of Universal Freedom, against every shade and shape of oppression, until tyranny shall for ever vanish

shape of oppressan, until tyranny shall for the values from the service of the earth.—Correspondent.

Ship Locality.—June 6.—Moved by Mr. John Shaw, seconded by Mr. Henderson, and carried unanimously:—

"That in the opinion of this locality, the assembling of the late Conference in Manchester was contrary to the laws of Chartism, and calculated to injure the movement, by creating two antagonistic parties of the people, when a real union was so essential to the success of the principles we profess." Further "That the appointment of an Executive, during the existence of one chosen by the country, was an act subversive of all the laws and regulations of the association, and treason to the masses." party possessed the power of calling together a National Convention, unless the Executive refused to do so, if requested by a majority of their constituents, when it would be competent for the people to take their affairs into their own hands." "That knowing the disposition of the principal mover of the late suicidal policy, and believing that his chief object is self-aggrandisement, we hereby inform our brother Chartists of our utter want of confidence in the integrity of Ernest Jones."

BRADFORD.—The Chartist Council met in the Croft-street School-room on Sunday, June 6th. Mr. Thomas Cameron in the chair. It was resolved to appoint two delegates to

the West Riding Delegate Meeting. Mr. T. Cameron and J. Sunderland were elected.

Trades' Entelligence.

2 The Secretaries of Trades' Unions and other bodies associated to protect and advance the interests of Labour, will oblige by forwarding reports of Trades' Meetings, Strikes, and other information affecting the social position of the Working

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

> 259, Tottenham-court-road, Landon. "FIAT JUSTITIA."

and 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."—ATLACT NILL.

It must be admitted on all hands, we think, that the relations between Labour and Capital were never in a condition more anemalous and unsatisfactory. Disputes between workmen and their employers upon wages, and other matters, have always existed, and we presume, in the present state of society, are always I kely to exist. Hereinfore, the system of strikes acted as a sort of safety-valve, through which, the pent-up humour, and angry passions of either party evaporated, and the industrial atmosphere was restored to its worted screnety. After lengthened conflicts, mutually damaging, each applied itself to recover its former position, which, when attained, the old spirit of antagonism again broke for h, to be allayed only by the same unwise and irrational expedients. Strikes, nevertheless, with all their manifold and acknowledged evils, are the only weapons which the work ng men can at present employ, to protect themselves from unjust aggressions. That they are dangerous weapons, and sometimes most improperly employed, is not the fault of the working class.

To every other class of society, the law presents tribunals for the settlement of their disputes, whose decisions are binding on each party. Agreements and undertakings, promises and previsoes, written and verbal, rights and privileg s by pre cription, usage and custom, &c., are maintainable and recoverable in Courts of Law, Equity, and Arbitration, whose decisions and awards are obligatory. Labour. of all the great interests of society, the greatest and most important, is alone denied this common right of citizenship, and has, practically, no remedy for its wrongs, but Strikes.

We have had recently some potent examples of the dangerous and inefficient results of the present system. The present law of combination, although distinctly by its letter recognising the right of working men combining to fix the amount of their wages, &c., is truly "a mockery, delusion, and sazre;" because the same law

makes it penal in any combination of workmen, to cause "obstruction or molestation" (not merely of a physical character) to their employers; and how is it possible for any combinative action for an advance, or in resistance to an offered reduction of wages to take place without causing a molestation and obstruction to the employer? Or how can any combination practically act for such purposes without their acts having a tendency to compel such employer "to change and alter his mode of conducting his business?" And this, according to recent legal decisions, is penal.

The National Association of United Trades was the first public movement to introduce a more rational mode of dealing with industrial disputes, by bringing the antagonistic parties to agree toge her to submit their conflicting claims to the sober arbitriment of reason and argument, and very great success has attended their efforts in this direction. And we are proud to find that the working classes in many trades have a evinced disposition to adopt our improved system.

The happy results, which can be shown to have followed this just and conciliatory policy, wherever it has been accepted and fairly acted upon by bot parties, is a powerful. and, we think, an irresistible argument for its general adoption.

We therefore have resolved to appeal to the legislature to institute some legal machinery, such as local boards of trade, consisting of equal numbers of employers and employed, presided over by some perfectly independent and impartial authority, to adjust all disputes between labour and capital, securing to each its rights, without injury or prejudice to the rights of the other. We think the working class entitled to this, by every

principle of equity and justice. The committee have prepared a petition to Parliament which we hope our faithful friend and champion, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., will present in a few days; and we earnestly invite the Trades of Great Britain to follow up the agitation of this important question which we thus initiate. It carried on, with energy and moderation, there can be little doubt of ultimate success.

We shall publish our petition text week, and forward copies to all the trades we can reach, as a model for their June 10:b, 1852. WILLIAM PEEL, Secretary.

The following letter has been received from T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., in reply to a letter conveying a copy of a vote of thanks for his long and faithful services in and out of Parliament to the cause of Labour, passed at the Conference of the National Association of United Trades :-1, Palace Chambers, St. James's street,

Mr Drie Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th Inst., communicating a copy of a resolution passed at the Conference of the United Trades Association on Wedn sday last. I beg that you will do me the farour to express my warmest thanks to those who did me the honour to agree to that resolution, and to assure them that, as long as health and strength remains to me, the working classes will never want an advocate to sustain their rights and promote their welfare. With best wishes,
I have the honour to be, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
Thos. S. Dunconse.

Mr. W. Peel, Secretary to the National Association of United

MACCLESFIELD. - WEAVERS MEETING IN FA-VOUR OF THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE IN THAT TOWN.

A meeting was held on Weavers Green on Monday evening last, for the purpose, as the placard stated, "of taking into consideration a letter from Mr. Brocklehurst, which appeared in the " Macc'e-field Courier " on Saturday last. Mr. G. Bailey was called to the chair and stated the obiects of the meeting.

Mr. E. Mc. DONNEL, after stating the merits of the dispute between Mesers. Brocklehurst and their hands, said, the Board of Trade, recently existing in that town, was the best system ever established to regulate wages; the only fault to be found with it being, that it had no legal power. But if it was once established by Act of Parliament, it would have power to enforce its regulations. He had hoped that the Macclesti-ld Board of Trade, would have been adopted as a model, and would have been considered as something worth supporting. He read the following letter which had passed between the committ of the National Association and himself.

National Association of United Trades, 259, Tottenham court-road.

Dear Sia,—I am requested by our Committee to apply to you for information as to the working of the Board of Trade, which, we understand, has been established for the last few years in Macelessald. The proposed for which we require the information cought. field. The purpose for which we require the information sought, is, to embody all the facts we can obtain as to the amount of success, and the practical workings of any organised attempt which has been made in this country to supersede the practice of mutual concession and arbitration for the system of strikes; in a petition to Parliament, to promote the establi hment of 'Local Boards of Trade, or 'Industrial Courts of Reconciliation,' under the sanction and authority of Parliament, and to render their awards lawful and binding upon each party. We have reasons for believing that the present l'resid-nt and Vice President of the Board of Trade will be found favourable to such a measure, if we can produce such an array of facts as may furnish them with arguments in

The facts, there we, which we believe you are in a condition to 1st. How long has the Board of Trade been established in your

2nd. What is its constitution, and powers, and duties? 3rd. What number of cases have been submitted for its consideration during the last year, and the proportion of such cases which have been arranged satisfactorily?
4th. Has the institution of this Board in Macclesfield been pro-

ductive of a better feeing between employer and employed than 5th. Has it been found that this arrangement is less expensive to the working men than the system of strike, and less injurious to If we are in a position to give affirmative answers to these ques-

tions, we believe that we shall find very powerful and numerous supporters amongst the present win For so important an sobject, we anticipate we shall have your best assistance and co-operation, and you will greatly oblige us by an asswer at your earliest convenience.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly Mr. M Ponne 1.

Gu'ldhall Tavern, Macclesfield, May 20, 1852.

Dear Siz.—In reply to the note which you addressed to Mr. Lener, on Saturday last, I forwarded a short note yesterday. I now proceed to answer your queries:—

1.—The Macclesfield Silk Irade Board was established in March, 1849, and was discontinued in March, 1852. At the Annual Meeting of Manufacturers, called to elect representatives for their side of the Board, only seven attended, and they passed a resolu-

tion:—'That in consequence of the apathy displayed, the Board should be discontinued.' You will see in the papers which I sent 2.—I forward to you a book of prices, which contains the rules and constitution of the Board. 3-You will perceive from the rules that the Roard confined itself to fixing the prices to be paid for the different fabries of work, and left d sputes between weavers and employers to be settled by the Arbitration Act. Yet many men think, if the Board was once

legally established, that it would be desirable that it should be also a court of Arbitration similar to the Lyonese Board.

4.—Not only has the Board been productive of a better feeling between employers and employed, but just before it was discontinued, both sides were acting with perfect harmony, the only cause of complaint below the court of the productive that the court of the cou of complaint being that some manufacturers (and particularly Brocklehursts) violated its regulations; and, in the absence of legal never the legal power-the on'y power we possessed—that of striking the shop being a course to which the manufacturing side of the Board although admitting that the Board withough admitting that the Board was a valuable institution, ciec their representatively powerless, and, therefore, neglected to

compared to the direct expense of supportion a strike, to these contact a few laws to the strikes then selves may be

As to the employers, they derived the greatest advantage from it, because they had a security of having their orders attended to in a time of brisk trade; whereas, formerly, reductions were submitted to in a time of depression; then came convious—different manufacturers paying different prices; and the consequence, when trade revived, and it was known that the manufacturers had their orders to complete, the weavers took their advantage, and a general strike took place :- these were exactly the circumstances which lead to

the formation of the Beard.

The Board p evented those evils for the three years that it lasted, and at the same time preserved a greater uniformity of prices than has been known for many years, and a rate of wages with which the weavers were quite eatisfied.

You may rely upon our zealous co-operation. We feel in Maccles. field particularly interested in this cause, and I have no doubt that at the proper time I can have a petition numerously signed both by

manufacturers and weavers. Pray let me know the points on which I have not been sufficiently explicit, and I will pay immediate attention to your communi I remain, dear eir, faithful'y yours, Charles M'Donnell.

National Association of United Trades. 259, Tot enham Court road, London. May 20, 1852. Dear Sir.—I am instructed by the Committee of United Trades' o thank you for the information forwarded, and they would be happy to receive a few copies of such papers as you may have at command, bearing upon this question of Local Board of Trade. I have considered for years that they would prove the greatest blessing to the unprojected trades of this country, and stated as much to Lord Dalhousie in a memorial from the frame-work-

I have been of your idea, or way of thinking, since 1840, and am now more convinced than ever of its absolute necessity, and the force it ought to have in law. I have read both your bills, which were england which the state of were enclosed, which I shall present to our President : therefore, if you have a few more copies when you next send, I shall feel mach obliged.

I beg to enclose you a prospectus of our Association.

I am sir, your obedient servant, THEM IS WINTERS. Mr. M'Donn-I'. Every one to whom he (Mr. Mc Donnell) had shewn his reply, said that he had made a very fair and candid statement of the proceedings of the Macclesfield Board of Trade. At the present time a movement was being made among the thinking portion of the community to establish such a system as had been established in Macclesfield. It was an horour to the town to be pointed at as a model for the establishment of local boards throughout the country. The proposal for establishing such boards had the support of many members of Parliament, and also of some of the ministry, and he believed there was a prospect of a Parliamentary enactment to protect labour, without leaving it to the dictation of masters, or having recourse to strikes. The men of Macclesfield were bound in honour to cling together to obtain such a desirable object. The shor - im: | i | was ob'ained under worse auspices; and this measure, founded in honour and honesty, could be obtained, if there was unity in its support. He wished to say a word or two in reference to his position in connection with the present strike. It had been said that he was an interested party in the strike, being Secretary. He admitted he was an interest d party, but only so far interested that he wished to support the wages of the trade by which he and his children had to earn their bread. He knew that, from the prominent part he had taken in the strike, he should not be allowed to work for the Messrs. Brocklehursts again. However, that there might be no obstacle to the restoration of the proposed local Board of Trade, as soon as the manufacturers had consented to the proposal, both he and Mr. Bailey would resign. He concluded by proposing the following resolution:-" That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the manufacturers should be requested to hold a meeting for the purpose of re-establishing the loca! Board of Trade. Mr. SMITH seconded the resolution. The resolution was

YORKSHIRE TRADES' STRIKES .- BRADFORD

put and carried, and the business of the meeting terminated.

WEAVERS' MEETING.

(From our own Correspondent.)

An important and numerous meeting of power-loom weavers was held on an open space of ground at the top of Tumbling Hill, near the Thornton-road, Bradford, to consider the best means of counteracting the "two-loom system," which is causing so much distress and turmoil in these districts. Mr. Charles Whitecote was called to the chair, and briefly

introduced the business of the meeting. Mr. Barnabas Knosthropp moved the first resolution, which was to the following effect :- " That seeing the evils that exist, and the consequences that are likely to result from the continuance of the "two-loom system" by adding to the numbers already out of employ, and thus furnishing the means, through "surplus labour," for continual reduction in our wages, we therefore resolve to assist the weavers of Messrs. Brown until their just demands are complied with."

Mr. Knos:hropp said that the two-loom system was the cause of throwing hundreds out of employ, and thus overstocking what was termed the "Labour Market." It likewise tended to stock the Bastile in Little Horton with the rejected outcasts who were no longer needed to swell the purses of their oppressors. He would appeal to their experience. If there were four weavers in a family, and two of them attended two looms each, of course the other two were left without employment, and were competitors against them, so that at length the four looms were kept at work for less than should be paid for the produce of two. Mr. Knosthropp made some other pertinent remarks, and concluded by stating, that as their worthy friend, Abraham Robinson was in attendance, at the special request of the Committee, he would trespass no longer on their time but cordially support the resolution. (Loud cheers.)

Miss Alice Williams, a power-loom weaver, seconded the resolution. The Chairman then announced Mr. Abraham Robinson to

support the resolution. Mr. Robinson arose amidst much applause to address the meeting, which had then increased to a large multitude. He said there was no question of greater importance than the labour question. It was one, on the proper solution of which depended the welfare and even the lives of the working classes. As far as the parties on strike from Messrs. Brown's were concerned, they were compelled to strike. They had worked at one loom until they could not live by it any longer; they were then forced to adopt the two-loom system; and even then the greediness of capital would not allow them to live, although doing two persons work. The question, therefore, for them to consider was, whether they were to live by labour, or to labour, starve, and die. It was said by the employers, "Oh, if you do not do it at our prices, the trade will go into Lancashire." Let it go, then! (Loud cheers.) Perish for ever, a trade by which the operative cannot live. (Hear, hear.) He then alluded to the mode by which capitalists ground down the price of labour. Their main object was to create a surplus of hands in the labour market, so that two might apply when there was only work for one. They then reduced the wages until the weavers could no longer bear it. Englishmen boasted of their bravery whilst their sons and daughters were pining for bread; and the parties who had reduced them to that position were those who said at one time, " Let us get a Repeal of the Corn Laws. Let us have cheap bread, and then you shall have higher wages." Where was the promised high wages? (Shouts of "They are liars!") Yes, he knew they were liars. They had got cheap bread, but it was placed on so high a shelf that they could not reach it. (Loud cheers,) What hopes could they have of supporting a family under such a system? Under which the women had superseded their husbands, and had to let their children out to nurse whilst ther toiled in the factory for a bare existence. Shame on the English people for tolerating such a destructive system. (Loud cheers.) In former days, when women spun by their own firesides, and their husbands wove the yarn thus produced, they lived in peace and contentment; but now that man's ingenuity had increased production two hundredfold, they could scarcely exist. Where was the difference gone to? To these who toiled not; neither did they spin. (Loud cheers.) Their oppressors had erected costly mansions out of their sweat; and the surplus wealth, created by the toil of the labourer, instead of being a blessing, was converted into a curse, for it enabled the capitalists to purchase improved machinery to supersede manual labour. He then explained the cause of the present strike, and elequently denounced the veracity of the brawling Free Traders, who, after working them beyond further endurance, had erected for their benefit a large house on yonder hill (the Bastile), to which their victims retired to die, and thus they eluded a verdict of "Wilful Murder." (Loud cheers.) Mr. Robinson afterwards reverted to numerous topics, which our limited space will not enable us to report. He inquired whether the Bradford newspaper reporter was present, and showed that the "Bradford Ooserver" was the property of their enemies, and that the only reporter present was that of the "Star of Freedom," which was the faithful advocate of the rights of labour. He made an elequent appeal to all present to support Brown's hands on strike, and concluded amidst loud cheers.

Mrs. Hannah Bradley then mounted the rostrum, and said it was time the women began to attend to these matters, as she considered the men a parcel of cowards. She made several pertinent remarks, and denounced the manufacturers as plunderers of the poor, who, in addition to low enges, gave them bad yarn, made of machine-combed wool, thus robbing the women of their wages, whilst they deprived their husbands of employment. She urged the meeting to support the strike.

The resolution was then put and unanimously adopted. A collection was made for the Strike Fund, and the meeting separated.

GLEN TILT. - A decision was given in the House of Lords, on Saturday, in the famous Glen Tilt case. The decision, ratifying that of the Court of Session, does not dispose of the action—it merely finds that the persons who desire to presecute the Duke of Athell are entitled to do so. The action was raised by three gentlemen-one living in Aberdeen, another in Perth, and the third in Edinburgh. The Duke of Athell maintained that, apart from the question whether the road through Glen Tilt was public or notthese gentlemen were strangers, who had no right to interfere in the matter. The Lord Ordinary of the Court of Session heard very ample pleadings, and viewed the matter with much deliberation, but was unable to see any force in the Duke's objections. The Duke carried this decision, by the form called reclaiming, into the Court of Second Instance, where the judges six collectively. There, after a full hearing of all his Grace's objections, the judges unanimously repelled them. The action was begun four years ago, and even this final disposal of the objection in the Court of Session occurred apwards of two years ago. There is no appeal from such judgments as that given by the Court of Session, except by leave of that court. Though the judges were unanimous and quite clear in their decision, they granted leave to appeal. The Dake has now got in the court of last resort a third judgment.

Co-operative Chronicle.

We shall be glad to receive Reports of Progress from Managers or Secretaries of Co-operative Associations and Stores, in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE.

On June 8th Thornton Hunt, Esq., rend a paper "On the Application of the Social Idea to Existing Institutions." He said that the principle of Socialism was a great truth-that it i ad b en taught by Ci rist, but had been neglectedthat Robert Owen and the "Christian Socialist" had done much to revive it-but both had connected with it other views, which, however good they might be, were not essentially any part of the principle itself.

He then briefly drew the attention of the meeting to the evils resulting from the present injurious system of Competition, pointing out the misery it produced, and which would continue until production and distribution were better ar-

For competition he would introduce the principle of concerted employments in the production and distribution of wealth; and he was happy to say that the progress of this principle was everywhere becoming manifest. It had however received a great impetus from the exertions of such men as Louis Blanc, Vansittart Neale, William Conyngham, and others, who had spent their time, talent, and money in endeavouring to make the principle known amongst all

Having explained the Social or Associative principle, he drew the attention of the meeting to the successful working of the Leeds Flour Mill Association, a fact well known to the whole town; also to the number of working men's associations rising up in every part of the country. The Poor Law Guardians were turning their attention to the principle, and now were advocating the necessity of giving profitable employment to able-bodied paupers. In Bedford and Oxford arrangements were being made, and he hoped before another year to see them carried out, to give an agricultural education to the juvenile paupers. He believed many tradesmen were now carrying out a portion of the principle by dealing with each other for whatever one produced that the other did not, and generally they found that by adopting this arrangement, where it was a mutual interest. and where they met face to face, honesty and fair dealing were the result. He then said that much had been done, yet more was required. He called upon the Socialists throughout the kingdom to embrace overy opportunity to make the great principle of concert known, and little by little the great social problem would be solved. After the reading of the paper, an interesting discussion took place, in which Messrs. Field, Conyngham, Nicholls,

Shorter, and others took part. THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The following extremely interesting history of the submarine telegraph between Holyhead and Howth is given

by "Saunder's Dublin Nows Letter :-About three weeks ago the idea flashed across the mind of Mr. R. S. Newall, of Gateshead. 'This Irish Telegraph will be a paying concern; it will not require much capital. The firm with which I am connected have facilities for doing the thing-why should we not set about it. and do it at once ourselves?' He accordingly explained his view to his partners, got their consent, and immediately applied to Samuel Statham, Esq., conductor of the Gutta Percha Works, City-road, 'Can you supply us with cighty miles of telegraph wire, doubly covered with gutta percha, within a fortnight?' 'I'll try' was Mr. Statham's response; and accordingly it was commenced and finished within the time agreed on, being latterly done at the rate of twelve miles a day. The coated wire was then sent down to Gateshead-on-Tyne to be surrounded with twelve galvanised iron wires, twisted round it in a spiral, The cable being finished, Mr. Newall called on Mr. Statham last Tuesday week, and then for the first time told him the object for which it was manufactured. It was agreed that Mr. Statham should bring a staff of assistants, and the requisite apparatus to Holyhead the next day to meet the wire. The Admiralty was communicated with, and kindly sent down Captain Beechey, R.N., to give his valuable advice and assistance; and they also lent the Prospero government steamer, Lieutenant Aldridge, R.N. to aid in carrying out the undertaking. Meanwhile the Britannia was hired to bring the cable from Whitehaven, and afterwards pay it out from Holyhead to Dublin.

"The enormous cable, eighty miles in length, weighing a ton per mile, and all in one continuous piece, was wound up into immense coils, placed on trucks, one after the other, and drawn by steam from Newcastle-upon-Tyne to Whitehaven-from one side of England to the other. The Britannia, as has been stated, steamed to Whitehaven to take it on board, when, unfortunately, it was found that the entrance to the dock was too narrow to permit the vessel to enter. The coils had then to be replaced on trucks, and carried to Maryport, where they were at length embarked, and speedily conveyed to Holyhead. Now it might be hoped that all difficulties had been overcome, and that there was nothing to do but to lay down the line; but Mr. Statham, who had already achieved the Dover and Calais connexion, knew too well the dangers and accidents to which those concerned were liable in the event of a gale, to trust anything to chance, or to proceed one step further without a careful preliminary inspection. The insulation of the copper was tested, and found to be defective; then the portions stowed in the various departments of the ship were examined separately, and at last it was ascertained that the fault lay in some eight miles of the line lying in the bottom of the hold. There was nothing for it but to disembark the leviathan bulk, and to track it step by stop to the exact seat of the defect. This was accordingly done, the fault remedied, and by Tuesday morning the giant rope was in readiness to be placed in its abiding home.

Early on Tuesday morning the Bri annia, under the command of Capt. Browne, and towed by the Prospero, under Lieut. Aldridge, R.N., commenced paying out the eable, according as it sank by its own weight to the bottom of the sea, along the route from Holyhead to Howth. There were on board, besides the officers and crew, R. S. Newall, Esq., with a gang from the Gateshead Works; Samuel Statham, Esq., with a party from the Gutta Percha Works; Statham, Esq., with a party from the Gutta Percha Works; Thomas Allen, Esq., the inventor of a new telegraph instrument; and Mr. Reid, jun. L. D. Gordon, Esq. (Mr. Newall's partner) had previously departed to Dublin, to supervise the land line from the latter city to Howth. Occasional difficulties were experienced in the paying out of the coils; but they were all overcome through the skill and energy of Messrs. Statham and Newall. Slowly the vessels ploughed on at a rate varying from three to five miles an hour; and at length, between seven and eight o'clock on the same evening, the Britannia anchored off Howth. An electric current was sent through the wire to Holyhead, and the returning answer brought the pleasing intelligence that the line was all right throughout, and perfectly insulated. The portion of cable requisite for completing the connexion with the shore and land line was now laid down, and the parties engaged in this arduous undertaking sought some

repose, after nearly two days and nights of excessive and harrowing exertion, about daybreak on Wednesday "It might be supposed that everything was now smooth and prosperous. Buoyant with hope, those who had already suffered so much in the attempt went down at noon on Wednesday, to the Amiens-street terminus, to test the success of their enterprise. The batteries were put in action, the wires were connected, and they anxiously waited a reply, but none arrived! They telegraphed to Howth and were answered-the fault was further off than the land line. An express train was provided and they dashed down to Howth. Again they telegraphed to Holyhead from the shore-no answer! They took a boat and rowed to the ship. A message sent to Holyhead brought back the reply that 'all was right there.' It was now manifest that the fault lay somewhere between the Britannia and the shore. "It was necessary again to take up this portion of the line, and test it little by little. The defect was probably caused by the straining of the ship upon a line comparatively short. When discovered, it was soon remedied on board. It was again recoiled into an open boat, the crew of which made a renewed attempt to lay it down to the shore. In the meantime Messrs, Statham and Newall proceeded to shore in another boat with the instruments; but when they undertook the boat which had been engaged in paying out the cable they found it at a stand, the crew baving managed to sink the whole line while still some distance from the shore. Again Mr. Statuam had to return to the ship, get another mile of cable uncoiled, recoil it in the boat, and then row to where the deficient extremity of the cable remained; and there, in an open boat, at two o'clock in the morning, with the aid of a little burning spirits, to solder the wires, reunite the gutta percha, and restore the cable to a continuous and insulated whole. This was effected, the remaining distance to the shore laid down, and that night of toil was at length repaid by a success the most ample and complete. On Thursday the Britannia let go the cable and steamed away; while those on shore, after repeated experiments, were satisfactorily convinced that the communication with Holyhead was now at length without impediment."

DEATH UNDER MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES .- The body of a man about forty-five years of age, unknown, was found in the river Irwell, at Manchester, on Saturday, under mysterious circumstances. He was found in a part of the river near the race course, by a man named John Ellis, who slept at one of the booths on the course on Friday night. Ellis rose about half-past four o'clock on Saturday morning, and was walking by the side of the river, when he saw the body, the lower part resting on a sand bank, and the head and other portions under water. He returned to the booth and gave information to his master, and afterwards went to a police-officer, who immediately accompanied him to the spot. The body was conveyed to the Griffin Inn, Broughton-road. The deceased was about five feet three inches in height, with a full face, was rather stout built, and his hair turned a little grey. He had on a pair of good black cloth trowsers, woollen stockings, and a twilled calico shirt. He was without either cont, waistcont, shoes, or hat. His neck was uncovered. Neither aloney nor any other article was to be found in his tockets or on any part of his person. There was no wound or mark upon any part of his body. Information has been left at all the police offices, but the body has not been identified. An inquest was held on Saturday evening, when the jury found a verdiet of "Found drowned."

ORNAMENTAL ART. - The exhibition of the works of the students of the several Schools of Ornamental Art, recently opened at the department of Practical Art at Marlboroughhouse, has been closed to the public, having been visited by several thousands of persons. The works will be forthwith returned to the local schools, IRELAND.

EXTRAORDINARY RIOTS IN BELFAST. The subjoined account is compiled from the Belfast papers of Wednesday :-

One of the extraordinary and unforeseen occurrences which, from time to time, arise out of the most trivial causes. took place yesterday evening, in Belfast in the shape of disturbances, amounting to riots, which continued, at intervals, for some lours. In the morning a very large body of Teetotallers met in procession in town, acording to annual custom, and proceeded by the Belfast and Bally, mena Railway to Randalstown, where a public meeting was held, On former occasions a very large muster was made to witness the return of the party in the evening; and last year, when the Tee-totallers spent the day in Armagh, the crowds were so dense at the terminus of the Ulster Railway, that the returning party were enabled, only with the utmost difficulty, to emerge from the station. not looked upon with favour by a class in the town; and, on the last occasion, very serious apprehensions were entertained that on the return of the procession a breach of the peace would have ensued. Fortunately, however, though there was a good deal of mischicrous hustling, everything passed off quietly. A large crowd collected in the vicinity of the Belfast and Ballymena Railway terminus, await. ing the arrival of the processionists about six o'clock. Snortly after that hour news arrived of the break down of the engine attached to the special train, near the Ballypallady station. After the lapse of a brief period, another engine was got ready and despatched to bring the train home. The crowd, disappointed at the amusement they had promised themselves, occupied themselves with pelting sons at the ears that passed up and down, and pebbles at a small body of police who had formed to keep order. At first the matter did not excite any serious apprehensions, but it was thought prudent to send for more police. Mr. Lindsay, who was present with the local town police, Acting County Inspector Hill, constable Henderson and a party of the constabulary, were soon joined by Mr. Armstrong with about thirty men of the local force. The arriv 1 of this party on the ground was marked by repeated groaning on the part of the mob, and renewed volleys of stones, by which many of the nolice were very seriou ly injured. Mr. Tracy, R.M., who was among the first at the scene of the disturbance, after several fruitless attempts, by remonstrating with the rioters, to induce them to separate, was struck by a large stone on the cheek, under the right eye, and cut severely. His face and neck were immediately covered with blood. At this moment stones were flying in all directions Mr. Hill, while awaiting the directions of the magistrates present. Messrs. Tracy and Stevenson, received a blow of a stone on the back of the head which stunned him. The Riot Act was then read and the constabulary charged, when the crowd gave way, retiring up York-street, and into Ship-street Dock street, and the other avenues leading from the scene of the occurrence. A messenger had been despatched at the commencement of the disturbance to the Ballymacarrett station, and Head-constable M'Intyre, with his party from that station, immediately on receiving the intimation that they were required, procured cars, and had proceeded to the middle of York-street, when they were attacked with stones. The last car, on which constable. M'Encely and Larkin were scated, was considerable behind the times. ably behind the others, and on them the crowd expended their en-tire resentment. Constable M Encely was knocked off the car on his back, and Constable Larkin shared a similar fate; some of the crowd then set upon them, and kicked them in the ribs and breast, rendering the former almost insensible, and, had it not been for the intervention of some men from Ballymacarrett, to whom the constables were known, the consequences might have been far more serious. These men threw themselves among the assailants, and helped to keep off the blows aimed at the constables, Larkin escaped into a house, and M'Eneely was rescued by a party of constabulary who came to his aid. He was helped into the house of Mr. M'Kenzie, in Abbotsford place, not being able to walk without assistance. At this time the flinging of stones was persevered in with as much ferocity as before. Lieutenant Lloyd, of the coast-guard, received a blow of a brickbat over the right eye, which inflicted a very severe wound. Most of the constabulary, against whom the greatest wound. Most of the constanuary, against whom the greatest animosity seemed to have been directed, were at this period bleeding from wounds in the face and head. The town police did not suffer so much. A Grenadier company of the 46th, under the command of Captain Child, arrived on the scene about nine o'clock, amid groans and a few stones, none of which did any injury. By the aid of the military the portion of York street from the railway station up to hade, street was cloved in a short time, but stones quantinged to be Dock-street was cleared in a short time; but stones continued to be thrown even after the crowd had been driven that distance back About half-past nine o'clock Lieutenant Colonel Garrett, K.C.B., arrived accompanied by Captain Piper, with the Light Company of the 46th, and by the judicious posting of small detachments on the footways, and clearing the streets, order was partly restored. The town police had made about eleven prisoners, and while escorting them to the police-office the crowd renewed their attacks with stenes. Sergeant Baxter received a blow on the mouth from a large brickbat, and it was apprehended that a rescue was about being made. A halt was obliged to be called on three several occas ons in York-street, and the streets cleared, the crowd retreating on all occasions when a charge was made. Eventually the prisoners were given in charge at the police-office, and at a late hour the crowd g adually dispersed.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF FEMALE DEPRAVITY HE JET-BLACK BEGGAR AND HIS LADY.

Mahomet Abraham, a jet-black beggar man, who is usually led through the streets by a brown dog, and Eiiza , aged twenty-three, the daughter of a gentleman who resides in London, were brought before the Lord Mayor by Henry Major, an officer of the Mendicity Society. The male prisoner is a peculiarly revolting object, his head being covered with long matted hair, and the covering upon his limbs being tattered and filthy to an extreme degree. The woma is a small-sized, pretty-faced one, presenting a remarkable contrast to the wretched creature who accompanied and was cherished by her.

The Meadicity Officer said: At twenty minutes past eleven o'clock I saw the two prisoners together in Bishopsgate-street. They had come from Halifax-street, where they live together, and the girl fastened a petition to the man's breast, and placed him and his dog near the Sir Paul Pindar public-house, in an attitude of supplication. As soon as she had deposited him to her satisfaction against the wall, she retired from him. I soon saw him receive a penny, and I apprehended them both.

The Lord Mayor.—Is it possible that those two persons have been living together? The Mendicity Officer .- I have traced them to their very bed, and have been particularly informed of their habits. Captain Wood, of the Mendicity Society. The case is certainly the most extraordinary I have met with in all my experience, and discloses not on y a singular instance of perverted taste, but other peculiarities calculated to excite surprise and illustrate the begging system. Perhaps the most explicit way of informing your Lordship of the circumstances of the case is by reading a letter which I received from the young woman's father, who is present in

the justice-room:-TO THE SECRETARY OF THE MENDICITY SOCIETY, RED LION-SQUARE. Dear Sir,—I beg to submit the following distressing case to your sympathies, and to solicit from you the advice and assistance which I am led to understand are kindly afforded by your seciety in extraordinary cases out of the pale of parental authority. By birth and education a gentleman, I married in the year 1829 a lady in the same phere of society, by whom I had issue two daughters, the eldest of whom (the unfertunate subject of this application), now twenty-three years of any was from the area of these prompt. now twenty-three years of age, was, from the age of three months, brought up and educated in the first style 'y her maternal grandfather and grandmother. At their decease, about seven or eight years since, she became an unwilling inmate of her parents' dwelling from which she contrived to get away with a married man, and was not heard of (having eluded the efforts of the police to trace her for many months) until the receipt of a letter in the 'Times' newspaper, from Mr. D'Arcy, our solicitor, at Newton Abbott, in Devonshire, in which paper a detailed and humane account of the distressing condition of a young lady then lying at St. Luke's Workhouse appeared under the assumed name of Elizabeth Allon This receipt of a letter in the beth Allen. This account, as regarded my daughter, abounded with the most atrocious falseloods, as detailed by herself to the Board of Guardians of St Luke's. My wife, having a cousin of that name, to whom the solicitor suggested it might apply, went to St buke's, and found our daughter to be the person w ose case had been detailed in the 'Times,' and on her being brought before them and her mother, was there and then convicted of deliberate falsehood and fraud, and handed over to her mother. Exertions were then successfully made to get her cured of a complication of loathsome disorders at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, whence, after being brought to a state of convalescence, and robbing some of the nurses of small sums of money, she escaped, and again was lost sight of for many months when a gentleman, a friend of the family, saw her and gave her into custody of the police, who restored her once more to her afflicted parents. Her conduct from this period was infamous in the extreme, and, on ker coming of age, she threw off all restraint, and having a small house property in Devonshire, subject to her parents' interest, but which was waved in her favour, she left us, nor did we know of her whereabouts until about ten months since. I met her in the streets of Whitechapel, in the last stage of desti-tution, filth, and rags, singing ballads. My humanity once again led me to speak with her, and to remonstrate, the result of which was that we took her home, cleansed, clothed, and cared for her. This lasted but a short time, and her recurrence to her former habits again precluded all knowledge respecting her until a few days since, we received a letter from our solicitor, saying that he had heard from our daughter, as the wife of a Mr. Abraham, desiring the sale of her property, and requesting him to take the necessary steps—one of these, and the preliminary step, being our

signatures and consent. My first impulse was to visit the locality specified in the solicitor's letter, '7, Little Halifax-street, Whitechapel,' and there, in one miserable room, cohabiting with a black blind beggar who perambulates the streets with a brown dog, this wretched girl is to be found. The parties who live in the same house say that she has been cohabiting with this monstrous loathsome being for two months, and that they live most luxuriously. Her mother, who has had an interview with her, states that she boasts of this man's bringing her home from the West end frequently 15s, per day, and on an average 7s. or 8s per diem. She stated herself to have been married to him seven months since at Whitechapel Church, which, on careful inquiry, I find to be false, having examined the church books and sam the official or the church which, blooks and seen the officials on the subject: These latter communications induce me to think that the humanity and exertions of your society may be made available for the suppression of so much vice and the salvation of this unfortunate child.

The Lord Mayor.—Certainly this is the most horrible piece of London romance I ever heard of, and it would be quite incredible if I had not here before me all the persons concerned. Is it possible, young woman, that you can have any respect or affection for the miserable creature at

The Female Prisoner .- Yes, I have both respect and affection for him. I have no idea of leaving him. We can do very well together (and she laid hold of the tatterdema-

lion's greasy black paw).

The Mendicity officer.—The man has been begging about for several years, and I have no doubt is well able to keep a woman in great luxury. I am convinced that the girl has been attracted by the excellent living with which he indulges her. They have been in the habit of getting the best, and she does not deny it.

The Female Prisoner.—Well, I can't go home, and I

The black said he had been dog-led through the streets of London for eight years; that there could be no mistake about his blindness, and if any one knew how a blind man was to support himself, except upon the kindness of those who were not blind, he would be much obliged to be informed in what way.

The Lord Mayor then communicated privately with the father of the girl, and both prisoners were remanded.

On Tuesday, Mahomet was brought up for further examination. He was remanded for a week, in order that arrangements might be made for sending him back to his own country. He was then removed, and Eliza was placed at the bar. After some examination, and a severe reprimand by the Alderman, she was asked whether she was willing to accept the arrangements which her friends would make to send her abroad. Being answere in the affirmative, the Alderman remanded her for a f.w days, till such arrangements were completed.

June 12, 1852. "OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT." THE COUP D'ETAT AND THE MORNING "AD. HE COUP D'ETAL AND THE MORNING "AD. VERTISER.—THE EDITOR'S "RANDOM RECOL. LECTIONS" OF HAVING "JUMPED JIM CROW."

case the investigation of which occupied three hours;

The suit was instituted by Mr James Ryan, a writer for

THE SHOREDITCH COUNTY COURT Was thronged RYAN v. HOMER. THE SHOREDITCH COURT COURT was intropped, in consequence of the anxiety manifested to hear the following

the newspapers, against Mr. John James Homer, one of the the newspapers, against Air. John James Homer, One of the registered proprietors of the "Morning Advertiser" hent, paper, for the recovery of £14 5s., for work and labour does the Prince Louis Newsley does paper, for the recovery of 214 03., for work and labour dogs during the coup d'état of Prince Louis Napoleon, in the month of December last. Mr. Child appeared for the month of December 125c. 2011. Onthe apprehence for the defendant. The plaintiff conducted his own case. Mr. James Ryan deposed, that he had been engaged by the editor of the Ryan deposed, that he had been engaged by the editor of the "Morning Advertiser" on the 2nd of December to proceed to Paris to take charge of the "Advertiser" correspondent to Paris to take charge or the Autorise Correspondents letters. Fro that they might arrive in due time for publication in the columns of the paper. On the 2nd of December plaintiff waited upon the editor, with whom he had been on plaintin waiten upon the country, and the with the fact of the arrest of the four French generals, the information having reached plaintiff by telegraph. The editor said a You did us good on M. Kossuth's arrival at Southampton, when our own correspondent failed, and, should you be going to Paris, you might serve us again." The editor that asked him what remuneration he would require for Editor that to Paris for the "Advertiser," and he replied, "his the liberty of sending communications." penses, with the liberty of sending communications to the weekly papers on the chance of their making use of them. The editor told him that should be require his services be would not object to the terms, and added that his only anxiety in the matter was the dread of the Paris correspondent's letter not reaching the paper in time without the at sistance of a person taking charge of them, as the establishment had not the same arrangements for expresses some of the morning papers had. The editor then detailed the services plaintiff, should he be sent, would have to render: he would take the despatches from the hands of the Paris correspondent and bring them on to Calais, where he would place them on board the boat, to be delivered to a person in waiting at Dover, who would bring them on to the office. He then requested the plaintiff to call on him at nine o'clock in the morning at the office, when he would receive a final decision as to whether his services would or not he required. The plaintiff called the next morning, and met the editor at the door of the office. The editor accord the plaintiff of having misinformed him as to the "arrest of the four French generals," as he (the editor) had been given to understand that nothing of the kind had taken place, The plaintiff replied that the editor was wrong, for that upon looking at the morning papers he would fine the fact fully authenticated. The editor rejoined, "You don't mean that?" The plaintiff answered, "Yes, and more than the your correspondent's letter has not arrived, and the 'Ad vertiser' is a blank, with the exception of what was trans. ferred from the previous evening papers." This conversation ensued at the street door of the office in Shoe-lane, The editor then requested the plaintiff to step ups airs, and baving done so, he was asked which paper contained the best account of the proceedings at Paris on the previous day. He replied, " I have glanced at four-all are good The "Times" is the best." The editor then requested the plaintiff to procure the "Times," so that he might get out a second edition. The plaintiff complied, and the Pans correspondence of the "Times" was cut out for a second edition of the "Morning Advertiser," and which edition was published about twelve o'clock. This was on the more. ing of the 3rd of December. The editor, after the printers were set to work, there and then engaged the plaintiff to proceed to Paris upon the terms already mentioned, and kave him a letter of authority to the Peris correspondent The plaintiff then told the editor that the best man to have at Dover in waiting would be a Mr. Fowler, from his experience in running expresses. To this the editor replied, I shall leave all that to yourself." The plaintiff sent Mr. Fowler to Dover and departed himself for Paris, where he arrived on the following morning at an early hour, and at once proceeded to the correspondent's residence, where he sent up his letter of intioduction. The correspondent's wife informed plaintiff that her husband had left home early that morning, and requested plaintiff to call again. He called a dozen times that day and for the two following days, but could learn nothing of the correspondent, the wife of the latter being in the greatest alarm, she not having seen or heard of her husband from the moment of his leaving home on the Thursday morning. The plaintiff returned to London on the Sunday, and waited upon the editor at his private residence. The editor informed plaintiff that the correspondent had sent his letters by the same express as the other papers, and so far that all was right. The plaintiff then expressed his doubts as to the correspondent's absence from home, and added that he should feel himself ill med it such turned out not to have been the case. The editor said he should write to the correspondent upon the subject and this the editor, in a few days subsequently, said he had done, and received a satisfactory reply. During this interview on the Sunday evening, the 7th of December, the editor asked the plaintiff his opinion as to the policy of the 'Advertiser' upon the coup d'etat being in favour of Louis Napoleon, and plaintiff said that it was a wrong policy, and would have to be changed to that of the 'Times' and other papers upon the subject. The editor combated this opinion, and they argued the question rery warmly, and the result was that the editor had to adopt that opinion in about a fortnight afterwards.-Mr. Sergeaut Stokes: I cannot allow you to go into the policy of the Paper. What can that have to do with the question at issue ?-Plaintiff would bow to the decision of his honour. At the close of the argument the editor requested him (plaintiff) to call at the office at night. He did so, and the editor rehuked him severely for having made him look little before his family upon the policy of the paper, and would listen to no explanation .- Mr. Child cross-examined the plaintiff.—Mr. T. F. Fowler gave evidence confirmatory of the plaintiff's case.—Mr. Child addressed the court for the defendant .- Mr. James Grant deposed that he was the editor of the "Morning Advertiser" newspaper. Had never engaged the plaintiff to go to Paris. There was no occasion for his services, as the despatches from Paris had come regularly to hand during the week. Mr. Ryan had done several matters for the papers, but on this occasion he was never engaged to do anything. Mr. Ryan told witness that he was going to Paris, and witness said if he sent any thing of interest he (the editor) would use it. Gave him a letter to the Paris correspondent out of friendly feeling, but not with the intention of his services being engaged, as there was no occasion. Mr. Ryan bad called upon witness about remuneration for his journey, but he told him that he had no claim. Could only remember his calling once about his claim; but never saw a bill of expenses until to day. Remembered but one note from plaintiff upon the question.-Mr. Sergeant Stokes gave judgment to the effect of nonsuiting the plaintiff, upon the ground of want of evidence to prove a contract, leaving him the opportunity of proceeding anew, should he think himself in a position to produce further evidence upon material circumstances 81. tending this case. - Plaintiff: I shall avoil myself of the opportunity afforded me for having a new trial.—The parties then withdrew.

An American on English Rural Scenery.—In a few minutes they go off in carriages, and room is left us in the little waiting room to strap on our knapsacks. The rain slackens—ceases, and we mount by stone steps up a bank of roses and closely-shaven turf, to the top of the bridge over the cutting. There we were right in the midst of it. The country—and such a country—green, dripping glistene ing, gorgeous! We stood dumb-stricken by its loveliness, as from the bleak April and bare boughs we had left at home, broke upon us that English May—in an English lane; with hedges, English hedges, hawthorn hedges, all in blossom; homely old farm-houses, quaint stables, and hay stacks; the old church misses, quaint stables, and hay stacks; the old church misses, quaint stables, and hay stacks; the old church misses the old church stacks; the old church-spiro over the distant trees; the mild sun beaming through the watery atmosphere, and all so quiet—the only sounds the hum of bees and the crisp ilken-skinned, real, unimported Hereford cow, over the edge! No longer excited by daring to this we should see it, as we discussed the scene round the old home-fire; no longer cheering ourselves with it in the stiepid, tedious ship; no more forgetful of it in the bewilder ment of the busy town; but there we were right in the midst of it! Long time silent, and then speaking softly, as if it were enchantment indeed, we gazed upon it, and breathed it—news the state of walked breathed it—never to be forgotten. At length we walked on, rapidly, but frequently stopping, one side and the other, like children in a garden: hedges still, with delicious fragrance. licious fragrance, on each side of us, and on, as far as we can see, true farm-fencing hedges; nothing trim, stiff, nice, and amateur-like, but the verdure broken, tufty, low, and natural. They are set on a ridge of earth thrown out from a ditch beside them, which raises and strengthens them as a fence. They are nearly all hawthorn, which is now covered in patches, as if after a slight fall of snow, with clusters of which clusters of white or pink blossoms over its light green foliage. Here and there a holly-bush, with burches of scarlet berries, and a few other shrubs, mingle with it. cart meets us—a real, heavy, big-wheeled English cart, and English horses—real, hig, shaggy-hoofed, sieck, heavy English cart-horses; and a carter—a real, apple-faced smock-freeked, red-headed, wool-hatted carter—breeches, stockings, hob-mailed shoes, and "Gee-up Dobbin" English carter. Little birds hop along the road before us; and wo more the transfer of the stockings and the road before us; and the stocking the stocking the road before us; and the stocking the s we guess at their names, first of all electing one to be Robin Padter. Robin Redbreast. We study the flowers under the ledge, and determine them nothing else than primroses and batter. cups. Through the gates we admire the great, fat, elemnecked, contented-faced cows, and large, white, long-weelled sheep. What else was there? I cannot remember; but there was that altogether that made us forget our fatigue, disregard the rain, thoughtless of the way we were going serious, happy, and grateful. And this excitement continued for many days.—Walks and Talks, by an American formerly in Findage. in England.

CRIMES AND OFFENCES. EXTENSIVE BILL FORGERIES.—CAPTURE AND CONFESSION.

The police authorities of Sheffield have in custody an acin the said and hitherto highly successful bill-forger and piraler, who was captured a few days since, and has since gade a confession of no fewer than seven extensive forgeries. His name is Ernest Grapel, and it has been ascertained that he is an extensive manufacturer of gutta percha wares at simingham. His arrest was brought about in the following on the day of his capture he went to the ware. pass of Mesers. Thomas Ellin and Co., on Sheffield-moor, ed stated that he wanted to purchase some expensive table that. He stated in conversation that the coods were inended for the Bishop of Osnaburg, and that he was purbasing for Messrs. J. C. Fiack and Co., of that place. He seed goods to the amount of £75 10s., less an allowance 22 per cent. fer himself, and got the invoice made out to lesses. Fack. He then presented in payment a draft for 177 35, 8d. on Mersrs, Smith, Payne, and Smith. of onden, dated May 22ad, 1852, and purporting to he hasn by the Manchester and Liverpool Bank at Stafford. le demanded the balance in gold, refusing a letter of cr dit L'n'on on a plea that he was going immediately to france. This circumstance excited suspicion. Mr. G. Barer (of the firm of Messrs. Ellin and Co.) said he would and the draft to the bank to be cashed. He indorsed it coordingly, and the stranger countersigned it "A. W. The instrument was presented immediately ferwards to the cashier at the Smeffield Banking Comuny, with a request that he would pass it to Messrs. Eilin's redit and give the hearer £100 in cash. The cashier did at like the aspearance of the draft, so he referred to Mr. sild the sub-manager, and it was submitted to Mr. J. H. Surber, the manager. They all agreed that it had a susicious appearance, and so thought Messrs. Parkin and Bacon, engravers, to whom Mr. Barber submitted it for miny. The manager thereupon procured the aid of two plice officers, who went forthwith to Messra. Ellin's estement, where the payer was waiting, and had some congration with him, which ultimately induced him to give e individual into custody. The bank manager next proeded to the establishment of Messra. Justina Rodgers and ins, upon whom he knew a forged draft had been palmed et autumn. Mr. Robert Newhold, a partner in the firm, ter hearing from Mr. Barber what had transpired, accomunied him to the police office, and recognised the man in witody as the very person who in September last paid him jug-d hanker's draft for £198 11s 2d., in payment for (3) 18s. 91. worth of cutlery, giving as a reference, Messrs. Zw-khenhart and Co., merchants, Liverpool. The draft, tangears, purported to be drawn by the Coventry and Warwickshire hanking company, in favour of J. J. Elder, and by the latter specially endorsed to R. A. Lambert, the name by which the prisoner then passed. He got the balance in ca h, and a few days afterwards the draft was discovered to be a forgery. So complete was the deception that the discovery was not made till the instrument reached the banking house of Messrs. Junes, Lloyd, and Co., who found it out because they had not received any advice of it. The prisoner, finding bimself completely caught, made a fill confession of his guilt, and avowed his connexion with fire or six other forgeries. He has since been very communicative, and has explained with great minuteness the midus operandi which he has found so very successful in deearing both commercial men and bankers. These revelafins are likely to prove of great value in the detection of

The prisoner was brought up before the mayor on the two care's named above, and further accused (on his own conedon) of another fraud of the same nature. On Saturday seek he parchased goods to the amount of £90.. of Messre. Mover and Co, iron merchants, Westbromich, tendering payment a draft for £187 73. 3d., purporting to be drawn bethe Manchester and Liverpool Bank. The Westhromich ix cashed the draft, endersed by the prisoner, "A. W. Smoot," and he received the change against the purchase. lasioned draft, singularly enough, passed through three lasks and reached Messre. Smith, Payne, and Smiths', sihout having been detected. Some evidence having been ides, the case was remanded.

THE HULL GAROTTE MURPER.—Shape and Smith were sought up yesterday for final examination, on the are of murdering and robbing William Francis Mapleera, and were committed for trial at the York assiz s. ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE BY SOLDIERS .- CHATHAM, JUNE 9 .-Wednesday G. M'Dermet and John Hudson, private elers belonging to the the 69th Regiment, quartered in compton Burracks, were committed for trial by the echester bench of magistrates—the former charged with ainally assembling Elizabeth Schnebbelle, and the latter alar hour on Sacurday night, on a public road near the umeks, and the prisoners were shown to have acted with mial violence towards the unfortunate prosecutrix.

INQUESTS.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE LIVERPOOL CORN-MEANGE -The adjourned inquest upon the bodies of the werkwen who were killed on Tuesday week by the Eng in of an arch supporting the flooring of a portion of tiew Co:n-Exchange, now in progress of being erected, brought to a conclusion on Tuesday evening. After a leration of three hours the jury returned a verdict of lecidental death." They also made the fellowing prewment :- " That Philip Code (clerk of the works) is the blamable for allowing the centres to be removed The upper arches without previously applying for and taining the express permission of Mr. Pieton (the archi-EL Neither do the jury consider the Corn-Exchange unitie entirely free from blame, and that it is a pracmuch to be censured that public bodies take the lowest ders for work, without regard to the means of the par-Sincury that work to completion."

DIPLORABLE DESTITUTION.-LIFE AND DEATH IN A WAG-4X.-On Wednesday afternoon Mr. W. Carter held an inand at the Cottage of Content Tavern, Lock's-fields, Salmorth, or the budy of Sarah Bygraves, aged five seeks. The mother stated that her kusband was a matcaser and hawker. They had lived in a caravan now ding in a cow yard. in Lock's fields, about five years had four children, paying, when able, 1s. 64. weekly areat to the owner of the vehicle, which had no wheels. her chief food was dry bread and tea, with meat ocsimily on Sundays. On Monday night the deceased splaced by her side in hed, apparently in good health, when she awoke on the next morning the deceased was quite insensible by her side. A boy ran for a surgeon, tie deceased expired in a fit before medical assistance id be procure!. The summoning officer informed the ter that a child belonging to the same parents died in courses eleven months since. The coroner preceded tien the body and on reaching the place referred to found the remains of an old broken-down caravan. door at the front had been blocked up, but the enare Fas an opening of about twelve inches wide, and see seet in height; but the aperture was so exceedingly and small that several of the robust jurymen had sderable difficulty in squeezing through the opening to the corps., and the interior was so small that only one an could stand in it with the constable. The flooring ads had been removed, and nothing but the bare rafters placed on the ground for the unfortunate occupants to wn on. The rain also made its way through the roof. many portions of the wood-work is the upper part had a down from decay. The coroner remarked that he reaw such a wretched hovel. He was only astonished to thow human beings could exist in such an ill-rentiland fearful place. The whole of the jury said the tion of the parochial officers ought to be directed to Mt, for the residence of the poor persons was not even swine. The jury found a verdict of "Natural The coroner thereupon gave the officer directions a complaint at the office of Mr. Po:er, the district For, who had power to indict the owner of the caravan.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS-HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.

(From the Registrar-General's Return.) County deaths were registered in the metropolis in tek that ended last Saturday, showing an important on the previous week, in which the number was 3. la connexion with this result it will be remarked inean weekly temperature fell from 52-7 deg. and g. in the second and third week of May to 50 S deg. fourth, while last week it was 52-5 deg., the last fortnight about 6 deg. below the average to atmospheric change the increase in mortality is to be attributed. In the four weeks now menthe rain that fell amounted to 221 inches, though perious tweivo weeks the entire amount was less

the 16 weeks corresponding to last week in the years the average number of deaths was 877, which, if a propertion to the increase of population, becomes is tresent number, therefore, exhibits an excess of re the estimated amount.

week the births of \$14 boys and 742 girls, in all 1,556 to, were registered in London. The average number orresponding weeks in the years 1845-51 was

ESDUNSTER BRIDGE.—Therewas printed on Saturday, in Americary document, a copy of a letter from Mr. t the engineer to the Commissioners of Westminice on the present condition of the bridge. The dated the 10th of November last, and describes a the new bridge. The cost of a temporary bridge

TEQUARE IN SOUTH WALES.—The shock of an earthwas distinctly felt on Tuesday morning in this town all control of the state of the der to eight. We have heard corresponding accounts Leny, the Mumbles, and other places in the immesibourhood; likewise from correspondents at Aberaton, and Bridgend, so that the shock must extended over at least twenty-six miles.—Swanzea

ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES.

Beiler Explosion at Oxford.—Great gloom was cast over this city on Monday in consequence of the bursting of the boiler connected with the steam apparatus in the public baths and washouses, which were opened to the public for the first time. It has caused the death of one verson-a boy about ten years of age and a cripple, and five or six other persons are more or less severely injured; one of them (the stoker) it is feared can hardly survive. At about ten minutes to twelve o'clock on Monday morning the opening ceremony was concluded, and the institution was open to the public; but while several gentlemen were still about the premises, and the Mator, Alderman Butler, and Alderman Browning, had just gone on the outside, the accident happ-ned. The hoiler burst with a rombling noise like distant thunder, and immediately the tall brick chimney connected with the steam apparatus fell with a fearful crash. On recovering from the shock the above gentlemen ran to the door leading to the ergine-house; this could not be opened but by the aid of a crow-bar, and then the fearful nature of the accident was apparent. The boiler had burst almost to atoms. Measures were immediately taken to rescue the unfortunate sufferers. The poor lad, George Birchell, already ment oned, son of a tailor living in George-lane, was found buried under some fallen brickwork and machinery, quite dead; his legs appeared to be broken, and his face was very black. The stoker, a young man named Word-worth, was taken out of the rubbish, very severely hurt in his legs, &c. A man named Hosier, employed at the time cleaning one of the baths, was struck on the head by some of the falling bricks, and hurt; and two girls, who were near at the ime; received injuries. Had the accident happened ten or twelve minutes before, the consequences might have been far more fatal, as large pieces of the brickwork fell through the ridge-and-furrow roof of the washhouse, in which the opening ceremony took place.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER .- On Sunday afternoon between three and four o'clock, a party of youths who had bired a small hoat for an excursion, when off Chelsea Marshes, nearly facing Battersea Church, commenced playing and splashing each other with their oars, and in so doing capsized the boat. The whole of them, four in number, w-re immersed; two of them were got out safely; the two others rose once, clinging to e ch other, when they suck, and were not seen again: every effort was made to recover the hodies, but without effect.

TREMENDOUS CONFLAGRATION IN LAMBETH. - On Wednesday morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire, a'tended with the destruction of property valued at some thousand pounds, suddenly burst forth from a long range of premises situate between Bennett-street and Stamford street, Blackfriars-road. The principal building was occupied by Mr. Saxton, a timber merchant, whose property extends from Upper Ground-street almost as far as Stamford-street, but owing to the large number of houses that intersected the premises on either side, it was at one period feared that every house near would have fallen a prey to the fury of the destructive element—as it was in the space of a few minutes the flames shot for h in such a body as to rise high above the houses near, and the reflection was so great that the fire could be seen for many miles distant. The Royal Society's fire-escapes and several engines of the London Brigade and West of England Company were prompt in their attendance. The premises in which the disaster commenced were all but gutted, and a great number of those adjoining were seriou-ly damaged.

A COLLIER BAIG DESTOYED BY FIRE. On Monday night, at eleven o'clock, information was received at the River Police Station, North Shields, that a vessel was in flames at Jarrow, about two miles up the Tyne. The police immediately unmoored the river engine, and had it towed up to the scene of disaster. The vessel was lying off the Patent Slip, and was in one sheet of flame. Shortly after the engine arrived the masts fe'l by the vessel's side, and, notwithstanding an immense column of water was poured upon the burn. ing vessel, it was not until four o'clock in the morning that the fire was extinguished. The vessel was a total wreck. She was the Countess of Durham, belonging to Messrs. Storer, of Bedford-street, North Shields The fire had originated in the cabin, it is supposed by the carelessness of the cabin boy.

COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAYLWAY .- An alarming accident, attended with the loss of two lives, occurred on this line, on Tuesday afternoon, near to the Woodhouse junction, and within a short distance of the spot where a collision occurred last year bet veen a Great Northern excursion and a goods train. It appears that about two o'clock, a ballas: train, laden with sleepers, left Grimsby for Sheffield, a passenger-carriage, containing seven or eight men, in the Company's service, being attached to the last waggon. Nothing occurred until they arrived at the Kiveton-park station, when, in consequence of the piston-rod breaking, the engine became disabled Efforts were then immediately made to bring the train to a stand, but in consequence of the line at this point being on a steep incline, this was not accomplished until some time had clap-ed. The moment this was done, all the men except two left the passenger carriage, and a messenger was despatched to signal an approaching luggage train, which was then due from Retford, and the steam whistle of which was then distinctly heard, but which, in consequence of a sharp curve in the line, was not then visible. Before he had proceeded more than twenty or thirty yards, he came in sight of the train, the driver of which, as soon as he became aware of the danger, instantly reversed the engine, shut off the steam, and applied the break, after which he, together with the stoker and the guard, leaped off the train, and escaped without any serious injury. On the collision, the engine of the goods train was thrown off the rails, and sustained considerable damage. The passenger carriage, and several of the ballast waggons, were smashed to pieces, and the two men who were sitting m one of the compartments of the carriage, unaware of the danger, were killed on the spot. Their names are William Waller and John Walker, married men, residing at Brigg. Their remains were conveyed to Woodhouse.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM A FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

Perhaps few more extraordinary escapes from an awful death have ever been recorded than the following; -On Saturday last two men, whose names are John Waine and Thomas Liddiard, were ergiged deepening a well situated at the back of some cottages belonging to a alr. Stacey of Slough. They had been at work all the morning, and left for dinner at one o'clock returning at two. In a few minutes Liddiard was drawn in a bucket to the top of the well through a man-hole which had been cut in the crown, Scarcely had he arrived there when the earth gave way, falling on his luckless companion, completely hurring him. A number of fellov-workmen were immediately on the spot, and commenced clearing the earth away from the body of the sufferer. Liddiard descended again for the purpose of assisting, and had scarcely been drawn up for the second time when the crown of the well, we ghing more than half a ton of brickwork fell in also. The task of desinterring the poor man Waine became now doubly difficult, lew indeed expecting, when completed, to find him alive. A gaspipe was introduced and forced down the well to afford a passage for air. After some labour it was found that the position of the sufferer was nearly perpendicular, affording the opportunity, when his head should be released, of administering stimulants. Up to six o'clock in the evening little had been effected to give any strong hope of an ultimate rescue, and it was foreseen that the labour of excavating must be continued for hours to come, and through the night. Pipes were laid from the gas main to the mouth of the well, and the labourers commenced excavating by the light thus of. forded at the side of the well, and some yards from its mouth. By extraordinary exercions the upper portion of Waine's body was released by one o'clock on Sunday morning, and stimulants in the shape of small doses of brandy were administered by the medical gentlemen of the town who were in attendance during the whole time. At half-past four o'clock the exertions of all were happily crowned with success, when at that time the sufferer was seen emerging from his dreaded prison, walking up the ladder with a firm sten and a chresful countenance. A warm bath was in re-diness at the workhouse, whither the patient was removed, and is recovering speedily, after a fearful incarceration of fifteen hours and a half at a depth from the surface of the earth of nearly twenty-wo feet. Too much praise cannot be given to those by whose exertions the life of a fellowcreature has been ultimately saved.

AWETL AND REVOLTING INHUMANITY TO AN IDIOT LAD.

Open your ears, you philauthrophists, real and sham, to a fact almost beyond the bounds of belief, as a specim the humanity of some Yorkshire manufacturers.

A poor idiot lad, who resides at landder-field, is em ployed by a dealer in cotton war; s at that town, to wheel in a common one-wheeled barrow, twenty-cotten warps per day, from thence to Bradford. The journey has to be performed twice a day, or ten warps each time. The average weight of each warp is twelve pounds, and the distance from Brauford to Huidersfield is eleven miles. On Thursday, being market-day, he has to wheel thirty warps, or fifteen each time. Hie thus travels forty-four miles each day, wheeling 240 pounds weight, besides the weight of the barrow, f.r twenty-two miles from Huddersfield to Bradford, and the empty barrow twenty-two miles from Bradford to Huddersfield. On Thursdays he performs a similar

journey with the enormous load of 360 pounds. We, who write this, have just seen the unfortunate idiot resting his barrow opposite the Horse and Trumpet Inn. Manchester-road, Bradford, the landlord of which called our attention to this disgusting and brutal exhibition. The poor fellow was bare ooted, and wore a long coat decorated with livery buttons, by way of mockery, and to make the matter worse, his barrow was decorated with the following inscription, done in first-rate style: "Huddersfield Reval Mail, patronised by her Majesty the Queen." Here, then, we behold an unfortunate fellow creature whose infirmity is taken advantage of by some of the better classes (?) and by one individual who is running this boy to death, and causing him to carry 1,560 pounds of cotton warps a distance of 264 miles, for the weekly payment of Good God! Can this be commented on, working men? Can anything further be added to show deep degradation? Ju ige ye! CORRESPONDENT. on igo yo!
P.S.—Names can be given, if necessary.

Emperial Parliament.

MONDAY, June 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Lord LANDHURST presented a petition relating to the claim of Baron de Bode, and gave notice of a motion for the appointment of a select committee on the subject for Friday, June 11.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, at the request of Lord Derby,

postponed the discussion which was to have taken place today on the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill until this day week. The bill will only be read a second time pro forma to-night.

Earl GREY moved for the correspondence which had taken place between the government and the Canadian Commissioners in the matter of a railway communication between Halifax and Quebec, and a discussion of considerable length ensued, in which Lord Derby, Lord Monteagle, Lord Desart, and Lord Powis took part.

The motion was then agreed to. The Representative Peers for Scotland Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed. Some other business was despatched, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The house met at twelve On the order for bringing up the report of the Commit-

tee of Supply, Mr. BERNAL adverted to the calamitous condition of the sland of Jamaica, through the deficiency of labourers; inquired of the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was prepared to initiate, or promote, or confirm any effort for affording Jamaica, and other colonies in the same category, a proper supply of labour?

Sir J. Pakingron said, that the question having been put to him unexpectedly, he could return only a general answer. This subject had engaged his attention long before he had entered into office, and since then be had received from delegates and from other sources painful representations of the distressed condition of the island of Jamaica, and of the particular causes of that distress. The cholera, being a visitation of Providence, did not touch the legislation or policy of this country; but, irrespective of that visitation, he had always thought that the distress of the colonies must be traced in a large degree to the policy adopted by this country in 1846. Upon a careful consideration of the subject, however, her Majesty's government did not think themselves justified, under the circumstances, and in their present position, in making the case of Jamaica, painful as it was, an exception to the general rule they had laid

The report of the Committee of Supply was then brought up and agreed to. The house then went again into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates.

On the vote for the consula establishments. Lord D. STUART made a complaint against-Mr. Searlett, Secretary of Legation at Florence, of want of attention to the interests of British subjects, and

Lord STANLEY promised that an inquiry should take place. The vote was agreed to, and the following votes :-£3,219 for relief to Toulonese and Corsican emigrants, &c., and American Loyalists. £2,600 for the expense of the National Vaccine establish

£325 in aid of the Refuge for the Destitute; and

£4.300 for Polish Refugees and distressed Spaniards.
The next vote was of £4,469 for "miscellaneous allowances formerly defrayed from the civil list, the hereditary revenues," &c.

Mr. Anstey noticed that the first items were for "poor French Refugee clergy," and "poor French Refugee laity." Was the vote of an ecclesiastical or religious fugee laity." character?

Mr. G. A. Hamilton answered that the grant was to these persons as Refugees; some of them might be olergymen, but that was accidental.

Mr. Anster could not understand why the recipients, now that order was restored in France and it had the blessing of a despotic government, should remain in this heretical, infidel, and revolutionary country. If the grant partook in the slightest degree of an ecclesiastical character it came within range of the principle on which he epposed all these grants. He objected to an item of £89 granted to the Bishop of Sodor and Man to be distributed among incumbents and schoolmasters in the Isle of Man; also, to £92 paid to the Bishop of Chester for stipends of two preachers in Lancashire. The original object was to pay preachers against Popish recusancy; but there were now no Popish recusants. The office was now a sinceure, as, although there were still Papists in Cheshire, there were no popish recusants. He should oppose the vote, and divide upon it, no matter what might be the explanation of the government. He should also oppose the grant to the Bishop of Sodor and Man for schoolmasters, but there was another vote which required more lengthened observation -he alluded to the grant for the College of St. David's, Lumpeter, which was a gross job. This college was founded to educate church elergymen, and fully endowed by grants and subscriptions; but now it had a yearly deficit, although the livings which had been granted for its support must, under the Tithe Commutation Act, have annually increased in value. It was remarkable that notwithstanding the changes in the value of ecclesiastical property, the authorities of Lampeter returned the same anhual amount of assets, and the some deficit, £400. The fact was, that the heads of the college, refused all intelligible accounts, and then came like fraudulent beggars to the house to make good their deficiency. They had been applied to for accounts, but had sent them in so garbled a form as to be unintelligible. Besides, one of the livings allosted to the support of the college had been given to the Rev. Mr. Williams, a clergyman wholly unconnected with the college. He did not blame the present government which was merely provisional; and besides, as he knew, they acted on a certificate sent in by the heads of the college. The parties certified that the net proceeds of the livings did not exceed £560, and that the expenses considerably exceeded £900, and prayed that the usual grant of £400 might be conceded. The grossest misrepresentations constantly occurred in these certificates. Among others the Bishop of St. David's certified that two livings, which he had himself acknowledged to be worth £300 and £350 respectively, were together worth only £400, in order to show the annual deficiency of exactly £400. These fivings were the only livings in England and Wales that had not increased in value since the Tithe Commutation Act. But he did not believe a word of the statement. Further, he believed that the benefactions of the religious public in England had largely added to the revenues of the college, and that if true accounts were rendered a large surplus instead of a deficiency would be the result. If he thought he were obstructing the progress of education in Waies he should not oppose the vote, but he believed that the intention with which Bishep Jenkinson founded the college was completely frustrated by the system carried on. The pupils only lost the stock of Welsh they brought to school, and were prepared (in the Welsh language) for ordination by Welsh dissenting ministers, who wrote their ordination sermons. He moved that this portion of the vote of £1,800 be struck out.

The house adjourned at four o'clock to six. The Speaker took the chair at six o'clock.

PRUSSIA AND NEUFCHATEL.-Lord John Russell naked, whether any communications had been received by her Majesty's government respecting a great conference between the representatives of the great powers of Europe, with reference to the claims of Prussia upon Neufohatel; and if the noble lord knew of any objection to lay the papers before the louse?

Lord STANLEY was understood to reply, that a conference had been held, and a protest signed by the representatives of the four great powers on the subject of the Prussian claims on Neufchatel. There was no doubt that Prussia had certain rights over Neufchatel, which rights had been recognised by the treaty of 1815. It might not be altogether irrelevant to observe, as it was important, that this was the first public act by which France, under her present ruler, had recognised the set lement of Europe, made in 1815. At the present time, at all events, it would be impossible to lay the papers connected with the conference before the house.

Public Business.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in redemption of his promise to state the views of the government in respect to business before the house, adverted to the speech of Sir J. Graham last week, which was calculated, he said, to arrest public attention, and to produce considerable effect upon the touse. According to the right hon, baroner, the state of public business in that house was highly unsatisfactory, there being, he stated, a vast accumulation of matters of a highly important and pressing character, whence he had inferred that there was reason to apprehend that representative government itself might be brought into disre utc. Sir James had very properly laid stress upon the bills for legal reform-the Common Law Procedure Bill, the Equitable Jurisdiction Bill, and the Masters in Chancery Abolition Bill; all of which had been read a second time; while the Suitors in Chancery Relief Bill and the Law of Wills Amendment Bill had passed that house. Her Majesty's government, therefore, were not arrogant, he thought, in supposing that these five bills for legal reform would pass into law without interfering with the termination of parliament. Then came the colonial bills, of which the New Zealand Bill had nearly got three h committee; the Hereditary Casual Revenues in the Co'onies Bill, of only two clauses, the government hoped they would be as successful in passing, as we'l as the Bishopric of Quebec Bilt, and the Colonial Bishops Bill, both of which were of small dimensions, and had passed the other house. Then there were three bills in the department of the Board of Works-namely, the Intramural Interments Bill, the Metrepolitan Water Bill, and the Metropolitan Buildings Bill. The two former he did not depair of passing without undaly prolonging the session. With respect to the last, he was prepared to move that the order for the econd reading of that bill be discharged. Sir James had further called the at ention of the house to the state of the Supply, remarking that 200 votes had to be passed. Of these votes, however, there now remained only nineteen. Of the other missellaneous bills noticed by Sir James, the Navy Pay Bill, was not opposed; the Patent Law Amendment Bill had already passed the Lords, and had been referred in this house to a committee. Of Irish bills, the Valuation of Lands Bill he heard from all sides was a very good bill, and he was not prepared to give that up; but the Whiteboy Acts Amendment Bill he did not wish to press. There were certain continuance bills, among which was the Crime and Outrage Act, which it was the opinion of the government should be renewed. He had now gone threugh, he said, the colossal catalogue of the right hon. boronet, and he asked the hou e to decide whether the state of business was so unsati-factory as was pointed out last week.

MILITIA BILL,-Mr. Rich moved an amendment to put off the bill for three months, i.e., for the session. Hee howed

inadequate as an efficient means of defence, and that a reserve of trained and disciplined soldiers might be provided, if necessary, at far less expense. Mr. Mackinnon seconded the amendment.

Lord H. VANE supported the third reading of the Bill. Mr. HEADLAN and Mr. Ewart opposed the reading of the Mr. M'GREGOR protested against the measure as wholly

uncalled for. Sir H. VERNEY said, he thought it was a matter for con sideration whether it might not be advisable to adopt other precautions for the defence of the country; and in his opinion a small increase of the army, especially of the rifle force, the artillery and the engineers, might be made with advantage. He would also recommend that swivel guns should be remounted upon the martello towers on the southern coast, as those fortications would be able to offer an efficient resistance to any enemy who attempted to effect Mr. OSBORNE said, for the last five hours honourable

gentlemen had risen to record their opinious against the

principle of the bill; but they had been unsuccessful in

obtaining any response from the Government bench; and the

honourable and gallant member for Bedford (Sir H. Ver-

ney) seemed to have taken upon himself the defence of the bill and responsibility of passing it into law. (A laugh.) He must say he never heard so warlike a speech as that of the honourable baronet, expressed in such bland tones. (Laughter.) The honourable baronet not only asked the house to give a third reading to this bill, but he called upon the government to put the martello towers in order, to produce the swivels that had been laid by since the war, and to laugh to scorn a French invasion. He (Mr. Osborne) must say that he believed no money had been more completely thrown away than that expended in the construction of the martello towers. His objections to this bill were not founded upon what were commonly called the views and principles of the peace party, in or out of that house. At the same time, he would never undervalue the exertions or impeach the motives of that truly benevolent body of men. He (Mr. Osborne) felt certain that any impartial student of the history of our past wars and taxation would come to the same conclusion with a celebrated writer—that taxes were not raised to carry on wars, but that wars were raised to carry on taxes. He believed the large majority of that house would not dispute the proposition that the greatest glory of war was only an occasion of taxation, and that the most expensive luxury of the day was a successful general. He drew, however, a material distinction between armies raised for foreign conquest and armies for home defence. He was aware that some hon, members of that house were opposed even to any measures of defence; but he might remind those hon, gentlemen that in Utopia, the inhabitants of which—according to the pious and learned Sir T. More—were living in a state of primæval happiness, detesting war, despising glory, prohibiting alike lawyers and soldiers—(a laugh)—the people were not debarred from the use of arms in case their liberties were attacked, but they were allowed to fight in defence of their rights and institutions. (Hear.) He could not, therefore, imagine that there was any person in that house more Utopian than the Utopians themselves who would seek to denude the country of its natural defence against foreign invasion, He certainly thought, looking at the state of the continent. at the gigantic armies there assembled, and at the reactionary rulers who were at the head of those armies, that the parliament of this country were fully justified in reviewing the capabilities of the defences of the country, with the view of putting them in the most efficient state. It might be very well for hon, gentlemen to say that they had great confidence in Louis Napoleon. He (Mr. Osborne) did not wish to say an thing that could trench in any way upon the prejudices of the most fastidious Frenchman, but he could not say that he shared in the feeling of confidence that had been expressed in the present President of France. He thought it most natural that a man who had rais d himself by the power of the military order should act in accordance with military prejudices. There could be no doubt, whatever might be said, that the power dreaded by this country was France. They had no confidence in Louis Napoleon, nor had they any reason to entertain such confidence. He thought they might with advantage take a lesson from the French estimates. It was an old saying that one Englishman was equal to two Frenchmen, and seemed to be true in this respect—that one English soldier cost double as much as any French soldier. (Laughter.) The British military force was 113,287 men, whose cost was £9.337,000, or £82 8s. 4d. per man. The French force in 1843 was 338,653 men, whose cost was £12,183,000, or 41 12s. 8d. per man. The number of generals in the British army was 117; while in the French army there were eight marshals and 143 general officers. In total cost of staff and regimental officers in England was £1,207,000, or a charge for effective services of £3,154,000, being about 381 per cent.; while the cost of the French staff was £2,260,000, on a charge of £12,000,000 or under nineteen per cent. The clothing by contract for 302,500 French soldiers cost £166,500, while the clothing for 113 000 English soldiers, including great coats, was £360,000, or 12s. a head more than the cost of the most expensive uniforms in the French army-those of the engineers. The charge for military justice in the French estimate was £8,000, while in this country it was £32,000. When it was shown that the French army was kept in the highest state of discipline and efficiency at one-half the cost of the British army, he thought it must be clear that there was something wrong in the conduct of our departments. He would therefore suggest that the house should postpone this bill, and should institute an inquiry on the subject. Why, a foreigner would be surprised to see how matters of this kind were brought before the house. The Home Secretary, who was, no doubt, very skilful in the conduct of a Chancery suit, came to the house asking them to raise a militia of 50,000 men. Now, what could a Chancery barrister, and the Home Secretary, know about the army? (" Hear, hear," and a laugh.) He (Mr. Osborne) did not attribute any blame to the right hon. gentleman, but the fault was in the system ; and his opinion was, that such matters should be in the hands of a War Minister in that house, who should be responsible for the government of the army. (Hear, hear.) He had seen in the papers of that day an address from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to his constituents in Buckinghamshire-the confiding farmers who believed in him-(a laugh)-describing this bill as "a measure of internal defence which, it is believed, will soon prove both popular, economical, and efficient." He (Mr. Osborne) was not much inclined to indulge in prophecy, but he believed that, so far from proving a measure of internal defence, it would produce an internal complaint which would be neither economical, beneficial, nor desirable. (Hear, hear.) The bill was, in fact, a species of parliamentary patchwork, which was not intended for the defence of the country, but for the political exigencies of a Ministry; and he called upon the house to reject the bill, which was of no use as a measure of defence. Everybody would admit that her Majesty's Ministers, were a nimble and active troop. (Laughter.) The noble lord at the head of the government had been successful in executing a very difficult manœuvre, namely, changing his front in the presence of the adversary. (Great laughter.) The Chancelior of the Exchequer was well versed in light infantry movements, and knew well how to advance and retire on a budget. (Laughter.) The Home Secretary was equally expert in avoiding the file-firing of questions. (Laughter.) His neighbour the right hon, member for North Essex (the (Secretary-at-War) was an experienced soldier, and would avoid danger at any quarter; but the Attorney-General had not been able to get much farther than the rudiments of 'goose step." (Laughter.) But the force which was proposed to be raised would be a farce—an "organised hypo-erisy." (Laughter and cheers.) The bill was not worth the paper, and would more probably tempt invasion than repel aggression. (Cheers.) At the end of five years, after 121 days drill, the men were to be dismissed to their homes. Why, such a force would be nothing but an irregular horde, more likely to be dangerous to the regular soldiers than to their focs. (Cheers.) He was much surprised that a minister at the eve of an election, and therefore auxious, he presumed, to acquire a little popularity, and to consult the "genius of the epoch" —(laughter)—should have proposed to exempt peers from serving. (Cheers.) An hon, gentleman beside him had alfuded to the militia in America; but Washington had always spoken of it with the greatest contempt. In 1776 after the battle of Brooklyn, where the militia men were repulsed with ignominy, Washington denounced them in the strongest terms, and said that the depressed state in which the American cause then stood, arose from "short enlistments, short drill, and placing too great dependance on the militia." (Hear, hear.) He believed the true policy

of this country was to look to their wooden walls, to have an overpowering naval force, such as no other power could compete with, and to give full scope to volunteer rifle corps, if rifles they wanted. But he called on the house in the words of a statesman now no more, not to be caught by a fear of inva-ion into the snare of a designing ministry, nos to pass a measure proposed by a ministry scrambling for a party, and discussed in the panie of an expiring parliament. (Cheers.) The Solicitor General referred to the authority of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Hardinge in fathe bill, and contended that in the circumstances of Europe

government were bound to provide for the protection of

the country, Mr. Pero opposed the bill. On a division the third reading was carried by 220 against

148 votes. The third reading then passed. A clause exempting members of the London University was inserted. Mr. W. WILLIAMS moved the omission of the hallot clause, upon which another division took place, when the

clause was affirmed by 187 to 142;
An amendment proposed by Sir Dr L. Evans, preventing the application of the ballot in time of peace, was also divided upon and lost by 178 to 82. The bill then passed, and the other orders llaving been disposed of, the house adjourned at a quarter past one.

TUESDAY, June 8. HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Lord Chancellor took his seat at five o'clock. The Militia Bill was brought up from the Commons, and

read a first time. LONDON NECROPOLIS AND NATIONAL MAUSOLEUM BILL, -On the motion of Lord REDE-DALE this bill was, after a short

discussion, read a second time. The Corrupt Practices at Elections Bills passed a second reading; and the Industrial and Provident Societies Bill was also read a second time.

SURRENDER OF CRIMINALS (CONVENTION WITH FRANCE) BILL.—The Earl of MALMESBURY proposed the second reading of this bill. Up to this moment France and England Magan, who was called upon by the Speaker to retract Mr. Magan explained that he spoke he a parliamentar ivention signed in 1843 acted well as regarded in also who absconded to France, it did not shaun," brought forward for electrons in the speaker to retract Mr. V. Scully described the shaund for inquiry as the shaun," brought forward for electrons in the shaun, " shaun," brought forward for electrons in the shaun in had not been placed on an equal footing on this subject. Whilst the convention signed in 1843 acted well as regarded at great length that the proposed force would be wholly | English criminals who absconded to France, it did not

practically give to that country the power of obtaining the surrender of their criminals by England. There was a considerable difference between the laws of the two countries with reference to the power of magistrates to commit offenders. There was considerable difficulty here in proving the identity on oath, and it was impossible for magistrates to detain persons accused until they could get evidence from the other side of the channel. The consequence had been to place France in the position of having a negative convention, so much so, in fact, that out of fourteen warrants issued for the surrender of criminals in this country, thirteen had miscarried, and only one criminal had been taken, and that in Jersey. The existing convention was signed in 1843, and he believed that in 1845 the noble earl opposite (the Earl of Aherdeen) attempted to improve that convention, and a draft, he believed, was actually drawn up, but for some reason it never came to maturity; and he was informed that in 1848, in consequence of the French Revolution, no more notice had been taken of it until his predecessor in office and the French ambassador laid the foundation of the present convention, which extended the number of criminals for mutual surrender.

The Earl of ADERDEEN said he was afraid that the noble earl was not sufficiently impressed with the great difficulty of the subject which he had taken in hand. (Hear, hear.) The object which the noble earl had in view was most desirable. But their lordships might imagine what the real difficulty of the subject was, when he told them that ever since the peace of 1815 the two governments had been in frequent and constant communication on this subject, and it had not been found possible to attempt anything until, in the year 1843, he concluded a convention with Count St. Aulaire, the French ambassador. In the convention which he concluded in 1843 he took for a precedent the crimes specified in the convention of 1802-namely, those of murder, forgery, and fraudulent bankruptey. Instead of the three offences provided for by the present law, the bill hefore their lordships proposed to introduce twenty diff rent offences, all, no doubt, very proper to be brought to trial if the commission of them could be established. He would not oppose the second reading of the bill, but he thought it would require very serious consideration. (Hear.)

Lord Brougham concurred in thinking that the measure would require much consideration. It was extraordinary that the two nations should have existed so long under a state of law which gave comparative impunity to offenders on crossing the Channel. He agreed with the noble lord as to the difficulty of the question; he had himself taken part in various attempts to frame some convention, but they had all been unsuccessful. The first difficulty was the differences between the law of this country and that of France. Here an offender must be positively identified by witnesses as the party who committed the offence before he could be arrested and given up; it was necessary to go through almost a trial of the man before the magistrates. In France it was sufficient simply to point out a person as one against whom a warrant had been issued. There was no wonder that the French government was dissatisfied with the proceedings in this country, and even with what this bill proposed to give. It proposed that French offenders should be given up on being pointed out as such. It was matter of grave doubt whether that ought to be sanctioned in this country. The seventh article of the convention expressly excluded political offenders from its operation; and it was provided that the acc should not take effect till a similar act had been passed in France, and till the consent of both governments was given to the convention to come into operation. The convention could only be terminated by six months' notice; and in these days of rapid legislation, when acts were quickly repealed, sooner almost than they were enacted, it might happen that the act would be repealed while the convention remained in force, and thus power might be obtained by France to arrest political offenders. They were now called on to deal with a number of offences which had not before been dealt with in this way; he did not know whether being concerned in a duel was not included. On the other side the Channel, he found the bill was in a very forward state; and as the government had a good working majority of something like 200 to three-(laughter)-it might be taken for granted that that act would soon be law. It contained some most extraordinary provisions. Frenchmen might by it be tried for offences-including political offences-committed in England; their English accomplices might also be tried there; and even Englishmen themselves, without any complicity with Frenchmen, might be tried in France for offences against the French government.

Lord Malmesbury-The noble lord is mistaken in that. The bill has passed, and it is now confined to Frenchmen

Lord CAMPBELL said they were all anxious to see a measure of this kind established; but he looked with considerable apprehension on the proposal that a party should be delivered up merely on the production of a warrant and oath of identity. Let the extradition in England be conducted on the same rule as it was in France. The noble and learned lord then referred at great length to the existing state of the international law between this country and the United States, and cited a case in which he had been consuited, and had advised the government not to deliver up a slave who was sought to be proceeded against on the pretence of horse stealing in the state of Maine. The LORD CHANCELLOR said it was understood that we

should have the same facility in France as the French government had here, and by Section 11 power was given to the Secretary of State to suspend proceedings under the act when he saw fit. The Duke of Angul said it was provided that persons

should not be taken under this convention and tried for political offences. The noble and learned lord on the woolsack said they must trust to France to carry that out. but what guarantce had they? We bound ourselves by an act of parliament, whereas the French government was not to bind itself. He thought they were bound to see that the French government bound itself equally as much as this government did. Considering the rapid changes continually taking place in the French government he did not think that any act of the French government would be a guarantee equal to that of their own. At the same time, they must take it. There were no less than twenty offences described in this act, and some of them, it appeared, might be classed as political offences in the time of commotion. These were points of detail, but still they involved a principle. If they were to be bound to give up prisoners without proof of identity, and on more accusation, they ought, at least to take care that the number of offences should be as limited as possible. Lord CRANWORTH said, if he could see his way to any

possible means of making this bill telerable, his objections would be removed, but it seemed to be a bill to carry out a treaty, the terms of which were inadmissible. The Earl of Malmesbury said he had the bill brought first into their lordships' house rather than in the House of Commons because the greatest lawyers sat in that house, and he trusted to them to put the bill in a proper shape. He quite agreed with the noble lord that if it was to be looked upon as an insuperable objection that prisoners should not

Lord CAMPBELL observed that that was not required. All that they required was reasonable evidence.

be given up without proof of the crime-

The Earl of Malmesbury said it struck her Majesty's government, that by giving discretion to the magistrates here, that they might by sufficient proof, though not by direct proof of identity, have power to remand for a month -a power that did not exist under the present convention -that would give time to investigate the case as far as it was possible to do so. It was his conviction that if they tried more than that, they would get into exactly the same difficulty they had before, that their convention would be a dead letter, that their criminals would escape, and that they would have a number of French rogues in this country whom they could not get rid of. The greatest political offenders, persons who had committed treason to the state, might get a friend to charge them with some minor offence, and they might be taken to France on the charge, and that would exempt them from the greater offence. The bill had been considered by the Home-office for the last two months with the greatest attention, and he hoped their ordships would agree to the second reading, amending the

bill in committee. Earl GREY concurred in the opinion that this bill ought not to pass in its present shape. He was as auxious as any one for a convention between the two countries, but a mere statement of a person being accused of a crime in France was not sufficient for apprehending him and taking him over to that country. The magistrate ought to have such an amount of evidence as was ordinarily thought sufficient to justify him in committing for trial, and if he was not mistaken that principle was acted on in the convention with the United States, and was found to answer, and he did not see why the same principle should not be applied to

Lord Brougham suggested that the difficulty might be met by requiring the depositions against a prisoner to be laid before the Secretary of State. Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY said there had been no diffi-

culty found in carrying out the convention with the United States, and he should therefore like to be informed why a similar convention would not work equally well with

rance.
The Earl of Malmesbury said one of the most important points was the power of remand. In order to a new convention, he wanted to know what power they would give "He was at that moment legislating for France, and not for this country." This country was at the present moment satisfied with the present convention, and it was because he was afraid of losing that convention that he wanted to satisfy the French government that they would be placed on an actual footing with ourselves.

Lord Campberl saill the question was, could they go on with that bill? It would be contrary to the title of the bill

to alter one iota of it. It was a bill to carry into effect a specific convention, and they must carry it into effect as i was. They could not alter it. 3.

The bill was then read a second time, and their lordships

adjourned at half-past seven o'clock,

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—At the early sitting the ad journed donate on the Maynooth question was taken, which Mr. Freshfield re-opened with a speech in favour of Mr Spooner's motion.

Mr. II. HERBERT spoke against both the motion and th amendment.

Sir W. VERNER, in advocating the appointment of th committee, alluded to the practice of denouncing person from the altar, as practised by the Roman Catholic priest in Ireland, and referring to an instance in which a gentle man was so denounced, but whose name he declined give, not wishing, as he said, to hold him up to the hand the assassin, met with a direct contradiction from Mi Magan, who was called upon by the Speaker to refract

At four o'clock, while the hon, member was still speaking, having been addressing the house since two, the Speaker, in accordance with the standing order, left the

At the evening sitting,
Mr. Horsman moved for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances of the institution of the Rev. Mr.

Bennett to the Vicarage of Frome. Mr. Gladstone animadverted upon the systematic attacks of Mr. Horsman on bishops and church dignitaries. An inquiry into the state of the ecclesiastical law in respect to institution to livings, and the investigation of canonical objections, even as against bishops, would, he thought, be of great public advantage, but such inquiry would be futile in the present session, and it would be for government to say whether, in a future year, it should be carried out by means of a commission or a committee.

After a lengthy debate, the motion was carried by 156 to 111, and the house adjourned at half-past one o'cleck. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Upon the order of the day, moved by Lord BLANDFORD, for the second reading of the Episcopal and Capitular Revenues, &c., Bill,

Mr. WALPOLE observed that the session was too far advanced for the discussion of such a measure, even if the bill contained nothing objectionable; but he had to state that the government, after communication with the highest authorities in the Church, were willing to undertake the consideration of the subject with reference to capitular bo-dies and cathedral institutions, so as to make them more extensively and practically useful, by extending the spiritual instruction and education which they might afford, and putting them on a more satisfactory footing. He recommended, therefore, that Lord Blandford should withdraw the bill, and leave this great question in the hands of the government. He could not, he said, pledge them to any of the details of so large a subject, but he gave a distinct underta: ding that the government were prepared, and willing and anxious, to give the fullest consideration to the

A discussion followed, shared by Lord Ebrington, Sir R. Inglis, Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr. J. Williams, Sir B. Hall, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Oswald, and Mr. S. Herbert, which took a discursive form, consisting chiefly of reflections upon the present state of the episcopate, and suggestions, some of them of importance, as to Church Reform. At the conclu-

The Marquis of BLANFORD said he was ready to yield to the general opinion of the house, and to the proposal of her Majesty's government. He therefore asked leave to withdraw the bill, reserving to himself the right to revive the question if necessary.

The order was then discharged.

On the order, moved by Lord R. GROSVENOR, for going into committee upon the County Elections Polls Bill, Mr. Packe moved that it be deferred for six months.

Mr. Alcock supported the bill. A few words were offered upon the subject by Mr. WAL-The motion for going into committee was supported by

Mr. B. Denison, Mr. W. Brown, and Mr. L. King, and opposed by Mr. Henley, Mr. Fellowes, Mr. Deedes, and Col. Sibthorp. The Attorney-General was not satisfied that there was a pressing necessity for such a measure at this moment.

The original motion was opposed by Sir B. Bridges, and supported by Mr. Bouverie, Mr. W. Miles, and Mr. Oswald. Upon a division, it was carried by 166 against S2. The house then went into committee upon the bill, but had not proceeded far in its details, when

Mr. B. Dexison appealed to the chair, stating that Mr. O'Connor bad put his band in his face, and observing that other members had experienced inconveniences from the behaviour of the hon, member, which had been hitherto endured with great good feeling; but there was a point, he added, beyond which it would be unworthy of that house for its members to submit. The Chairman said his authority was limited, and that

the proper course was for the committee to direct him to report the conduct of the hon, member to the house. This course, on the motion of Sir J. PAKINGTON, WAS adopted, and the house having resumed, the Chairman reported the matter to the Speaker. Mr. FITZEOY complained that he had also been treated

by Mr. O'Connor in a very offensive manner. Mr. Walpole moved that Mr. F. O'Conner (who had left the House) be ordered to attend in his place forth-

Mr. J. Bell suggested that the case was fitter for the cognizance of medical men. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL had no doubt that Mr. O'Conner was sufficiently master of his faculties, and able to understand what was proper conduct in that House, to justify

the course proposed. Mr. T. Duncombs, who said he had received a blow in the side from Mr. O'Connor, doubted whether he was a Mr. R. HILDYARD considered that Mr. O'Connor had

been guilty of a contempt of the House, and proposed that he should for that offence be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The Spraken said, it was usual in such cases to hear the

hon, member in his place. Mr. Aguaxer thought Mr. O'Connor could not be of Bound mind : but Sir D. DUNDAS was clearly of opinion that he knew

enough of the consequences of his acts to be answerable for After some further discussion, during which Mr. O'Connor was wandering in and out of the house,

Mr. WALFOLE said he felt it to be his duty to move that Mr. F. O'Connor be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms for disorderly conduct and contempt of

This motion was seconded by Sir J. Pakington, and agreed to nem. con.

The house then returned into committee. The County Elections Polls Bill having passed this stage, the house went again into committee upon the County Courts' Further Extension Bill, the details of which nearly exhausted the remainder of the sitting.

THURSDAY, June 10. HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack at five o'clock. The Apprehension of Deserters from Foreign Ships Bill was read a third time and passed.

Bill passed through Committee. On the motion of the Earl of SHAPTESBURY the General

Board of Health Bill was read a second time. On the motion of Lord Colchester the Public Works Bill passed through Committee. The Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill was read a third

time and passed. Lord BROUGHAM, in presenting a petition from Jamaica somplaining of West Indian distress and the increase of the alave trade, consequent on the act of 1846, took occasion to express his unchanged conviction of the sound policy of that measure, but admitted that the planters had suffered from it. The Earl of DERBY considered that the only way to alle-

viate the distress of the sugar-growing colonies was by staying the reduction of the differential duty. The house then adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS. - Supply. - The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and received. Mr. Anster, however, previous to its reception, took

occasion to complain, that £1,500 and upwards had been voted for Church purposes in New Zealand. Mr. Home also availed himself of the opportunity to protest against the increase which had taken place in the miscellaneous estimates, which had jumped up from £2,000,000 to £4,000,000.

On the vote for the purpose of the Emigration Commis

Mr. HUME called the attention of the government to the number of people anxious to be conveyed to Australia. Though as a general rule he was opposed to expending the public money in this manner, yet he did think that this was an exception, and he was perfectly ready to give his support to any well-matured plan for conveying the surplus population of these islands, who were willing to go, to Australia, where they would be able to find work. Sir J. Parineron said, the government were making all

the arrangements they possibly could to further emigration.
POST-HORSE DUTY.—Mr. T. DUKCOMBE moved that the house resolve itself into a committee on the post-horse duty and tax on carriages let for hire, with a view to the modification of the same. There was now about 14,000 postmasters, and what they themselves proposed was that each should take out a yearly certificate, paying for it £10, which would bring in a revenue of £140,000. As the present revenue from this item was only £170,000, the loss to the revenue would not be very great.

THE CHANCELLOR of the Exchaquer said, that he was afraid that the scheme proposed by the postmasters, like many other schemes devised by tax-payers for their relief, was one in which the relief was more certain than the security to the revenue. (Hear, hear.) He would promise to take this as well as every other case into consideration, attend to every claim which he thought founded on justice. After a short discussion, in which Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. Slaney, Mr. Frewen, Lord Ebrington, and Sir F. Baring took part, the house divided when the numbers were-

For the motion 43 Against it ... 94-51
The Spraker then left the chair, and the house went into

committee on the question that £4,469; be voted for the miscellaneous allowances on the civil list. Mr. Anstru objected to several items comprised in the estimate, and moved that the vote be reduced to £2,669.

The amendment was rejected by 113 to 26. The CHANCELIOR of the EXCHEQUER announced that he did not think it necessary to call for the proposed extra vote of £200,000 to meet the expenses of the Kaffir war.

MR. F. O'CONNOR .- Mr. J. BELL said he thought proper to inform the house that he had placed in the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms two certificates which confirmed the opinion he (Mr. J. Bell) had expressed yesterday, that the honourable member who was in his oustody required medical advice in reference to the subject of prison discipline. He thought it his duty to take this step, for he believed the honourable member was in an unsound state of mind, and that it was only proper the house should be in possession of facts on medical authority, more particularly as the medical and legal profession were at issue as to the precise line of demarcation between soundness and unsoundness of mind. It therefore became an important question where the line was. It was desirable the facts should be known in order

that justice might be done. (No observation was made in reply to the hon, member by

The house subsequently, and after an amendment pro posed by Sir De L. Evans for modifying the hired carriage

duty, which was lost on a division of lifty-seven votes to seventeen, went into committee of supply, and passed several of the Irish votes:

NEW ZEALAND BILL.—The house next proceeded with the remaining clauses of the New Zealand Bill, and on the 74th clause, which sanctions the new arrangement with the New Zealand Company, guaranteeing them one fourth of the price of the land sales. Sir W. Molesworth moved an amendment limiting the claims of the company to the strict legal rights they

were entitled to under the act of 1847. A discussion ensued,

but ultimately the government proposition was carried. The other orders of the day having been forwarded a stage, the house adjourned at half-past two colock. FRIDAY, June 11.
HOUSE OF LORDS.—Lord Lyndhurst called the attention of the house to the case of the Baron de Bode, and having commented at great length and in eloquent terms on the hardship of the case, asked for a committee of inquiry, with a view, if the report of that committee should

be favourable, of appealing on behalf of the claimant to her Majesty for redress. The Earl of DERBY thought it was the duty of the house, after the able statement of Lord Lyndhurst, not to refuse

the inquiry. He was also of opinion that no lapse of time ought to be permitted to prejudice the case of the claimant should the committee report favourably on its After some observations from Lords GREY, MONTEAGLE,

and TRURO, the motion was agreed to. SURRENDER OF CRIMINALS BILL, -A discussion took place on the Surrender of Criminals Convention with France

Bill, which stood for committal. Lord CAMPBELL contended that reasonable proof should be given of the commission of the offence with which the party demanded stood charged. If they gave to the French government the right to demand every French citizen, this country would no longer be an asylum. Lord BROUGHAM also thought a prima facie case of guilt

should be made out to justify the extradition. The Earl of ABERDEEN held that if the French government would comply with the terms of the Convention, and furnish proof that the party demanded had committed an act which, under the law of this country would be criminal. he would be given up. There was no necessity therefore for

The Earl of DERBY reminded the noble earl that he had himself, in 1846, admitted the insufficiency of the existing convention in regard to France. The bill then went through committee, and the School

Sites Act Extension Bil! having passed the same stage, their lordships adjourned at a quarter past ten. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—At the morning sitting, on the motion of the Secretary of War, a select committee

was nominated to prepare the militia estimates, with ower to send for persons, &c., to sit and proceed forth-SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES .- On the

order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. SLANEY moved a resolution that a department standing committee, or unpaid commission, be appointed to consiner, suggest, and report, from time to time, preventive and remedial measures to benefit the social condition of the working classes. Notwithstanding the vast increase of wealth in this country the humbler class of working men had not improved in their condition. He believed that to arise from causes that were in a great measure remedial, but which had hitherto hern neglected. The working classes were ranged into two great divisions; first, those connected with husbandry; and, secondly, these connected with towns and manufantures. The condition of the pasioral classes was most depressed and degraded owing in a great measure to a want of attention on the part of the state. The hon. gentleman referred to reports of committees of the House of Commons and of commissions from the year 1817 to 1834 in confirmation of his statements; and argued that if there had been a governmental department whose duty it had been to lock into the state of the working classes, no such calamities as those reports set forth would have occurred. The mortality that affecte i the higher classes, taken at a per centage, was in the ratio of two per cent., while in towns, among the neglected partion of the people, it was at the rate of four and four-and-a-half, and in some cases five per cent. Could t is be the case if there had existed a department whose duty it would have been to overlook the condition of the people? Since the report of the Children's Employment Commission, in 1843, something, it was true, had been done to ameliorate the condition of the working classes. (Cries of "D.vide, divide!") The handloom weavers, to the number of 600,000, were in a state of the greatest distress, and to these were to be added the railway labourers, whose numbers also amounted to 600,000. (Renewed cries of "Divide.") And what was the cause of the depression of these classes of our fellowmen? It was owing to the great changes in the social and commercial condition of the world, without any corresponding change being made as regarded the labouring population of the country. The first thing necessary to be done was to provide for the education of the people. It might be said that the Government had already looked to that subject; but, with what effect? Before the Educational Committee of 1838 it was shown that provisions for the education of the people was required for one-cight, and yet, on the average, provision was only made for the education of one-eighteenth or one-twentieth of the population. Since that period two governments had endeavoured to bring in measures for extending education; but both schemes exhibited a lamentable deficiency. The average of the life of the three classes into which society was divided was this :-The average of life of the first class was thirty seven years;

of the midule class, twenty-seven years; and of the humble classes, twenty years. This disparity arose in a great degree from the neglect shown by the higher classes to the condition of the lower. As a matter of economy, this subject ought to engage the attention of Parliament. The poor-rates were considerably increased by the non-employment of the people, while crime advanced in a very rapid progression. The increased consumption of spirits was another evidence of the unsatisfactory condition of the people. It was in vain that they resorted to goals and penitentiaries in order to reclaim men. It was beginning at the wrong end. They should educate the young, and teach the working man to improve his own condition But to all this there were impediments arising from laws and customs which a consultative board would entirely remedy. He was aware that some looked at this question On the motion of Lord Columnser the Differential Dues as a matter of cost only. Well, as a matter of cost, what was it that crime alone cost the country? Not less than £11,000,000 sterling per annum. The poor rates was £5,490,000 for England and Wales; hospitals, dispensaries, and aims, the necessity of which arose in great measure from negl et of the poor, amounted to £5,460,000. The direct cost of the pelice, gaols &c., amounted to £1,500,000. But to this was to be added the loss which society sustained from the illness of men whose labour was of necessity abstracted from society. That he estimated at £2,000,000; so that the whole amount of deduction to be made from the productive powers of labour on account of these various evils was not less than £27,500,000 a year. But this was only for England and Wales; if they added to it half as much more for Ireland and Scotland, which would be £13,750,000, it would make a total of £41 250,000, to which might be added £10,000,000 for consumption of spirits by these neglected persons; thus making a grand total of £51,000,000 expended annually on account of neglect, poverty, and crime in this country. He believed that one half of this sum might be saved to the country by improving the condition of the people. There were three things which it was essential to accomplish; first, the instruction of the children; second, the protection of the halth of both parents and children; and, thirdly, fair play and equal encouragement to their industry. A committee or commission, are from the bias of party, might be nominated by the government of the day, and would constitute a council which might be made a centre for the suggettions of benevolent men on whitever tended to the haprovement of the working classes. The

> might, by measure of anticipatien, have their pressure mitigated. Lord R. GROSVENOR, in seconding the motion, expressed his regret that any impatience should have been manifested in the early part of his hon, friend's address, because it tended to encourage an idea, prevelent not only among the working classes, but among a higher class, that the House of Commons we : not altogether disposed to entertain their grievances. The house would regret to learn that this was the final and farewell address of the hon, member for Shrewsbury. He thought the hon. member for Shrewsbury had fully made out his case, and hoped to hear from the lips of his right hon, friend the Secretary for the Home Department some sent ments which would give encurage-

cost would not exceed £2,000, and, if that patery sum we.

grudged, half of it might be found to try the experiment.

The causes of existing evils would be dealt with, instant

of the effects being removed, as at present; those "coming events" which "cast their shad .78 before"

ment as to the future. Mr. WALPOLE said every one must asknowledge the zea! and benevolence which that hon, member had always rianifeated towards the working classes, and if he (Mr. Wal: ble) thought the motion would at all contribute to the improvement of their social condition, on the part of the government he would not resist it; but he feared it would be not only useless, but detrimental to those classes. The motion had two objects-to obtain information, and to suggest specific remedies. As to the first, he doubted whether more or better information than had been already collected by partiamentary committees could be acquired by a standing committee, or unpaid coar aission, consisting of two or three members, who would perhaps take up particular opinions. With regard to the other object, he thought that individuals cucht not to be encouraged to look to the governm at or parliament: one for aid, instead of relying upon their own excellions; and there was a chance that the adoption of this motion would escouraged such an idea. With these views, he was sorry to say that, if the motion was pressed to a division, he must give a negative

The motion was supported by Captiain Scobell, Mr. S. Carter, and Mr. Packe, and opposed by Mr. P. Howard. Mr. Slaney declined to call far a division; the motion was therefore negatived, and the house went into Committee of Supply upon the remaining estimates, the discussion of which took up the rost of the sitting.

At the evening sitting, the hongs went into committe on the Improvement of the Jurisdiot on Equity Bill, and some amendments having been agreed to, the bill was reported. The Master in Chancery Abolition Bill went through a sim:lar stage.

journed u til Monday. THE FIRE AT MESSRS. CLOWES .- It appears that the

The other orders were disposed of, and the house ad-

damage done to these premises amounts to nearly £50,000 -theinsarance money being only £25,000.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

STAR OF FREEDOM OFFICE, Saturday, June 12th, 1852. Two o' Clook. THE BURMESE WAR.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL. MARSEILLES, June 11. The mail has just arrived. The dates are Caloutta, May

3: Bombay, May 12. The enemy made an effort to retake Martaban by surprise, but was driven back with an immense loss. Nothing was known relative to the future movement of the expedition, nor of the enemy's proceedings in the neighbourhood of Rangoon. An advance of the British troops upon Prome was, however, regarded as very improbible. It was reported that a revolution had occurred at Ava,

but the report requires confirmation. Provisions were scarce, and of bad quality.
INDIA.

We hear that disorders were prevailing in the dominions of the Nizam and Aoud. Sir Colin Campbell set out again on the 5th, with a force directed to St. Arriver. FRANCE.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE ENGLISH PRESS. Paris, Friday, June 11. The correspondents of the London papers who have been threatened with expulsion by the French government had an interview with the British Ambassador yesterday. Lord Cowley said until he received instructions from his government he should limit his proceedings to endeavouring, in an extra-official capacity, to a certain the real intention of the French government on the subject. For this purpose, he would demand an interview with the minister of police and with the minister of foreign affairs. He would

correspondents. BELGIUM.—The ultramon ane party have gained about five votes in the Belgian chamber, by the election for its partial renewal, just concluded. The number of deputies to be elected were fifty four. The Liberals have succeeded in carrying the election of thirty-three of their candidates, and the remaining twenty-one are of the clerical party.

immediately communicate the results of his inquiries to the

IRELAND.

OPENING OF THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION. The Exhibition at Cork opened on Thursday, with an inaugural ceremony, under the presidency of the Lord

DISCOVERY OF COAL IN CHILL.—In late advices from the South Western coast of America, it is announced that coal has been discovered in Chili of a superior quality to British coal used in steam packets.

ALLEGED MURDER AND VIOLATION NEAR VICTORIA PARK.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. W. Baker opened an inquiry at the Foresters' Arms, Old Ford-road, Victoria Park, respecting the death of Maria Leech, aged eighteen years, a single woman, who was found dead in Sir George Duckett's Canal, under the following mysterious circumstances :-John Ansted, of No. 5, Globe-road, Mile-end, said that on Sunday morning last, shortly after four o'clock, while he was proceeding along the towing path near the Grove-roadbridge, he had his attention directed to some clothing floating in the water. Witness and another lad who was going to hathe, obtained a piece of cord, and dragged it to the side of the pathway, when they found it to be the body of a female. They called a policeman who came to the spot, and, with assistance, the deceased was got out and placed on the bank. The deceased had no shawl, her bonnet was much torn and was hanging behind her. Deceased seemed to be bruised about the face; her hands were clenched, and her legs were drawn up. Witness did not know her, nor could he say how she came in the water.

Mr. John Parr, residing at No. 1, St. John's-terrace. South Hackney, an independent gentleman, stated that the deceased was his servant. Deceased left his residence on Friday morning last, at eleven o'clock, for a holiday, wit directions to return at eight o'clock in the evening. She was quite cheerful when she departed, and witness had not seen her alive since. Deceased was very regular in her duties and attentive to the family. Witness had made inquiry, and ascertained that her body had been found in the canal, which he had since seen and recognised by her dress. Witness thought her death was a very mysterious affair, as she was much injured from violence. He did not believe she had committed suicide. Had heard that she had been on a visit to her aunt. Deceased was an excellent servant,

Mary Brown, the aunt, was called, and said that she resided at Bromley, the deceased came to see her on Friday last, and remained until seven o'clock in the evening, when she left to proceed across the fields to her master's house at Hackney. She had a little basket with her, and a pair of cloth boots, which she had purchased before she left witness. She had only a few coppers on her when she de-

Mr. Edward Moore, surgeon, of No. 86, Bethnal-greenroad, said he was called to see the body of deceased on Monday morning. He had examined it carefully, and found a bruise on the left eye, and marks of strangulation on the neck, as if the arm of some person had been closely pressed round it, and her ears exhibited marks as if they had been tightly grasped, there were bruises on other parts of her person, which he was of opinion had been inflicted previous to immersion in the water, witness had also ascertained that some connexion had very recently taken place, but there was no hemorrhage proving any particular violence. Susannah Keppell, wife of a beershop keeper, stated that

she saw the deceased with a sailor on Friday night, about ten o'clock. They entered the Yarmouth Arms, in Greenstreet. Bethnal-green; but witness only knew her by the bonnet she had on at the time. Police-constable 195 K deposed to assisting the first witness in getting the body out of the water. He was on duty

during the night of Friday near the spot where the deceased was found, and he never heard any alarm or cries for Mr. Vaughan, the summoning officer, said they had since found the deceased's shawl by the drags. The basket had also been recovered at a public-house at Folly-bridge, where it had been sold for a pint of beer on the Saturday, by some person who picked it up in the field near the canal. No barges were allowed to pass through it. It was kept for pleasure boats and bathing. The road-way was not dange-

rous, and the deceased could not have walked in from the main thoroughfare. The whole of the jury expressed themselves very much dissatisfied with the evidence, and said the case was one deeply enveloped in mystery, and there was no doubt the deceased had come by her death by some foul means.

The Coroner said, under the circumstances it would be better to adjourn until a future day, to give the police time to make further inquiries, which might probably throw some light on the affair, and show how the deceased came by her

Mosourro Tobacco.-In the evening we stopped with

some other boats like our own near a small village, where we proposed to pass the night. The day had been very warm, and the moschetoes were now becoming very troublesome. The night before this, neither my servant nor myself had been able to close our eyes, and I now saw with dread these pests actually swarming around us, and anticipated another sleepless night. Our boatmen, who heard us talking about them, asked Sing-Hoo why he did not go and buy some moscheto tobacco, which they said might be had in the village, and which would drive all the moschetoes out of the boat. I immediately despatched him to procure some of this invaluable substance. In a few minutes he returned with four long sticks in his hand, not unlike those commonly used for burning incense in the temples, only somewhat longer and coarser in appearance. He informed me that they only cost two cash each-certainly cheap enough if they answered the purpose. Two of these sticks were now lighted and suspended from the roof of the boat. They had not been burning five minutes when every moscheto in the boat sought other quarters. We were quite delighted, and enjoyed a sound and refreshing sleep, for which we were most thankful. I had always dreaded these insects during this journey, as I did not carry curtains with me, on account of their bulk. I now found, however, that there was no need of them wherever we could procure the moscheto tobacco. Various substances are employed by the Chinese to drive away moschetoes. This which we had just purchased was made from the sawings of resinous woods-I believe procured from Juniper trees-and mixed with some combustible matter to make it burn. A piece of split Bamboo, three or four feet in length, is then covered all over with this substance. When finished it is as thick as a rattan or small cane. The upper end of the Bamboo has a split in it for hooking on to any nail in he wall, or to the roof of a boat. When once lighted, it goes on burning upwards until within six inches of the hook, beyond which there is no combustible matter, and it then dies out. A somewhat fragrant smell is given out during combustion, which, at a distance, is not disagreeable. Sometimes the sawdust is put up in coils of paper, and is then burned on the floors of the houses. Various species of Wormwood are likewise employed for the same purpose. The stems and leaves of these plants are twisted and dried, and probably dipped in some preparation to make them burn. The moscheto has a mortal aversion to all these substances, and wherever they are burning there the little tormentors will not come. I procured the sticks in question, and burnt them daily, after this; and although the insects were often swarming when I entered the boat or an inn, the moment their "tobacco" was lighted they quickly disappeared, and left me to sit at my ease, or to enjoy a refreshing sleep. Whoever discovered this precious tobacco was a benefactor to his country, and should have been honoured with the blue button and peacock's feather at the least. But I suppose, like all other Chinese discoveries, it is so old that the name of its original discoverer cannot now be traced .-Fortune's Tea Districts of China.

NEWCASTLE .- On June, June 6th, Mr. Cowen, jun., delivered a lecture in the new Democratic Hall, Nunn-street, Gateshead, "On the Political and Social Elevation of the People." Mr. Cowen was attentively listened to by an admiring audience, and, after a vote of thanks to Mr. Cowen, the meeting broke up. The discussion on the Programme of the late." Conference" will be renewed on Sun-

day evening.

THE BANK FORGERIES AT SHEFFILED. - Ernest Grapel, whose examination on several charges of bank forgeries appears in another column, was again breught up before the Sheffield borough magistrates on Wednesday. The prisoner was committed to York for trial at the assizes. Police Intelligence.

CHARGE OF ARSON. At Clerkenwell police court on Monday, William Benjamin White, a carpenter, residing at Marlborough Cottage, Stroud's-vale, Maiden-lane, Islington, was charged by Mr. Walter William Robert Wombwell, of Belmont-wharf, Maiden-lane, with having wilfully set fire to his house, &c. -The prosecutor stated that on Saturday night last about twelve o'clock, he retired to rest with his family. On Sunday morning at about half-past one o'clock, he was awoke out of his sleep by a loud knocking at the door, the springing of rattles, and the cries of "Fire," when he arose and found his stabling and other parts of the premises in flames. He knew the prisoner, whom he met about twelve months ago in a public house, when they had a quarrel. The prisoner struck him, and it nearly ended in a fight. The prisoner ran away, and he had not seen him since, until he was in custody. When he opened his bedroom window, the policeman told him to get up, or his horses and premises would be burnt. The fire commenced in the loft. The door of the stable was looked, but the window was left open to admit air. The damage done amounted to upwards of £150. The whole of his horses were saved but with great difficulty.-Charles Henry Pearson, aged eighteen, being sworn, said that he was in the habit of assisting Mr. Wombwell in the stables, and was allowed to sleep on the hay in the stable loft. He had been asleep, when he was awoke, and saw the prisoner walking in the loft. Witness asked him what he wanted. He made no answer, but sat down. Witness laid down again and fell asleep. In about five minutes he awoke and found the place all in flames .- Other witnesses having deposed to seeing the prisoner near the premises, Mr. Tyrwhitt decided upon committing him for trial. A BRUTE.

At the Lambeth Police Office on Monday, George Wallace, a journeyman bootmaker, was charged with attempting to take away the life of his wife, and inflicting two deep wounds on her left arm .- The prisoner was in the habit of drinking to great excess, and treating his unfortunate wife with the greatest barbarity. On Friday evening he beat her in a cruel manner, and she was obliged to get away from him the best way she could. He sent a message to her to say that if she returned he would treat her kindly, but the moment he got her in his power, he commenced a furious attack upon her, made use of the most desperate imprecations that he would cut her heart out, inflicted two wounds on her left arm with a tableknife, and would have killed her on the spot, had not her cries brought several persons to her assistance. The prisoner was fully committed.

THE MURDER BY TWO ITALIANS.

At Lambeth, Guiseppe Ramardy and Emanuel Antari, the two Italians against whom a coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, were on Monday committed to take their trial on the charge of wilfully murdering Thomas Murling, an Irishman, at East Smithfield. AN EXTENSIVE SMASHER.

At the Clerkenwell Police Office, on Monday, Thomas Lawrence, beer-shop keeper, Chenies-street, was charged by the detective police with having in his possession an immense quantity of base coin, and several gold and silver watches, believed to be stolen property. On Saturday night, from information the detectives were in possession of, they went to the Royal Oak beer-shop, kept by the prisoner Lawrence, and after some conversation told him they had come to search his house for stolen property. The prisoner made no remark, and was left in the charge of a constable. Police-sergeant Smith proceeded to search the house. In a cupboard he found three gold watches, and one silver watch. Under one of the stairs he found an immense quantity of base coin, consisting principally of twentyeight sovereigns, thirty-two half-sovereigns, 153 crowns, 196 half-crowns, fifteen two-shilling pieces, and 207 shillings. The prisoner was then taken to a stable in Fitzroymews, and in his presence there was taken from a corn-bin a piece of damark, about thirty or forty yards in length.

The prisoner merely remarked, he supposed it must have got into the stable through the key-hole.—The prisoner was remanded.

EXTRAORDINARY RECOVERY FROM FITS. At the Mansion House, Thomas Barber was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having stolen a coat in the auction rooms of Mr. Johnson, 39, Gracechurchstreet .- The policeman: When I was taking the prisoner to the station-house he appeared to be in a fit, and I really thought he was very ill, and was pitying his condition, when he pushed me away and ran up Billiter-street as fast as he could, but I followed and took him into custody.—The Lord Mayor: He recovered his health the moment he got out of your hands? The policeman: Perfectly .- The Lord Mayor: You seem an adept, prisoner; a jury must decide upon your claim for compassion .- Committed for

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

At the Worship-street Police Court, on Tuesday, Daniel Edwards, a woe-begone, cadaverous looking man, about fifty years of age, was charged with having attempted to destroy himself, by cutting his throat with a razor.—Sergeant Fiveash, No. 46, stated that while passing through Victoria-street, Homerton, on the morning of Tuesday se'nnight, his attention was attracted by a loud outery in one of the houses, on entering which he observed the prisoner, who exhibited a frightful wound in the throat, seated on a chair, in which he was forcibly held down by a man who was using his utmost efforts to prevent his recovering possession of a razor, which was lying at his feet. In the course of the struggle the prisoner, who was dreadfully excited, repeatedly expressed his determination to destroy himself, and made several sattempts to secure the razor, which was covered with blood, but they succeeded in frustrating his design, and a surgeon was at once sent for, who dressed the wound, and had been in attendance upon him ever since. The sergeant added that he had ascertained from subsequent inquiries that the prisoner, who was an agricultural labourer, had made his way to town with the intention of emigrating to Australia, but not being considered eligible for a free passage, his application with that view was rejected by the government commissioners, and he had since given way to a feeling of morbid despendency, which was much aggravated on the morning in question, by a trifling quarrel with one of his relatives, that in a fit of desperation he caught up a razor and made the attempt to put an end to his existence,-Mr. D'Eyncourt seriously admonished the prisoner upon the folly and wickedness of such an act; but having received his earnest assurance that he would never again repeat the offence, the magistrate ultimately ordered him to be discharged. FATAL RESULT OF CARELESS DRIVING.

At the Worship-street Police Station yesterday, Daniel Regan was charged with the manslaugh er of Elizabeth Mellow .- Richard Mellow, the grandson of the deceased, stated that while standing at the door of their house, between six and seven on the evening of the 1st instant, he saw a heavy cart, drawn by two horses, coming down the street at a trot, and within a yard of the kerb. The prisoner, who was driver, was standing up in the front part of the cart, with a whip in his hand, but no reins were attached to the horses, that he saw. The deceased was endeavouring to cross the road at this moment, and had scarcely got off the kerb, when, seeing the danger she was in, witness called loudly to the prisoner to stop, which he endeavoured to do by shouting to the horses; but this seemed only to quicken their pace, and the next instant the deceased was hurled to the ground by the fore horse, and the wheel went over her body. Upon raising her up she breathed, but that was all; she was senseless and speechless, with blood streaming from her mouth; and uppon carrying her into the shop of a neighbouring surgeon, he directed her immediate removal to the London Hospital, and she was lifted into a cab for that purpose, but before reaching the institution she had expired from the injuries she had sustained .- Mr. Henry Harris, one of the housesurgeons of the hospital, deposed, that upon the deceased being brought there dead he examined her body, to ascertain the cause of her death, and found on the left arm a very severe laceration and a fracture of the ulna; four of the upper ribs on the left side were broken, and upon feeling the left collar bone he found that that was fractured likewise. He next made a post mortem examination of the body, and upon so doing found that, in addition to the injuries he had just described both the pelvis and left temple were also fractured, the latter very severely. These fractures were amply sufficient to cause death; indeed, that of the temple alone was sufficient; and the passing of a heavy cart-wheel over her person as described would no doubt occasion all the injuries and fractures he had stated .- The prisoner, who seemed very depressed, expressed sincere regret for the occurrence, which he described as purely accidenial; but Mr. Hammill regarded it in a different light, and, the depositions having been taken by Mr. Hurlstone, the second clerk, the prisoner was committed to Newgate for trial

THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE POLICE, -On Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock, some stir was created at the entrance of the Stock Exchange by one of their officers refusing to admit Storey, a city detective, in pursuit of a criminal. For some time Storey has been employed by a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Thames-street to apprehend a young man of respectable connexions who had robbed him of a considerable sum. On Saturday afternoon he was in search of the offender with the plundered person, and in passing the entrance of the Stock Exchange in Threadneedle-street, they observed the man whom they wanted run down the passage and enter the Stock Exchange. Storey, who was in private clothes at the time, immediately pursued him, and as Storey was entering the latter building, he was stopped by the beadle, who demanded his business. He produced his warrant card and stated his case. The beadle refused to admit him, and demanded to know the name of the person he was in search of. Storey refused to satisfy him, and was then referred to the Secretary of the Exchange in New-court. He proceeded round the building, and was then informed that his authority did not extend to the interior of the Stock Exchange, and that their officer had acted right in refusing bim admission. Storey went into the particulars of the case, and urged its importance, and ultimately found admission, but the offender had escaped by some other entrance. It is supposed that the criminal entered the Stock Exchange by pretending that he was a clerk to one of the stockbrokers.

PROPOSED FURTHER RESEARCHES IN THE ARTIC REGIONS. -We are informed that it is the intention of the Hudson's Bay Company immediately to despatch Mr. John Rae to the northern coasts of America, to complete various discoveries in those regions.

MARKETS.

CORN. MARK-LANE, June 9.—A considerable quantity of rain has fallen in this neighbourhood within the last few days, and will be highly be, neficial to the growing crops of grain and grass if speedily followed by fine warm weather. The attendance of buyers in Mark-lane this morning was very limited, and sales of wheat proceeded slowly at last week's rates. Flour sold on much the same terms as before we experienced tolerably free sale for onts, at the decine of 6d peas.

Mark-lane. Friday June 11—Thora was a supplementation of the same terms are supplementation.

peas.

MABE-LANE, Friday, June 11.—There was no alteration in the value of either English or foreign wheat this morning in Mark tinuance of the present wet weather might prove injurious to the growing crops. Flour sold on the terms as at the commencement of the week. The arrivals of oats this week have been ample to Barley, beans, and peas realised their previous value, supplies of each being small.

CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD.—From our own grazing districts the fresh receipts beasts were considerably in excess of those reported last week at the general quality of each breed was excellent. The trade in New able for slaughtering, the demand for beef was heavy in the excess of trose reported last week at gate and Leadenhall being very inactive, and the weather unfarture treme, at a decline in the quotations obtained on this day schnight figure for beef was 3s 8d per 8lbs. The arrivals from Norfolk, 8dc figure for beef was 3s 8d per 8lbs. The arrivals from Norfolk, 8dc breds, and shorthorns; from the other parts of England 600 of and polled Scots, them various breeds; and from Scotland, chiefly per railway, 600 horned sheep. Even the primeest old Downs, met 2 very dull inquiry at a top figure for mutton was 3s 3d per 8lbs. From the 1sle of Wight, were liberal. The lamb trade was very much depressed, and the from 4s to 5s per 8lbs. We were well supplied with both English per 8lbs. The demand for pigs was heavy in the extreme at almost and foreign calves, which moved off heavily at a fall of from 4d to 6d nominal currencies.

Beef 2s 6d to 3s 8d; Mutton, 2s 8s to 3d 8d; Vea', 2s 10d to offal).

Newwate and Leadenhall.,—Since our last the supplies of both town and country-killed meat on offer in these

offal).

NEWSATE AND LEADENHALL,—Since our last the supplies of both town and country-killed meat on offer in these markets have been considerably on the increase. The general demand has, therefore, ruled inactive; and, in some instances, prices have been a shade

PROVISIONS.

Prices of	BUTT		онмезе, намя, &с.	
Friesland, per cwt Kiel	EG	9. 72 70	Double Gloucester,	C,
Dorset Ditto (middling) Carlow (new)	75 74	80 80	per cwt. Single, do. York Hams.	43 40
Cork, do.		76 —	Irish, do.	60 66
Sligo	-	_	(graen) Bacon	•
Fresh Butter, per doz Cheshire Cheese, per cwt.	50	11 70	Waterford Bacon Hamburg, do. American, do.	58 55
Chedder, do	56	63		

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Covent Garden.—Vegetables and fruit are plentiful, although, owing to the coldness of the weather, the former have received a slight check. The sale for English pineapples continues rather dull. Hothouse grapes are plentiful and cheaper. A few desert apples may still be obtained. Oranges are plentifully supplied and warm good. Nuts are nearly the same as last quoted. Strukening apples may still be obtained. Oranges are plentifully supplied, and very good. Nuts are nearly the same as last quoted. Strawberries, though plentiful, maintain their prices. Young carrots, beans (both French and Mazagan', peas, lettuces, and artichokes, continue to be supplied from France. Potatoes are generally good in quality. New ones from open borders in the West of England, are coming in plentifully, as are also green peas of excellent quality. Mushrooms are cheaper. Out flowers consist of heaths, epacrises, cineraria, mignonette, camellias, roses, acacias, azaleas, primu'as, lily of the valley, and other forced bulbs. valley, and other forced bulbs.

POTATOES.

Cambridge and Wisbeach 70s to 80s Shaws —s to —s French..... -s to -s SEEDS.

We have no change to report in the Seed Market. In absence of business, quotations are nominally as before. HOPS.

Bonough,-We have rather more demand for Hops of all descriptions, at a trifling advance upon last week's rates. Sussex Pockets 112s to 126s Weald of Kents 120s to 145s Mid and East Kents 140s to 250s TALLOW.

Since our last report a very limited business has been transacted in Tallow; yet, owing to the firmness on the part of the importers prices have advanced 3d. per cwt. Linseed, per cwt., 27s 3d to —s 0d; raposeed, English refined, 32s 3d to —s; foreign, 32s 0d; Gallipoli, per ton, £44; Spanish, £42 to £43; Sperm, £87 to £89; bagged, £86; South Sea, £43 to £30; Seal, pale, £31 0s to £—08; ditto counted, £28 to £20; Cod, £33 10s to £36; Pilchard, £28 to £30; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40. Palm £29 fig.

to £40; Palin, £29 6s. COALS. (Prices of Coals per ton at the close of the market.) Holywell 14s 6d-Redheugh Main 11s 6d-West Hartley 15s 01-

16s 0d—Kepier Grange 15s—Lambton 15s 6d—Plummer 15s—Russell's Hetton 15s 6d—Heugh Hall 15s—Kellos 15s—Thornley 15s—Woodhouse Close 13s 6d—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21s—Pump Quart Stone 22s 6d.

Wylam, 14s-Wall's End, &c.:-Gosforth 14s-Walker 13s 3d-Epen Main 15s-Lumbton Primrose 15s-Braddyll 15s 6d-Hetton

Ships at market 169-sold 27-unsold 142.

Bankrupts, &c. From the London Gazette of Tuesday, June 7th.

BANKRUPTS. John Coker, Saltash, Cornwall, merchant-James Elliott, Derby, currier—Alexander Fenton, Coventry-street, Westminster, sta-tioner—Daniel M'Connell, Liverpool, joiner—Edward Sharmm, Manchester, bricklayer—Frederick Sutton, Kingsten-upon-Hull,

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. Charles Nelson, Aberdeen, builder-John Stewart, Crosspark,

Bluevale, near Glasgow, dyer. (From Friday's Gazette.)

BANKRUPTS. Thomas Bathgate, Birmingham, draper.-Samuel Boyle, Stokeujon-Tr ne, Staffordshire, manufacturer of earthenware.—William Thomas Carr, Barnsley and Oughtibridge, Yorkshire, iromanger. John Pallow, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, coper.—Theodore Dilger, Bradford, Yorkshire, general dealer.—Auton.o Gabric'i and Thomas Edmo, O. M. Beneral dealer.—Auton.o Gabric'i and Thomas Edmo d, Old Broad-street, City, merchants. John Thomas Intern. Penzance, Conwall, watchmeker.—lames lura, Gadney !!il!, Lincolnshire, miller.—Bavid Furminger Kennet, Oxford-street, licensed victualler.—Thomas Levers, Basinghall street. City, wedden clash transfer. street, City, woollen cloth warehouseman, John Fry Roeves, likhead, Somersetshire, money serivener.—John Fry Reekes, Lambeth, stable-keeper.—John Wildsmith and Robert Longley, Worsborough Dale, Yorkshire, boat builder.

GARDENING CALENDAR.

KITCHEN GARDEN. Continue to plant out fresh crops of Cauliflowers, Cabbages, Savoys, and Celery, in proportion to what the future demand is likely to be, and keep sowing at intervals of a fortnight such plants as Lettuce, Spinach, Radishes, &c., lasting but a short time in perfection. Select a cool and rather moist situation for the above through the summer property. through the summer month. The young Asparagus beds will be benefitted by a dressing or two of sait applied in wet weather during the period of active growth. Scakale beds may have the same treatment. Salt on old worn-out soils acts most beneficially as a manure, in addition to its considerable described were worms, and manuro, in addition to its completely destroying slugs, worms, and other vermin; and it assists the growth of Celery and other cultivated marine plants considerably. Plant out Cardeons raised in pots into trenches similar to what was recommended for Celery. Hoe between, and earth up Potatoes, which in this neighbourheed look healthy; and for the first time these last seven years our frame Potatoes have shown no trace of discount the filter and eron basing Potatoes have shown no trace of disease, the felinge and crop basing been healthy and good throughout. Pens. especially the tell growing kinds, should be stopped when they show bloom; this will not only throw them into bearing earlier, but make them more productive. Scarlet Runners treat the same, for similar reasons. Make up the deficiencies in the beath convertment by transplant. Make up the deficiencies in the herb compartment by trans ing Thyme, Savory, &c., from the seed beds. Put in slips of Sage, and, with the exception of such herbs as are wanted for drying, remove the flower stone of the flowe remove the flower stems as they appear, to encourage such parts

Still continue active operations against aphides and other pests to fruit trees, or their ravages will spoil your best hopes for a crop. The shoots of Cherry trees infested with the black fly should be dipped in tobacco-water immediately they are detected, to prevent the shoot from curling, which would stop its growth; either pick the shoot from curing, which would stop its growth; either pick off with the hand or apply a wash of lime or clear soot-water to Gooseberries and Currants infested with the caterpillar; these increase so rapidly that a constant watch must be kept up for some time, if time permits. Pinch back all shoots off the latter, not wanted for wood; the fruit of Gooseberries, &c., like these of mor value, will be considerably improved by summer stopping of the young wood—a fact wall by young wood—a fact well knewn to those who have paid attention to this mode of pruning, which is much better understood on the continent than in England, and is perhaps the only department of gardening in which English gardeners are behind their neighbours, and in many cases this called the continue that know. and in many cases this arises more from want of time than know ledge: in France characters are ledge; in France, cheap labour helps to carry this out to the greatest nerfection est perfection.

FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

The newly planted things will require constant watching, as under the best management with these under the best management failures will sometimes occur; should instantly be made good, and the tying and staking of every thing requiring support on no account delayed. Where an immediate display of flowers is not wanted, the buds may be pin hed of the week of the countries. diate display of flowers is not wanted, the buds may be pin hed off for a week or two, to encourage the plants to cover the ground. Remove Pansies, Anemones, double Wallflowers, and other spring plants as they go out of bloom, to make room for autumn flowering plants as they go out of bloom, to make room for autumn flowering ones; the beds will, however, require to be made up with fresh compost. Put in cuttings of double Wallflowers, Pansies, &c., for next post. Put in cuttings of double Wallflowers, Pansies, &c., for next post, Put in cuttings of double Wallflowers, Pansies, &c., for next post, and be appropriated for the above. In addition, a stock of the should be appropriated for the above. In addition, a stock of the more showy herbaceous plants should always be kept on hand, as more showy herbaceous plants, so that, in case of failures of well as the spare bedding out plants, so that, in case of failures of alterations, a supply may always be ready for immediate planties, alterations, a supply may always be ready for immediate planties. In large places a ground of this kind is indispensable, and no less in large places a ground of this kind is indispensable, and no less to for those of less extent, as a continuous show of bloom cannot be kept up without a reserve stock being kept ready to remove when ever wanted. Creepers against walls or trellises should be context. ever wanted. Creepers against walls or trellises should be constantly gone over to tie or nail them in. Standard and pillar flost should likewise in the latest standard and pillar flost should likewise in the latest standard and pillar flost should likewise in the latest standard and pillar flost should likewise in the latest standard and pillar flost standard standard and pillar flost standard and pillar flost standard standar should likewise be looked over, to see they are properly secured to their stakes; take every means to eradicate all the broad-leaved plants and coarse growing Grasses from the lawns, which they much disfigure, and keep them closely cut with the scythe or machine.

Gardener's Chronic'e.

Printed by JOHN BEZER at the Printing-office, 16, forthe Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, for the Proprietor, and published by the said Jone Brzez at the office 188, Fleet-street, in the City of London.—Saturday, June 12, 1852