

12-5-86

George Sullivan Harvey, 4 Brunswick Road, Queen's Square

THE Star of Freedom

Journal of Political Progress, Trades' Record, and Co-operative Chronicle.

No. 13.—NEW SERIES.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1852.

[PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY.]

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The great event of the week in home politics, is the Manchester Free Trade banquet. It has been heralded by many a trumpet blast, and was certainly a great exhibition of power. The old Chairman of the League was there, with Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, M.P.'s by the score, and a host of minor celebrities. It was a representation of the most powerful political class in the empire, which, if it does not exhibit genius, has plenty of shrewd business-like talent, no small quantity of tact, and plenty of money to back it. The speeches may be divided into two parts; some very natural glorification over the past, and equally glowing anticipations for the future. Out of the reach of the brilliant sarcasms of Disraeli, the speakers were quite at their ease and settled the future of the Derby administration, the country and themselves, quite to their own satisfaction. If there are any qualities which the Manchester men lack, they certainly are not determination and impudence. They generally form very definite opinions, and are not apt to modify them to please anybody, and the point they have finally settled now, is, that the Derbyites must formally renounce protection. Forewarned they say is forearmed, and Mr. Disraeli has fair notice, that "will he, will he, will he," he must, within two short months, do homage to the genius of Free Trade—cast off the last rag of an old policy, propitiate the shade of the late Sir Robert Peel, and do penance for his past misdeeds. It is rumoured, on what looks something like authority, that the cunning Benjamin has determined upon forestalling his antagonists, and leaving them little ground for complaint, by voluntarily reading his recantation, and accepting the situation as it is—but every body suspects that all this will be done with a mental reservation, and a determination to make the Cotton Lords smoke for it by and bye.

Supposing that Mr. Disraeli does take this course, the question arises as to what will be the policy of her Majesty's opposition. To suppose that Cobden and Co. will be content to let the proud aristocracy they have already beaten remain in power, is to imagine that the lion and lamb will lie down together; and to indulge in the anticipation that the Whig clique will be happy until they regain office, is to dream of the leopard changing his spots or the negro his hue. No; let Mr. Disraeli do what he will, he is doomed to sustain an attack upon his position devised with subtlety and carried out with spiteful determination and perseverance; and this will be the order of the attack:—If Mr. Disraeli does not renounce his old opinions, of course he is unfit for office, and a majority can be mustered to turn him out;—if he does, then it will be argued that he is inconsistent, and not to be trusted. Either way, the judgment has already been decided on against him, and choose which horn of the dilemma he will, either of them will be sharp enough to impale him upon.

A perfect contrast to the speeches at Manchester, is the oration delivered by Mr. Macaulay to the good folk of Edinburgh. At the one place it was plain business-like talk, involving change; at the other, the ornate sentences, the elegantly turned periods, and the eloquent perorations of the most accomplished writer of his day. Between the two styles there is no more comparison than between chalk and cheese. The advantage there is all on the side of Mr. Macaulay; but in matter, the business men leave him far behind. The latter do look to the future,—not the ultimate future of the people, but that immediate future of the growing omnipotence of money to which their interests point, and in which their hopes centre, while the historian is hopelessly buried in the past, which he has busied himself in recording. The mind of Mr. Macaulay is like an unfinished chronicle, which has been brought down no farther than 1832. He is a Whig of the Reform Bill school, and his most glowing anticipations are that Lord John Russell will be reinstated. That is only another illustration of the fact, that the general mind of the country often—perhaps always—advances further than the great intellects who, drawing their light from the past, stand passively before the dark curtain which hides the future from the present, without attempting to lift one of its folds, or striving to discover the mysteries it conceals.

Of more importance in a moral point of view than either of the great displays at Manchester and Edinburgh is a modest little report of a meeting at Manchester—Lord Goderich in the chair, for the purpose of promoting the re-productive employment of paupers, and giving legal facilities to parishes of renting land for that purpose. This idea, if we recollect rightly, was first attempted to be carried out by the guardians of the Stoke union, in Staffordshire, who employed their boys upon a few acres, and found that, independent of the advantage of rearing up industrious men instead of lazy ones, shewed by their published balance-sheet that it was actually commercially profitable. We believe there is a statute unrepealed, authorizing the authorities of each parish to take a certain quantity of land, and perhaps before new laws are asked for, it would be as well to enquire about, and test, the capabilities of the old one.

The quarterly return of the Registrar-General has authenticated an impression which has been for some time prevalent in well-informed quarters. It is now certain that for the first time for a long period the population of the country is undergoing a rapid decrease, amounting in the past quarter, to no less than sixty thousand persons. The excess of births over deaths has been more than fifty thousand—rather a less number than at former corresponding periods, but about 120,000 people have left this country, principally for Australia. This English Exodus shews no signs of ceasing. The repulsiveness of poverty at home, and the attractions of wealth abroad,

will probably swell the tide to a still greater height; and very likely, two years more will leave us nearly two millions minus. *The Times* tells us that the effect will be to assimilate the condition of England to that of a new country. It is astonishing how men who produce such fine sentences as *The Times* writers, can bungle thoughts and facts as they do. Our circumstances are, and must be, essentially different from those which exist in a young land. The distinction is as great as between the old man and the young child. We have traditions to which conservative minds cling with tenacity, old institutions which the statesmen in a position to bid for power, are not disposed to do more than modify, and classes of society widely separated. But just as the difference is between the old and the young, so there is an analogy, which obtains in the case of those who are entering, and those who are passing out of life. It may be, that the decreased population will change the nature of the relations between capital and labour, deducting something of the overgrown strength of the former, and diminishing the pitiful weakness of the latter; but even that advantage is threatened. *The Times*, a few weeks back, told us that we should never want people in the old world. That if Englishmen emigrate from their own shores, Germans, Frenchmen, Dutchmen, and Belgians, will be only too glad to come to supply their places. That would alter the relations between capital and labour with a vengeance, by introducing labourers used to a lower standard of living, to pull down wages yet further, and render still more hopeless the case of those who are not so fortunate as to make their escape to the antipodes. *The Times*, however, has perhaps reconsidered its former proposition. The emigration inwards *might* include a large proportion of red republicans—"demoralized socialists," and the discontented spirits of Europe, who *might* make it difficult to preserve "peace and order," without the employment of more efficient weapons than the constable's staff.

In 1854, the Indian Charter will come under the consideration of the legislature, and parliament will be free to deprive the East India Directors of the government of the East, or to modify their power. A committee was appointed to examine into the subject, and has published its report, in one of those enormous blue books which nobody reads: out of the mass of 1500 pages, however, the evidence of Lord Ellenborough has been picked out. That noble lord, who was enabled by the Court of Directors, is for diminishing their power; but the most remarkable opinion he ventures upon is against the reduction of the salaries. He says broadly, that if the Hindoos were a cultivated people, they would drive us out of their country. Conceal the truth as we may, there is little doubt that his lordship spoke the truth, and if so, that is the best of all commentaries upon the beneficence and popularity of our sway, and the wisdom with which the Directors have exercised their power. Judged by that test, the legislature ought to put an end to the sway of Leadenhall-street; but interest pervades a House of Commons, representing abuses instead of the whole people, and is rampant in the House of Lords, and we opine that the monopoly of the Corporation of Merchants is safe for the present.

The Crystal Palace is making a stir among the Mawworms of the Church. Some of the bigots have been preaching and speaking against the Temple of the people. They view it, not only for itself, but for the effect it may have upon the public mind generally. It is argued that if one Company may get up a great Sunday Carnival, other Companies finding it pay, may arise to do the same, and then the people will be seduced from the Church altogether, or go there in the morning, to forget the words they hear, among statues, fountains, and gardens in the afternoon. Well, we suppose that is nearly the fact, but cannot these gentlemen (reverend by courtesy), see what a censure the truth they admit, passes upon their own conduct and capability. They have the highest and widest of themes, the noblest and loftiest of motives in their hands, so they themselves say, and yet they cannot use them with sufficient effect to compete with a fountain, or to prevent a marble nymph from effacing them. It is strange, too, that they labour under a delusion that the people are not yet estranged from their ministry. Really, it would be worth their while some fine Sunday, to leave their pulpits and take a peep at the thronged steam-boat wharfs, the thronged railway termini, and the beset omnibus stand. If their sanctity did not hold them back, they might extend their visits, say to Cremorne, Battersea, Blackheath, and the suburban tea gardens, and then they might be less fearful of the Crystal Palace wresting from them the dominion they have already lost, and either make some worthy effort to regain it, or find cause for rejoicing with us, that if the people will, escaping from their dullness, seek for amusement, they will find it among scenes, and surrounded by accessories and associations, divested of impurity, and fertile in suggestions of beauty and grace. If the priests can attain to that point, there is some hope that they may yet exercise an influence founded on usefulness.

Talking of the clergy, there is a report that the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's are exhibiting a more than clerical greediness. One might have thought that the funeral of the Duke might have excited feelings sufficiently strong to overlay the greediness of their order; yet it is said that the magnificence of the ceremony will be materially diminished by their claiming, as their own, the fittings, galleries, &c. Once on consecrated ground, they become the property of the church, just as the remains of the olden sacrifices used to become the perquisites of the priests. It is all in keeping with their other doings.

Those who have turned their cathedral into a twopenny puppet-show may well take toll upon the passage through the portals of the departed warrior.

A new era has arrived in railway engines. An engine has been constructed for the London and North-Western Company, capable of dragging trains at the rate of seventy miles an hour. With well-managed lines, this would be a great advance; but as the trains are regulated now, the greater chance there will be of collisions endangering the lives and limbs of the passengers.

The Chartists used, according to *The Times*, to be famous for window-breaking. Whenever their processions appeared, plate-glass was said to be in danger; and upon the strength of their reputation for smashing, they were ranked among "the dangerous classes." Well, if window-breaking be a qualification for that title, it is applicable to others, if we may credit the police reports. It seems that the gentlemen who ride to and fro on the tops of omnibuses are in the habit of carrying air guns, probably to qualify themselves, by practice, for local rifle clubs, and try their skill upon the tradesmen's windows. They are far more dangerous and dreaded than the Chartists, for the damage they commit cannot be saddled upon the county.

The project of the week is Mr. "Pearson's" for a railway terminus in the heart of the city, on the side of the old Fleet prison. The valley between the hills of Holborn and Snow is to be raised upon a viaduct, beneath which the line is to run. Sir James Duke has allied himself to the scheme, and Rothschild and other capitalists are understood to have promised their assistance.

Parliament met on the 4th, but it is understood that the speech will not be delivered before the 11th.

The annals of labour this week show a disturbance in the printing trade. The plain facts are these. Some time ago, the *Morning Post*, which preaches protection to British industry, showed how it would protect it by discharging all its compositors to make room for cheaper hands. The example thus set by the Tory organ was not long to remain without an imitator in the ranks of the "liberal" press. The advocate of Louis Napoleon, the *Evening Sun*—gave notice to the 32 men and the overseer employed upon it, for the purpose of doing as the *Post* had done. There was no complaint against the men,—no charge of insubordination or inefficiency; they did not ask for better wages. The whole and sole object of those who pretend to be the friends of the working man, was to cheapen labour. It cannot even be presumed that the earnings of the men were excessive, they not averaging more than 36s. per week. Even if that could be asserted, no offer of accommodation, no opportunity for negotiation was afforded the workmen; they were discharged—that was all. The compositors have published a temperate address, which we give in another column, and in which their grievances are clearly stated. The equal right of the proprietors of the *Post* and *Sun* to perpetrate injustice and tyranny of this nature is clear. The law recognises the "do as you like with your own" doctrine of the political economists; but there are moral crimes committed by the strong against the comparatively weak, and, as between the compositors and their employers, the wrong is the more flagrant as the trade has long been regulated by a scale of prices recognized by both master and men. We cannot think that the compositors will allow their fellow-men to be oppressed without help, and such instances as these only enforce the growing conviction, that the time is coming when all those who live by labour must either sink to the condition of serfs, or form one great union which would render an attack too dangerous to be attempted.

In Ireland, the Six-mile-bridge tragedy is being made prominent in the law courts. Proceedings for libel are pending against Mr. Wallace, the proprietor of the *Anglo Celt*, who charged the men of the 31st regiment with wantonly butchering the people, and asserted that the regiment had formerly been deprived of its facings for cowardice. The Attorney-General has moved before Judge Crompton, to quash the Coroner's Inquisitions, upon the ground that there was not any evidence to support them. The Court directed notice to be given to the next of kin, after which the matter will be argued, and most probably the verdicts will be set aside. We have little to record of the Sister Isle, except that the religious equality people are stirring themselves. The Exodus still keeps up its stream, and King's County has furnished another example of agrarian outrage, in which eight or ten ruffians broke into the cottage of a bailiff, maltreating his wife and family, and nearly beat him to death.

The American mail tells us that General Scott was making desperate efforts to win the favour of the electors. Among other means to which he resorted, he recently told a tale which has called forth some notice. He says that when he was in Mexico, the people of influence there offered to put him at the head of affairs—to place all the power in his hands, and to guarantee him a million of dollars. The General adds, that his love for his native country and her free institutions prevented him from accepting the offer.

While the preparations for the Empire are proceeding, signs of an ominous nature for the future of Louis Napoleon are making their appearance. From time to time there have been misty rumours of Military conspiracies, but whatever of truth there was in them, was smothered and concealed—obnoxious regiments were removed to the departments, or to Africa, and the faithful who remained, rewarded. Now it is said that an extensive military plot has been discovered in Paris, and that more than three hundred soldiers and sub-officers have been put into prison. The affair has been kept as private as possible, and the details are involved in considerable mystery.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL:

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, NOVEMBER 2.

It was scarcely possible that the army so ready to aid the popular cause, should continue without any compunction to wallow in the depths of the debasement into which they were precipitated by their guilty conduct in December. They acted criminally in a state of madness produced by excessive drink. They regained their conscience with their senses, and hatred for him who has wrought their shame is the uppermost feeling of the French soldiers at the present time. I have had of late to mention numerous plots against the government among the soldiers, but the conspiracy that has just been discovered is more vast and important than any of those hitherto defeated. The conspiracy comprised among others, four regiments of the army of Paris, but its principal centre was in the 43d regiment of the line, and it was through it that it was discovered. Three hundred sub-officers and soldiers of this regiment have been arrested and detained at the Abbaye, and an officer, also of the 43rd, and suspected to be one of the chiefs of the plot, has absconded, and has not since been heard of. Captain Plee has been charged with the instructions relative to this menacing affair, but all he has as yet learned is the fact that there exists in the army a vast secret association, and that the conspirators were to have effected their purpose on the 16th of October, upon the arrival of Bonaparte in Paris. The 43d regiment was to have been on duty at the railway station on that day, and it had been agreed upon by the conspirators that at the moment when they received the orders to present arms, and when Bonaparte was about to mount his horse, they should fire upon him and his attendants. They were, however, betrayed to the Government by a corporal who was in the secret. It was said that the Colonel of the 43d, an enthusiastic Bonapartist, had been removed from his command in consequence of his being ignorant of what was going on, but that is not true. A number of artillerymen at Vincennes have also been placed under arrest.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." Hitherto, Bonaparte has been fortunate, but the courage and determination of his foes only increase in proportion to their want of success. Mental and material weapons are being prepared for the overthrow of the tyrant. A clandestine press, and a large number of republican pamphlets have been seized at Marseilles. The prefect of the department of the Ardeche, has addressed a circular to the sub-prefects, mayors, officers of Gendarmerie, and commissaries of police, directing them to keep a sharp look out on hawkers and other dealers in books, and to seize all publications in any way hostile to the government. A hair-dresser of Verdun, well known for his republican principles, has been arrested in consequence of the discovery of arms and ammunition concealed in his house.

You may remember that when Bonaparte's marriage with the Princess Wasa was first spoken of, objection was taken to her on account of her being a member of the Protestant religion. It would appear by the following communication from Vienna to the "Independence," of Brussels, that this obstacle is about to be removed:—"That the Princess of Wasa, of whom there has been so much talk as the future wife of the Prince, President of the French Republic, will embrace in the first days of November the Catholic religion. Her abjuration is to take place before the Bishop of Brunn, in the church of Morawetz, a village belonging to her father, situate near Gross-Mesewitsch. This conversion does not appear to us to be without a certain political interest."

The body of the late Abbe Gioberti has been embalmed by order of the Sardinian ministers, and deposited in the vaults of the church of the Madeline. Previous to the removal of the body there, a funeral service was performed at the church of La Trinite, which was attended by about 300 Italians and 200 Frenchmen.

La Nation, of Brussels, has the following on the late Frederick Courmet:—"Courmet has fallen in a fatal rencontre. He fell calm, intrepid, and honourably, as he always lived; for those who saw him in the last struggles of December, and in the persecutions of the past, his name will suffice; for that name recalls inflexibility in conviction, heroic audacity in danger, and that noble contempt of life, which is the essential mark and attribute of great souls engaged in the law of duty. But for those who have known him more intimately—who know the firmness and frankness of his character, and his disinterestedness, above all, for his companions in exile—labourers associated in the great work of the Revolution—the loss of Courmet is a veritable calamity, and it will be for them an eternal grief. Such men arise not every day. Courmet had arrived at that full maturity of life, when all the developed forces are condensed. Thus, what activity, what energy, what perseverance amidst our defeats and misfortunes! His faith never faltered, and his role was so marked under the banner of the vanguard, that calumny breathed not dishonour on his name! His memory will not, perhaps, be respected; for already some journals have mixed some stupid words with their idle chronicles. But we will not suffer his tomb to be stained; and when the hour arrives, the truth shall be made apparent. We say nothing now of the incidents and other causes of the event that we deplore. We are between a prosecution and a corpse. Republicans, and honest men of all parties will understand us; let them beware, only, of tales and tale-telling."

The Gazette des Tribunaux has the following particulars of the life of the deceased. It should not be forgotten, however, that it is from the pen of a political enemy:

"On the 11th March, 1849, he was tried by the Tribunal of Correctional Police, with twenty other persons, on the charge of having formed part of an unauthorized political association, called the 'Comité Central des Républicains Socialistes,' presided over by M. Joly, representative of the people, and which held its meetings in the Passage Sourdais. The Tribunal, on the pleadings of M. Ledru Rollin, declared itself without jurisdiction, and this decision was confirmed by the superior courts. On the 28th May, 1849, Courmet was arrested with some other persons for having been concerned in a disturbance which took place at a banquet at the Barrière Poissonnière, given to Pierre Leroux and Rattier, representatives of the people; and for that offence he was, on the 30th June following, condemned by the Tribunal of Correctional Police to ten days imprisonment. On the 21st of March, 1850, he was condemned by the same tribunal to a year's imprisonment, for having, in concert with a person named Debaine, facilitated the escape, from the prison of the Madelonnettes, of two men named Emere and Potier—the former, president of a republican society at Brest, being detained on the charge of having robbed the post-office in that town, in which he was employed—the latter being under sentence of ten years' imprisonment for participation in the insurrection of June. After undergoing this punishment, M. Courmet, with some other persons, friends of M. Felix Pyat, sent in May, 1851 a challenge to M. Lapierre, one of the Editors of the legitimist periodical the Mode, for having written what they considered an insulting article on a letter addressed by M. Pyat to the Count de Chambord. A duel between M. Lapierre and M. Courmet was resolved on in consequence. In this duel, M. Lapierre received two sword stabs, and Courmet was slightly wounded near the eye. The two combatants were tried by the Tribunal of Correctional Police, on the 28th May, 1851, for what is called inflicting voluntary wounds; and M. Lapierre was sentenced to six days' and Courmet to a month's imprisonment. At the end of the reign of Louis Philippe, M. Courmet resigned his rank of Captain in the French navy, and occupied himself actively with politics. In 1838 he was appointed commissaire of the Provisional Government in the department of the Seine. He had ten brothers who were all sailors. Only one of them, M. Courmet, is a captain in the navy and a member of the Legion of Honour. The 'Gazette des Tribunaux' states that he was condemned to imprisonment with hard labour by the Tribunal of Correctional Police, for having fired a pistol at a sergent-de-ville."

It is said that the *senatus consultum*, which shall propose to the people the hereditary empire, shall invest Bonaparte with a new dictatorship to last until after the vote on the senatorial proposition, in order to enable him to make such changes in the "constitution," as will better suit the new order of things. I have heard it stated that a new decree of proscription will be launched against the opponents of the usurper, but this I think is highly improbable, inasmuch as it would be very bad policy to increase hostility at the very moment he was soliciting the suffrages of the people. It is probable, however, that the symptoms of rebellion in the legislative body last session will not be forgotten, and that that "great body of the state" will be still further degraded.

The order of succession is not yet fixed. It is most probable that the senate will vest the crown in the direct descendants of Louis Bonaparte, and that, failing these descendants, he will have the absolute right of adoption.

Abdel-Kader is now in Paris. He has visited several of the public buildings of the metropolis, and he has been surrounded by crowds of people desirous of catching a glimpse of him, whenever he stirred abroad. A grand cavalry review for his gratification is fixed to take place at Versailles to-morrow, and in the evening the Minister-of-War is to give a grand *soirée*, at which the Emir is to be present.

Bonaparte made a state visit to the Opera on Thursday night, but he was altogether eclipsed by Abd-el-Kader, who monopolized the attention of the assemblage. The whole affair was a dead failure. Notwithstanding the fact that tickets of admission were granted only to adherents of the Elysee, the cries of "Vive l'Empereur" were few, the great mass of the audience maintaining absolute silence. Some verses written for the occasion by M. Philoxene Boyer, were recited, but they were so miserable that they made the audience blush. Abd-el-Kader was brought from Amboise to be shown at this Bonapartist triumph. The result did not, however, exactly realize the intentions of "Son Altesse" who is said to be extremely jealous of the exclusive interest in the eastern chieftain by the public. It was reported that Abd-el-Kader was to be kept in Paris to grace the ceremony of the coronation, but perhaps the intentions of Bonaparte on this point may be somewhat modified now that he has begun to look upon the Emir as a species of rival.

It was at one time thought that all the opposition press would be unceremoniously suppressed on the advent of the Empire, but I have reason to believe that they will merely be required to publish a declaration of adhesion to the new state of things; those refusing to comply will not be allowed to exist. Verily, we must have unity of opinion in the newspaper press as in the ballot-box!

BELGIUM.

A new administration has been formed, of which the following is the list:—Brockere, Foreign Affairs; Piercot, Interior; Faider, Justice; Leids, Finance; Arnoul, War; Van Hoorebeke, Public Works.

GERMANY.

AUSTRIA.—The "Augsburg Gazette," the strong Austrian tendencies of which are notorious, relates by its Agram correspondent a most atrocious case of Austrian persecution, the victim of which was an ex-editor of an opposition Croatian newspaper—the "Sund Slavischen Zeitung." This newspaper, like some of its fellows, has disappeared with the returning restrictions on the press, but its conductor remained, the easy object of revenge; accordingly he was the other day seized and placed in the ranks of the infantry regiment Grand Prince Constantine. The pretext of this procedure is that M. Prans, the ex-editor of the narrative, was six or seven years ago drawn for the army. He was, however, then dismissed to civil life upon the report of the examining surgeon of the army, and felt himself at liberty to settle for life. Now that he is a husband and the father of three children, he is suddenly taken from home, his wife and children are left without father or husband, and the only pretext for this violence is, that some informality attended the first discharge of its victim from the claims of the military authorities.

Count Adam Patocki, the Gallician nobleman, who was sentenced by court-martial to six years' imprisonment for conspiring for the liberation of Austrian Poland, has received the remission of his remaining punishment.

PRUSSIA.—The utmost indifference has been displayed by the electors in the late elections. In some places there were no voters at all came forward. At one place the peasantry wanted to vote for the King, and were much scandalized at their votes being refused!

SAXONY.—A large number of copies of a translation of Victor Hugo's "Napoleon le Petit" have been seized at Leipsic. In the same town, sentences of six weeks' imprisonment have been passed upon seven persons convicted of commemorating the execution of Robert Blum, who was shot by the Austrians for his participation in the defence of Vienna against Windischgratz in the autumn of 1848. A boy who assisted at the ceremony, by singing a revolutionary song instead of the morning hymn, was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment.

FRANKFORT.—The Paul's Church, at Frankfort, in which the German National Assembly of 1848 held its sittings, was open for public worship on the 24th.

SWITZERLAND.

The *Revue Geneve* states that the Federal Council has authorised the department of justice and police to incur the charge of photographing the portraits of persons breaking the laws by mendicancy in cantons where they have no settlement. It has been found that the verbal descriptions hitherto relied on are insufficient for the identification of the offenders.

ITALY.

ROME.—A letter from Rome of the 24th inst. says:—A set of executions will take place ere long at Ancono, the knowledge of which fact keeps the prisoners alarmingly on the alert. A sudden stir was made in the common prison some nights ago for the ostensible purpose of removing some of its inmates to the prison of the galley slaves. Many expected that it was the announcement of their final doom, and fainted away, as it is usual to adopt this nocturnal mode of preparing culprits for execution in the morning. Many political prisoners, amongst whom there are doubtless innocent men, are trembling for the fate which may await them since hearing of the executions of Sinigaglia and the death of Colonel Simencelli. Amongst other efforts made to save the life of that unfortunate man, it is said that the Prince President was also appealed to, at the intercession of some relatives of the Bonaparte family who reside at Sinigaglia.

TUSCANY.—Lord Roden, Captain Trotter, and the other gentlemen of the English deputation which is to wait upon the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in order to obtain from him the release of M. Madiat and his wife, arrived at Florence on the 22nd ult.

The *Risorgimento* of Turin quotes a letter from Florence, of Oct. 22, giving an account of an attack perpetrated on the preceding day upon the person of M. Baldasseroni, the Tuscan Prime Minister. M. Baldasseroni, was walking in the Via de Martelli, when he was jostled by a person who was going past him apparently in great haste. After having walked a few steps further, the Minister discovered something hanging from his paletot, which, upon examination, proved to be a long packing needle, such as is used by upholsterers, with which an attempt had been made to stab him. The weapon had in fact penetrated through the paletot, and trousers, but, meeting with a button, had glanced off, and but slightly scratched the skin.

NAPLES.—The King, during his tour in the provinces, has liberated more than 1,500 political prisoners. In the province of Catanzaro upwards of a thousand constitutionalists have been sent to their homes.

LOMBARDY.—The *Milan Gazette* contains a notification, announcing that as long as the state of siege shall last in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, the crime of high treason, even though solely committed by means of the press, shall be judged by the military tribunals. A Milan letter of the 27th ult., in the *Opinione* of Turin, states that numerous arrests have suddenly been made by the Austrian police, causing great alarm. Other arrests have been made at Como and Lodi.

TURKEY.

We find the following telegraphic message in the *Wener Zeitung*:—
BEYROUT, Oct. 12.

The Druses, assisted by the Bedouins, have commenced hostilities against the Turks. They attacked the Turkish camp in the night. An official report states that 400 insurgents were killed, and 200 made prisoners. Many persons, however, doubt the correctness of this statement, since the commander-in-chief has sent for reinforcements to Naplusa. The roads in Syria are more dangerous than ever; communication with Damascus is interrupted. The *Journal* of Constantinople states, in its number of the 17th ult., that by an imperial decree dated the 11th, Vely Pacha is appointed ambassador from the Sublime Porte at Paris, in the room of Prince Callimaki, who only had the title of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

PERSIA.

The *Journal* of Constantinople has the following on Persian affairs:—Letters from Tauris, of 27th bring news from Persia of some gravity. The execution at Teheran of about 400 Babis, who are said to have been accomplices of the attempt against the Shah of Persia, took place in a very cruel manner. They were subjected to the greatest tortures. It is said that the Shah is much affected in consequence of the attempt made on him by the Babis. An infernal machine, composed of 12 gun-barrels, has been seized in the bazaar at Tauris, but no one knows for what object it had been manufactured. The trade of Persia has received a mortal blow by a decree which has been recently promulgated by the Persian government, which prohibits any dealer to sell the smallest article on credit to any civil or military employes, and as these functionaries are the principal purchasers of colonial articles, tea, arms, glass, &c., commerce is completely at a stand-still.

UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 20th.

America has decreed that Japan shall no longer isolate herself from the rest of humanity. Whether America is justified in thrusting our very questionable civilization upon the Japanese, or whether the latter are perfectly right in refusing to have any connection with the selfish traders of other countries, we will not now discuss; but there is an evident desire here to "draw out" the unknown inhabitants of the Japanese empire. The expedition is expected to sail early in November. A number of presents to the Emperor, to conciliate him and induce him to enter into negotiations, will be taken out. In order to impress him with an idea of the wonders of our civilization, there will be taken a locomotive and a quantity of railroad iron to show the operation of a railroad. Also telegraphic apparatus, apparatus for taking daguerreotypes, and other things will also be taken.

General Scott has returned from his tour in the west, and has gone to his residence in New Jersey.

The excitement relative to the affair of the "Crescent City," continues unabated, numerous 'indignation' meetings have been held, when vengeance for the insult to the American flag has been loudly demanded. Judge Courlin sailed in the "Powhatan" for Havannah, on Saturday, to inquire into the circumstances of the outrage. Purser Smith will not be removed from the "Crescent City," and the government have expressed a determination to protect him. It was said at Washington that an armed demonstration against Cuba was to have been got up in this city, accordingly, the government officers here got orders to preserve the laws of neutrality.

A body of Cubans, under the title of the Cuban Junta, whose object is to promote the Cuban revolution, was organized, and met for the first time at the Apollo Saloon, Broadway, last night. A manifesto, read by the secretary, Signor Valiente, was adopted. It is a lengthy document, and is very spirited. The following extract will serve to show the intentions of the Junta:—"The Junta which represents the people of Cuba, cannot profess other principles than these: to sever the ties which bind it to Spain, by the only available means of the revolution, and to take, in the sight of all nations, a free and independent situation, to the end that Cuba should give herself a suitable Government by means of her representatives freely elected by the people. Such shall be the end to which the labours of the Junta will be directed, holding no manner of transactions with the tyrants who oppress our country."

From Cuba itself, there is no news of any importance—numerous arrests continue to be made; and the proceedings of the government are carried on with great secrecy.

The only important item of intelligence from Canada, is a government proposal of a bill to extend the franchise. The extension will not, however, be very great, and seems designed principally to correct some anomalies in the present electoral system. The principal of these is that no Tenant in Counties has a vote, whatever may be his rent.

IRELAND.

THE VACANT PROFESSORSHIP.—The "Evening Mail" confirms the rumour that the Regius Professorship of Trinity College, vacant by the elevation of Dr. Singer to the See of Meath, will be conferred on the Rev. Dr. Butler.

PUBLIC BREAKFAST TO GAVAZZI.—The Rev. Dr. Urwick took the chair at the public breakfast given on Monday to Padre Gavazzi, in the Rotunda. About 150 ladies and gentlemen attended on the occasion.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTIONS.—In the Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, the Attorney-General obtained an order to quash the proceedings under the coroner's verdict in the Six-mile Bridge affray. A true bill was found against the "Anglo Celt."

REPRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT.—A correspondence has passed between the managing committee of the conference held in Manchester on the subject of productive labour in poor law unions, and the guardians of the Ennistymon Union, in Clare. The latter say in their reply,—"To the utter want of reproductive employment we have to trace the poverty of this union; to the habitual want of any employment we have to trace the indolent, incapable, and demoralized character of its pauper population. We have struggled as yet ineffectually against this tide of pauperism, and complain that our efforts have been, not aided, but controlled by the technicalities of an inflexible law, fettering the discretion of the respective boards in the adoption of those remedies and expedients which should vary with the characters and accommodate themselves to the exigencies of each locality."

CONFESSION OF HACKETT FOR THE MURDER OF MR. RYAN.—At a meeting of magistrates held at the board-room of Clonmel goal, at which the Earl of Donoughmore presided, Hackett, who was committed with his servant boy, Noonan, for the murder of Mr. O'Callaghan Ryan, made a voluntary confession of participating in the dreadful act so far as to be present, and he implicates another person.

OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT

The opening of the new Parliament, which has been looked forward to with so much interest during the last few weeks, took place to-day. The weather was exceedingly fine, and Palace-yard was consequently very much crowded. Westminster Hall, too, which is now the temporary entrance to both the House of Lords and the House of Commons, was completely filled with strangers, and altogether the neighbourhood of the new Houses of Parliament presented a scene of unusual bustle and excitement.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The new Parliament was opened in the House of Lords by Royal Commission. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Lonsdale, and the Duke of Montrose.

The Lords Commissioners took their seats at the foot of the Throne shortly after two o'clock, when

The LORD CHANCELLOR, advancing to the Woolsack, directed Sir A. Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the members of the House of Commons to give their immediate attendance at the bar.

The Usher of the Black Rod accordingly retired and in a few minutes afterwards he returned to the House accompanied by Sir Denis Le Marchant, the Chief Clerk of the House of Commons, and a large body of the new Members. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Walpole, Sir John Pakington, and other members of the Cabinet being among the foremost.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Lords then read the Royal Commission for the opening of Parliament; after which

The Lord Chancellor, in the name of her Majesty, and by virtue of the Commission which had just been read, directed the gentlemen of the House of Commons to retire to their own chamber and choose a Speaker. The Members of the House of Commons accordingly withdrew.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Reporters' Gallery was thrown open at half-past one o'clock. During the recess the interior of the House has undergone some slight alterations. The large chandeliers which last Session proved so offensive to the eye-sight, have been removed, and the shaded lights in the ceiling of the House considerably improved.

On entering the House, we found a large cluster of members already assembled on the floor, chatting noisily together in knots, or warmly shaking hands and welcoming each other's return to the House.

Those who were in any way attached to the Government took their seats upon the Ministerial benches; while the other members, who had occupied seats in former Parliaments, took up their old positions, either as supporters of Her Majesty's Government, or followers of Her Majesty's Opposition. The Chancellor of the Exchequer looked very much fagged and care-worn, and so, indeed, did Sir John Pakington, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Hamilton, the Secretary for the Treasury; but all the other members of the Government, who mustered in great force, appeared to be full of health and spirits.

Shortly after two o'clock, the Usher of the Black Rod summoned the members to the House of Peers, to hear the Royal Commission read.

After a short absence, the Chief Clerk returned to his seat at the table.

RE-ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER.

MR. ROBERT PALMER said it now devolved upon the House, in obedience to her Majesty's commands, to proceed to the performance of its first and most important duty, namely, that of selecting from their own body some Honourable Member who should fill, during the present Session, the chair of the House. He begged, therefore, to propose for that office the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, who had already filled the chair for a period of 13 years. (Cheers.)

Lord R. GROSVENOR seconded the motion, and said, at a time when the liberties of Europe, when the right of full and open discussion, and the right of public opinion hung by a thread—at a moment of this sort he was sure that it would be acknowledged that the character of that House was deeply involved by the manner in which its proceedings would be carried on. It became us then to act with unusual calmness, to take the utmost care that the liberty of free thought and free assertion which we so happily enjoyed should not be abused for any personal, party, or factional purposes, but that we should guard that right committed to us, he might say, without any exaggeration, for the benefit of mankind at large. It was a matter of the greatest urgency that they should have over them a gentleman whose nice discernment, discriminating judgment, large and varied experience, and whose indefatigable attention so eminently qualify him for that position.

After a pause of a few moments, there being no sign of opposition to the motion,

Sir R. H. INGLES said, that he rose not so much to congratulate his Right. Hon. Friend, but far more to congratulate the House upon having a person of so large an experience proposed to fill the Chair.

The Right Hon. C. SHAW LEFEVRE claimed the indulgence of the House before the motion was put, while he made one or two observations. (Hear, hear.) It was quite unnecessary for him to assure his Honourable Friend the Member for Berkshire, and his Noble Friend the Member for Middlesex; that he highly valued their friendship, while he felt deeply sensible of the complimentary manner in which they had done him the honour to introduce his name to the House. (Hear, hear.) He hoped it was equally unnecessary for him to assure the House, that he had not only listened to the speeches of his Hon. Friend with sincere pleasure, but he was also most sensible of the flattering reception which the House had been pleased to give to the proposition of his Honourable Friends, and he begged leave to assure the House, that he witnessed that reception with feelings of unfeigned gratitude. (Cheers.) He begged to show them that whatever might be their decision upon the motion before them, he should most cheerfully bow to it. (Cheers.)

The motion was then put by the Chief Clerk, and carried by acclamation, after which the Right Hon. Gentleman was conducted to the Chair by the mover and seconder of the motion, amidst loud and long-continued cheering.

The SPEAKER having ascended the steps of the chair, said: Before taking his seat he must be allowed once more to thank the House for the compliment they had paid him, and to assure them that the renewed mark of their confidence would, if possible, cause him to redouble his anxiety to discharge faithfully and impartially the duties which belonged to the office of Speaker. (Cheers.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he must now be allowed to congratulate the Speaker upon having received to-day the highest honour which English gentlemen could confer upon any one who possessed their confidence and esteem. (Cheers.) He felt that the selection which the House had this day made would be alike satisfactory to all parties. (Cheers.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. HUME followed with their congratulations.

Mr. F. MACKENZIE then moved that the House do now adjourn, which was put by the Speaker and carried.

The House accordingly adjourned at 3 o'clock until 2 to-morrow.

GREAT FREE-TRADE BANQUET AT MANCHESTER.

The Free Trade demonstration came off at Manchester on Tuesday. More than 3,000 persons were present. There were 72 "guests," and 176 vice-presidents. The chair was taken by Mr. G. Wilson, at half-past six. Grace was said by the Rev. Mr. McKerrow. About half-past seven the speaking commenced. The toast of the evening was, "The health of the Free-trade members of the House of Commons," which was received with great enthusiasm. The Chairman called on Mr. Cobden, "as the representative of the largest constituency," to respond.

Mr. COBDEN, on rising, was received with hearty and protracted applause. After a few introductory remarks, he said:—I was very glad to hear one sentiment so loudly applauded when it fell from our respected Chairman, that you expect us to bring this question of Free Trade and Protection to a speedy issue. (Cheers.) What we must ask ourselves is this:—How is it that, when undoubtedly nineteen-twentieths of the population of these realms are in favour of Free Trade—when in all our commercial cities you cannot find a sane man who is for Protection—(loud cheers)—when, I verily believe, in the whole metropolis you could not find a score of individuals outside of Bedlam who would commit themselves to Protection—(cheers and laughter)—when the whole agricultural labouring population are vehemently in favour of Free Trade, how is it, I ask, that in such a state of things as that it can be necessary that we should meet here, in this not very temperate atmosphere or very salubrious room, again to protest against a Protectionist Government ruling this country? Why, gentlemen, the reason is this—and although I am as little apt to infringe the rule of a Free Trade meeting by introducing extraneous topics as anybody—the truth is this, that our House of Commons is a packed House of Commons. (Loud cheers.) It is a House of Commons where the intellect and the wealth and the power of the country are so unequally and unduly represented, that, instead of its being a fair exponent of the opinions of the country, it seems to be little more than a machine where ingenious jugglers, like Signor Blitz himself, can shuffle the cards and play their game, and win the stakes in spite of the opposition of nineteen-twentieths of the population of this country. (Cheers.)

Now, gentlemen, I still think that if the Free Traders who were sent to Parliament at the last election are, as I believe they will be, true to their principles, we may bring this question to a close, as we are bound to do, in my humble opinion, before the next Christmas. Defective as is our representative system, still there is a considerable majority of the House of Commons pledged to Free Trade. (Cheers.) I have a very high authority in these matters with the Government, Major Beresford, as for the fact. (Cheers and laughter.) Well, now, all I stipulate for is, that when Parliament re-assembles we should know whether the Government be now Protectionist or Free Trade. I say that if the Queen's Speech does not contain a distinct renunciation and recantation of Protection on the part of this Administration, I think the Free Trade majority are bound, either by an amendment to the address, or by a substantive resolution, to declare that no Government will have the confidence of the House of Commons which does not avow—mind, I say avow—(cheers)—its determination to adhere to the policy of Free Trade as it has hitherto been adopted, and to carry it out in every practicable way. (Cheers.) The agricultural labourers of this country are not, I am sorry to say, so well off as they should be, though they are certainly better than they were under the auspices of Protection. Having resided some time in a purely agricultural district of England, I venture to say that the wages in the southern counties, including Kent and Sussex, do not average 9s. a-week, and in Dorsetshire and Devonshire many are working at 7s. a-week. They are better off than they were under the régime of Protection, when the price of the loaf was double what it is at present; but they are not so well off as they ought to be; and "the reason why" is, that there is not capital enough in the agricultural districts to give the people full employment. We want, also, to bring the matter to an issue, in order to clear the question of Protection out of the path of all parties, and leave them to make some new combinations. I know that it is very fashionable among certain politicians to say, "Why don't you Liberal members of the House of Commons get together and form yourselves into a party?" Some people out of doors say, "You should form a Radical party." Others say, "Why don't you form yourselves into a progressive party?" I must confess I think that people who look to members of the House of Commons to form parties or to determine the policy of the country, have a very insufficient notion of what it is that constitutes the force of political movements in this country. (Hear, hear.) If anybody supposes that till this question is settled, any members of the House of Commons could form themselves into a party for any other object, unless the people out of doors indicated what they wanted, and prepared a question for Parliament to deal with, such person has entirely forgotten the history of the Free Trade agitation, and must be ignorant how parties are constituted in the House of Commons. Therefore, whatever other subject may be most yours—whether you want an extension of the suffrage, ballot, or any other measure, get rid of this out of your path, and then, like sturdy, honest Englishmen, set to work, bringing out some men not above thirty years old, because you will want some time to do it; and whatever is just and right and politic, if you only work for it, you will sure to succeed in obtaining. (Hear, hear.) Now I should not wonder if we should be met by some wise politicians with the question—What are you going to do if you turn out this Government? How will you make another? Well, I think that question is much easier of solution after the experience of the last six months than it was before. (Laughter and cheers.) I don't think we shall ever be in any great difficulty in finding a Government, after the experience of the last Government. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) It has been shown that it does not require that you should have ancestors who were Ministers before you; it does not require that you should have been chin-deep in "red tape" all your days—(hear, hear)—it does not require that you should have a broad coat of arms, or even a crest—(a laugh)—it does not matter what lineage or race you belong to—(laughter and cheers)—there is no sort of embargo henceforth against anybody being a Cabinet Minister. (Cheers.) I confess I won't be chargeable with such transparent hypocrisy as to affect the modesty of not being able to be as good a Cabinet Minister as some half-score gentlemen now in office. (Great cheering.) I hope it will not be supposed that I have any ambition to fill any such office (some laughter); I have no such desire. (Hear, hear.) Not that I think, where people can hold office and hold their own convictions too, it is not a most honourable and desirable post (hear, hear), a post which gives men great power to do good. (Hear, hear.) But I think we are fairly entitled to say this—that whatever else the men may be, we insist upon having a Free Trade Administration. (Cheers.) And when I say a Free Trade Administration, I mean a body of men, if they are to be the men now in office, who shall distinctly and emphatically repudiate all the doctrines they have been promulgating in their past lives upon this great question. (Laughter and cheers.) They must say that Free Trade does not lower wages (hear, hear); that Free Trade does not cause a drain of gold from this country (hear, hear); that Free Trade has not thrown land out of cultivation in this country (hear, hear); that the land of this country is still worth something (hear, hear); and that wheat, good wheat, has not been imported into this country, and cannot be, at 24s. a quarter. (Hear.) Those are a few of the things they must say, when they said the very opposite before. (Hear.) And

we must have no accompaniment about "compensation." (Hear.) Do you look in your dictionary, and see what the word "compensation" means, and you will see that if there is any compensation due at all, it is to those people who, from 1815 down to 1846, were kept upon short commons by the aristocracy. (Cheers.) Compensation! well, but I deny that there is any loss. (Hear.) I boldly declare and challenge the adversary to deny it, that the value of land in this country, agricultural land, taking one acre with another, and one country with another, is greater now than it was in 1844. (Hear, hear.) I am very much sneered at sometimes because I couple with the question of Free Trade that of pacific relations with other countries. I am told I am Utopian. Why, I am only doing a little more practically what those who support Free Trade do theoretically; for I scarcely ever heard a good Free Trade speech but what the peroration is showing the connection between Free Trade and pacific relations. I am not Utopian—I am practical; I give a reason for the faith that is in me. (Hear.) I see Free Trade an accomplished fact in this country, as the greatest commercial country in the world,—I see that its example must be followed, and that that example must lead to the extension of the intercourse between this and other countries; and I see in that, not the Utopian realization of a dream, but I see cause and effect—(hear, hear)—and I say men will be made peaceable because their interests will be allied in the cause of peace. (Cheers.) Now, I beg to propose as a sentiment, "The constituencies who have returned Free Trade members to Parliament." (Great cheering.)

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "The Health of Sir W. Clay," as the representative of the largest borough constituency. Sir William replied in a speech that was much applauded.

The next toast was "The Anti-corn Law League."

Mr. BRIGHT, who was called upon to speak to the toast, was received with several rounds of cheers. He commenced in a humorous style:—I feel myself in a very singular position; for, on recurring to the proceedings of a meeting somewhat like this, held nearly four years ago, I find that, among the sentiments offered to that meeting, was that of "the Memory of the Anti-Corn Law League." (Laughter and cheers.) I do not recollect whether it was received in mournful silence or with acclamation—(a laugh)—but this I know, that we felt we had followed the League from its commencement to its extinction, and we fancied that we had seen it placed in its grave. (Hear, hear.) We never imagined that we should see it again a real living combination, as we have seen it during the last eight months, and as we see it by its representatives gathered within this hall to-night. (Hear, hear.) . . . Our opponents said that it was but the ghost of the League. Well, they are not the first body of people who have been driven from the field by a ghost. (Laughter and cheers.) I take leave, however, to assert, that the manifestation of opinion during the last few months, and especially during the period of the general election, has been such as to show, that if the League was buried, its spirit is still an existing and a living spirit—(cheers)—a spirit that dare and does defy any Cabinet that may exercise authority in this country to touch again the question of Free Trade. (Cheers.) We are in this most singular position, that we have undeniably a Protectionist Ministry in power, but we are blamed, and the followers of that Ministry are positively hooted, if they say a single word about the question of Protection. (Laughter.) I certainly anticipate a great and most interesting "breach of promise" case—(laughter)—and what with corn, and ships, and colonies, Mr. Disraeli will be the defendant against the claims of three fair ladies at once. (Renewed laughter.) Mr. Bright replied in this strain to the allegation of Jacobinism, democratic encroachment, and "the deluge," turned upon the corn-law system the charge of dishonouring the Crown and oppressing the people—touched upon the anomalies of the representation, and concluded as follows:—I am of opinion that where there are population, industry, wealth, and intelligence, if we have a free constitution at all, there must be power, and if this be not granted, then, I say, that our constitution is a sham, and our representation is an imposture. (Cheers.) I am not anxious that we should have other great movements for great objects. I myself have had so much of political agitation that nothing but the most imperative and overwhelming sense of public duty would induce me to connect myself with anything further of the kind; but I do believe that we owe it to posterity as to ourselves that we should learn a lesson from this great movement which is about to terminate, and that we ought, if we can, during our generation, to make the course of our children, and of their children, easier in procuring such political ameliorations and changes as the circumstances of the country may require. (Cheers.) The patriotism of our day does not consist in the destruction of monarchies or the change of dynasties. Our fathers wrested the institution of an annual Parliament from unwilling and despotic monarchs. Be it ours—and I speak to those who can do it if we will it—(cheers)—be it ours to wrest a real House of Commons from a haughty nobility, and to secure the lasting greatness of this nation on the broad foundations of a free Parliament and a free people. (Loud and enthusiastic cheering.)

Mr. T. BAZLEY proposed "The Irish members present, and may the industry of Ireland flourish."

Mr. KEOGH said it was important on the part of the United Kingdom to have the verdict of the Irish members accurately ascertained upon the question of Free Trade. After referring to the conduct of the present Government, he said that the Irish members were charged with sympathising with tyranny and despotism, but he was there to declare that they sympathised with no tyranny abroad, and they obeyed no tyranny at home. (Here the whole company rose, and the cheering and waving of handkerchiefs lasted for some time.) Having long experienced, under the régime for which they were not answerable, crushing despotism themselves, they must be as bereft of mind as devoid of feeling if they sympathised with any one that tyrannised over the bodies or the consciences of men. (Great cheering.)

The Hon. F. BERKELEY, M.P., showed the progress Free Trade and liberal principles had made in Bristol.

Mr. M. GIBSON responded to the sentiment, "That Free Trade is the best interest of all nations." He was glad the hon. member for the West Riding was determined to press for the declaration of the sentiments of Ministers. Martin Chuzzlewit, in the United States, met with a remarkable politician. This gentleman, Major Pawkins, had a plan, when it was necessary to make a change, of striking a moist pen slick through everything, and starting afresh. Now, he thought they ought to be satisfied with nothing less than that method of recantation by her Majesty's present Ministers. (Cheers.)

Lord GODERICH, M.P., and Mr. CHEETHAM, M.P., briefly addressed the meeting, which closed at eleven o'clock.

The coming into operation of the new patent law, which with its many defects, will to a great extent emancipate inventors, was celebrated by a public dinner in Birmingham on Wednesday evening, that town being of all others the place where the greatest amount of injury has been inflicted by the operation of the old law.

WORTH ANY MONEY.—A medical man, advertising his "Practice" for sale, winds it up, after stating all its advantages, with the following additional recommendation:—"N.B. Not five minutes' distance from a large railway station"—Punch.

COCKNEY PHILOSOPHY.—The Socratic mode of argument is the only true mode of chopping logic, because it proceeds altogether on the principle of axiomatic questions.

CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

CONVICTION OF A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR.—At the Somersetshire Sessions last week, William Maggs, a notorious burglar, the head of a gang which has long infested the neighbourhood of Frome, was found guilty of stealing a quantity of silk, and sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERIES.—Owing to its having been notorious for a considerable time past that a systematic plundering of letters passing through the Wells post-office, Somersetshire, had been carried on, an repeated complaints having been made to the proper authorities, the Postmaster-General despatched Mr. Inspector Ramsay and an assistant to concert measures to entrap the guilty person. He commenced his plans last week, and it is satisfactory to learn that they have been highly successful. The scheme was to pass two letters through the Wells post-office, each containing an Irish £1 note and a shilling. There are two letter deliverers at the office, John Allen and Charles Brewer, and the letters severally bore the addresses of persons assumed to be living in different parts of the town, one in Allen's delivery and the other in Brewer's, but in reality there were no such persons living in Wells. It is the duty of the postman to return to the office all letters for which he is unable to trace out the owners, and they are then forwarded to London, and all letters not so returned are presumed to have been properly delivered. In this case John Allen did not return his letter, making it appear that he succeeded in fishing out the owner. Brewer returned his letter, but not so early as he ought to have done. The postmaster was careful to see the two letters in the hands of the postmen. Allen being unable to give any satisfactory account, the inspector obtained a warrant, and with the aid of the police, made a strict search at the houses of Brewer and Allen, without discovering the missing letter; but in the search they came across two bank notes, which were lost in the month of June last, with some gold coin, in a letter directed to Mr. William Yorke, of Compton Martin. Allen was thereupon taken into custody, and Brewer was discharged from the Post-office service. Allen has since been brought before the magistrates, and after a lengthened investigation committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

SPIRITUAL ESPOUSAL.—BRISTOL, Saturday, Oct. 30.—The magistrates were engaged for a considerable period at our police court yesterday afternoon in investigating a charge preferred by a Mrs. Shovelan against the Rev. Mr. Cullen, a Roman Catholic priest, who, she said, had kicked her while on her knees at her devotions in his chapel. The rev. gentleman did not deny the fact, but alleged that he had kicked her by way of contempt, and not with any view of inflicting on her any bodily injury. He begged leave to explain the matter, and to do so it was necessary to go back a year and four months ago, when the complainant was placed in an asylum on account of a monomania of an extraordinary character which she was labouring under, and which had caused him considerable annoyance. She did so, constantly for a fortnight, and to such an extent that he was obliged to send for the police and have her taken into custody. The ambiguous expressions she applied to him were most distressing. About a month or six weeks since she came to a new church to which he was appointed, and went into the most secluded part of the chapel—a place appropriated for penitents. When he came down he took her and thrust her out of the church. She could not have wanted to come there for worship, because in coming she passed no less than three Catholic places of worship. On the previous day she came again to the chapel, and, having a suspicion of what she would do, he turned her out. In reply to the magistrates, Mr. Cullen said she did not behave in an improper manner—she had not time—but he apprehended she would. On other occasions she had made observations of a very ambiguous nature, calculated to raise a suspicion in the minds of people against him. She said, "Oh, he knows what it is all about; he is not excited at all; it is all pretence on his part; I haven't come to excite the gentleman." She was no penitent of his, and he turned her out. She was inspired with the idea that he was the chosen guide to lead her to salvation. At the time he seized her she was at prayer on her knees. He would not disguise a single particle. He took her and shoved her along before him, and pushed her out of the church. He kicked her, but with the view of showing his contempt, and not of injuring her. The magistrates said, they were unanimously of opinion that Mr. Cullen had greatly exceeded his duty, and acted with much indecency. If he was annoyed he might have complained, and then, no doubt, he would have had protection; but when the complainant went to perform her private devotions in the church, neither he nor any other person had a right to remove her. As long as she was not creating a disturbance and annoying other people she had a perfect right to be there. Catholic chapels, as well as other places of worship in this country, were open to all. In law it was an assault, but, under the circumstances, the magistrates would not inflict a penalty. The woman must not annoy Mr. Cullen, and they must caution him against engaging in such violent conduct in future. It appears that the poor woman, who is perfectly sane on other points, labours under a delusion that Mr. Cullen is the Holy Ghost, that she is quickened in spirit by him, and will bring forth a spiritual Saviour. She wished the magistrates to ask Mr. Cullen whether their spirits were not espoused, but they of course refused to enter into any inquiries of the sort.

DARING ROBBERY IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.—On Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., between six and seven o'clock, the dwelling house of Mr. George Window, of Lansabbeth Farm, in the parish of Llanover, which adjoins the seat of Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P., and is three miles from the town of Abergavenny, in the county of Monmouth, was entered by six men, five of whom were armed with bludgeons, and the sixth with a large pistol. Four of them had handkerchiefs tied over their faces, and the others used no disguise. A niece of Mr. Window had charge of the house, Mr. and Mrs. Window being absent on business; and this young lady on encountering the ruffians in a passage of the house, succeeded in escaping, and ran to the dwelling of the Rev. J. Evans, in the immediate neighbourhood. The rev. gentleman, on learning from her that thieves had entered her uncle's house, proceeded thither, and found that the male and female servants had been made prisoners, and were placed in a corner of the kitchen, with their faces to the wall. The robbers immediately pounced on the reverend gentleman when he made his appearance in the house, and having deprived him of his money, amounting to about £20., placed him also in the corner with their first batch of prisoners. The next person captured was a Mr. Prince, the village miller, who, observing that something unusual was going forward on the premises, looked in for the purpose of satisfying his curiosity, when he was instantly collared and forced to join the others in the corner. In the meantime the cry of "Thieves" had been raised in the village, and three men, a farm servant, an under gardener of Sir B. Hall, and the village harper, proceeded to the beleaguered house, but they were instantly secured, and compelled also to stand in the corner with their faces to the wall. Three of the robbers were employed in guarding their numerous prisoners, while the other three ransacked the house in a leisurely and effectual manner, carrying off a considerable quantity of property of a miscellaneous description. They remained in the house about half an hour. The fellows are believed to be Irishmen and navigators.

HOUSE BREAKING.—Some thieves entered the dwelling house of Mr. John Heddon, of Yews-hole-bottom, Clayton, near Bradford, on Sunday night last, and carried away upwards of £4 worth of bacon. No clue to their apprehension has been discovered.

DARING ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Thursday evening, at the early hour of 7 o'clock, as Mr. James Cox, of Whitechurch, was returning home from Bristol, and had reached as far as Knowle-hill, he was attacked by five men, one of whom knocked him off his horse by a dreadful blow on the head, it is supposed with a life-preserver. They had unfasted his clothes, and were endeavouring to take from him his watch, when the villains heard some one approaching, and made off. Dr. Collings, of Chew Magna, and other persons then came up, and rendered the unfortunate man every assistance. It is with regret we state that the ruffians have not yet been detected. One of them was dressed as a stableman.

THE MURDER NEAR STAFFORD.—Since the commission of this abominable crime, the magistrates, chief constable, and other authorities in the district have been most diligent in making inquiries into the circumstances connected with this barbarous affair, and their efforts have resulted in the apprehension of four men, against whom suspicion is entertained, but more particularly against two of them sons of the deceased. The inquest was resumed on Monday, when a further adjournment took place.

DIABOLICAL MISCHIEF.—On Monday night last, some fiend or fiends in human shape, cut the rope at the Harp-bottom pit, near Halifax. The engine driver accidentally went into the shed in which the drum on which the rope is turned, is situated, when he discovered to his horror, that the rope was cut nearly in two, a few turns from the end of the drum. None of the colliers had arrived, or in all probability he would have proceeded to tow them into the pit, before the discovery was made, when the poor fellows would have been precipitated a distance of nearly 300 yards, and would consequently have been dashed to pieces. It is to be hoped that the villains will be discovered and brought to justice.

DESPERATE GARROTTE ROBBERY AT LEEDS.—Another murderous attack was made last Saturday night within a mile of Leeds. On that night Mr. G. W. England, upholsterer, was proceeding to his home, at Chapeltown, at about half-past eleven o'clock, having been detained up to that hour by business. On arriving a little above Cowper-street, which is the least populated part of the road between Leeds and Chapeltown, he was attacked by three men and a boy with ruthless violence, and, with a suddenness and surprise that entirely disarmed him of all chance of resistance or escape. One of the party (a stout muscular villain) seized him by the throat with a firmness of grip which nearly strangled him; while the others belaboured him most mercilessly with bludgeons until he was rendered insensible, and while in that helpless state for a short time they plundered him of a valuable gold watch and a purse containing £3 or £4 in cash. Having obtained all the spoil they could they made off across the fields, and we regret to say have not yet been detected. Fortunately a gentleman residing in the same neighbourhood came up to Mr. England in a few minutes, and by his assistance he was enabled to proceed to his home. He was shockingly bruised and disfigured, and we are sorry to add, is likely for some time to be confined to his home owing to the injuries he sustained.

SUSPECTED MURDER BY POISON IN ESSEX.—A report having been for some time prevalent at North Ockendon, a village about six miles from Brentwood, on the river side, that a woman of the name of Sarah Lister, who died about two years and a half since, had come to her death by unfair means, and that her husband had been accused by her daughter (by a former husband), and with whom he cohabited, with being the cause of her death by poison, the clergyman of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Fielden, by desire of several of the inhabitants, forwarded a requisition to the coroner, C. C. Lewis, Esq., that he would give orders to have the body exhumed, and hold an inquest thereon. This was acceded to, and on Friday last the body was disinterred. A highly respectable jury was sworn in, and they proceeded to view the body. On Superintendent Coulson removing the lid of the coffin, the body, which was nearly black, was found to be partially decomposed. Mr. Jordison, surgeon, of South Ockendon, opened the body, and took out the stomach and intestines, which were placed in bladders sealed, and delivered to Superintendent Coulson to take to Professor Taylor, of Guy's Hospital, for analysis. The body was then re-interred. Lister stood close by, apparently an unconcerned observer. The coroner and jury then returned to the White Horse, when evidence was given chiefly to prove the identity of the body. The inquest was then adjourned for a few days, until Professor Taylor makes his report.

DREADFUL MURDER.—PLYMOUTH, Nov. 1st.—A most barbarous and shocking murder was committed at the village of Milton, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, on Friday night or Saturday morning last. This hamlet is situated about four miles south-west of Tavistock, and about ten miles from Plymouth, and the person murdered is a Mrs. Mary White, a widow, about 60 years of age, who carried on a small huckster's business—selling tea, coffee, candles, &c. The old lady bore an excellent character for frugality and honesty. She was last seen alive on Friday night, about 11 o'clock, at which hour she was waiting up for a man named William Glanville, who had gone to Tavistock, and from whom she expected to receive some news. In the course of the evening she had called upon several of her neighbours to have a gossip, and about half-past 10 she returned to her house. Shortly afterwards Glanville brought her the news, and after she had received them he saw her no more. She lived in the house alone, using the lower room of a somewhat miserable cottage as her shop, and the upstairs room as her sleeping apartment. In this room she had a large box, about three feet long, and in this she kept her money, which was believed by all her neighbours to be considerable, though no person has as yet been able to state the amount. Nearly opposite the house there lives her brother-in-law, an old man, named John White, a permanent invalid, who carries on the business of a miller. With him resides a son of the deceased Mrs. White, a young man aged 31 years, who is married. Mrs. White, the murdered woman, lived with her brother-in-law till about two years ago, when she left and took the cottage, in which she continued to reside to the time of her death. The change of residence was consequent upon her repeated quarrels with her son, chiefly about drink, to which he was somewhat addicted, and since then he had never spoken to her but once, and on one occasion, about five or six months ago, when the son was out, she went over to her brother-in-law's (his uncle's) and was there while he was altering his will. Her son returning home, and finding her there, immediately ordered her out of the house, telling her that if she did not leave, he would either turn her out or kick her out. Since then there had been no further communication between them, and, perhaps, no notice would have been taken of these unhappy quarrels but for the sad end of the unfortunate woman. Mrs. White, the deceased, was a smart, active woman, and, although sixty years of age, she was accustomed to milk one of her neighbour's cows both night and morning. On Saturday morning, therefore, as she did not appear, about 8 o'clock one of her neighbours began to speak of its being odd that Mary White had not come down; and shortly after 9 one or two of them tried the door. It was found that the door was locked, and that the key was not inside; whereupon, one of them got a ladder, and ascended to a window over the shop, about twelve feet high, and, having cut the fastening, opened it, and crept into the chamber. He saw some one lying in the bed, the bed-clothes apparently undisturbed, and the person being, to all appearance, in a calm sleep; but, on coming close, and slightly moving the clothes, he found that there was an immense gash in the throat, and that the person had either committed suicide or been murdered. He immediately returned to the window, and descended into the street,

ut, so horror-stricken was he with what he saw that he thought it was a man, and not Mrs. White, whom he had known when living but the face was so pale and so disfigured by the blood that was about her face that he was unable to recognise her. This person, immediately he had come down, ran over to Mr. White's and there stated what he had seen. Young White went over, and a shoemaker, named Westlake, went along with White, and one or two other men, and Westlake, broke open the door. The party found all below undisturbed. They immediately proceeded up-stairs, and one of the men went forward and pulled down the bed-clothes, and then a most awful sight presented itself. The poor woman was lying in a pool of blood; her head had literally been almost severed from her body. Young White, on seeing her, said that it was his mother. The curtain at the bed's head was dashed with blood, as if the blood from the woman had spurted up, and there was a little blood on the floor, which had evidently dripped from the curtain. Everything in the bed-room was to all appearance undisturbed, but the pocket of the deceased was found turned partly inside out, and quite empty, at the top of the stairs, on the left-hand side of the bed. There was also a brown coloured bag afterwards found hanging over the box where the money was kept; and this bag, in which the deceased kept her money when she went to market, was also empty. The deceased was lying on her left side, with her face towards the window, and her hands upon her chest; and it would seem that the murderer, whoever he was, came on the left-hand side of the bed, and, while she was asleep, almost chopped off her head. Whatever was the instrument used, it must have been of a powerful character, and very sharp; for, with the two cuts that were made, the instrument cut through the two carotid arteries, the jugulars, and even severed the vertebrae between the fourth and fifth bones, dividing the spinal marrow. The guillotine, said the doctor, could not more effectually or more instantaneously have destroyed life. So effectual was it, indeed, that her eyes and mouth, and all her features, were as placid to-day, and on the morning of her discovery, as if she were in the most tranquil state of repose. When Westlake, White, and others, had seen the body, they went down stairs, and on looking about, the key of the street door could not be found; but White, the son, found the key of the box in a bag of salt, by the side of the fireplace. On taking it up, he was told to replace it where he found it. The parties then left the house, and sent for a constable, and also for a medical man. After leaving the house, young White went and got a staple and a chain, and fastened the door. About 12 o'clock Mr. John Pearce, a medical gentleman of Tavistock, arrived, and having had the door opened, went upstairs. He then examined the body, and found it in the state we have described. He was at once convinced that a most foul murder had been perpetrated. Mr. Pearce sent to Tavistock for an active policeman, Mr. Merritt; and in the afternoon, about 4 o'clock, he and Mr. Merritt went over the premises again. The box was examined, and it was found that all the money of the deceased had been taken, and there were not above seven four-penny pieces and a few pence left in the house. One coming down stairs a towel was found with marks of diluted blood upon it; but there were no marks of blood upon the window, the door, the box, the pocket, the money-bag, or anywhere else. There was a little blood on the outside of the counterpane, but after the murder had been committed the clothes had been most carefully adjusted, so that the poor woman appeared to be in a calm sleep. Search was made for an instrument, but nothing whatever was found with which the wounds could have been inflicted. It is supposed that the murderer secreted himself in the bed-room, behind the truckle bed, and that he had obtained admission into the cottage in the course of the evening, while the deceased was out. Information was immediately sent to the coroner, Mr. A. B. Bone, and at 11 o'clock this morning a respectable jury was impanelled, and evidence taken, of which, in the above, we have stated the principal facts that were elicited. The son of the deceased, a stolid person, seemed to regard the death of his mother, under the circumstances, with, to say the least, great calmness. Mr. Bone questioned him very closely as to the quarrels that had occurred between himself and his mother. It is a singular fact that the son went to Tavistock on Saturday for Merritt, and asked him to come over to Milton, as a woman had been murdered, and it was some time before Merritt learnt that this "woman" was White's own mother. In the course of the day a man named Corber was taken into custody on suspicion, but was liberated, there being no evidence to warrant his being detained. The investigation was continued till 7 o'clock in the evening, when, there being no further evidence, the inquiry was adjourned till the 13th inst.

SUICIDES AND INQUESTS.

SUICIDE OF GEORGE ANDERSON, THE CLOWN.—This eccentric individual committed suicide on Sunday afternoon, by throwing himself from a second-floor window, No. 2, Upper Greystoke-place, Fetter-lane. So determined was the unfortunate man upon self-destruction, that, previous to his leaping from the window, he called to a female who was underneath to move away as speedily as possible; he then fell headforemost upon the pavement. Upon being taken up it was found that he had sustained a considerable fracture of the skull and other extensive injuries, and he was in a state of insensibility. He was immediately taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and it was discovered that he was dead. The poor man had for a long time been afflicted with consumption, and was much embarrassed.

DISCOVERY OF A DEAD BODY.—On the 30th September, 1842, a foreign lady and two porters called at Messrs. Brownlow, Pearson, and Co.'s wharf, High-street, Hull, and left there a large chest, which was directed to be kept until called for. It has remained there ever since until Friday last, when the Messrs. Brownlow, being about to remove from the premises, the chest in question was opened, and a wooden coffin found in it, with the following inscription, "Ensebe Walter Sourin, died 8th June, 1836, aged nine months and twenty-five days." In this coffin was deposited a leaden coffin, and within this was a shell, containing the body of a male child in a state of decomposition. Information was given to the police, and also to the coroner, by whom an inquest was held at the Nag's Head Inn, High-street, when a verdict of "Found dead" was returned. The body was ordered to be interred by the authorities of the parish in which it was found. We believe some clue has been obtained to the parents of the deceased.

THE FATAL SEWER ACCIDENT IN CLERKENWELL.—On Wednesday, a jury sat at the Workhouse, Clerkenwell, under the presidency of Mr. Wekley, to investigate the circumstance attending the death of two men while making a sewer in Compton-street, on Monday. The jury, after receiving evidence of the facts already reported, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," the foreman dissenting, thinking that the blame must lie somewhere. A similar verdict was returned by the jury who sat at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of Thompson, the third victim, who was taken from the drain alive, but died on Tuesday evening.

RAILWAY LOGIC.—One of the directors of that admirably managed railway, the Great Western, being asked if he could defend the constant want of punctuality for which that line is famous, replied, very readily, that as punctuality was but the soul of business, it might, he thought, be fairly reasoned that punctuality was not material.

AN AUSTRIAN HEAVEN.—An Austrian, upon being asked for a definition of Paradise, said, "I believe it to be a kingdom where you can travel backwards and forwards without a passport."—Punch.

ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES.

THE LATE COLLISION ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The inquiry into the collision that occurred to the mail train, at the Camden station, last week, has resulted in the suspension of the driver of the goods engine and the pointsman, and it is probable they will not only be suspended but discharged. It appears that the collision arose from two causes, first, from inattention to the points in connection with the main line; and secondly, from the neglect of the driver of the goods engine to sound his whistle on crossing, in compliance with the regulations of the company.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A most distressing accident occurred on Saturday last, Oct. 30, in the Dean of Windsor's woods at Butleigh, in Somersetshire. A party of gentlemen were shooting there on that day with Mr. Neville, among whom were Mr. Hungerford Colston, of Lydford, and Mr. Tudway, of Wells. A woodcock had just fallen in a thicket, for which these two gentlemen were searching, when the gun of the latter, from some unknown cause, went off, and lodged its contents in Mr. Colston's knee. He was carried home to Lydford with as little delay as possible, and, upon examination, it was found that the bone had been so badly shattered that the three medical gentlemen Messrs. Miller, Malton and Valentine, who had been summoned, decided unanimously that no time should be lost in taking off the leg. This operation was all but completed, when, we regret to say, Mr. Colston sank under it from exhaustion at half-past 12 o'clock the same night.

FATAL SEWER ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon, two of the men employed in connecting the new drain in the street with the premises of Messrs. Williams, soap-makers, of Compton-street, Goswell-road, met their death by the breaking in of the drain. Two others of the men had a narrow escape.

COLLISION ON THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Monday morning an accident of a serious nature occurred at the Old Brighton Railway Station at Redhill, occasioned by the ten o'clock express train from Brighton running transversely into a "pick up" train. The pick up was being shunted from the down line to the "up" prior to its being run into the siding, and by some strange neglect at the time when the express train was due. The engine and tender of the latter were crippled, the tender being torn from its bed and twisted round, and the solid timber on which it rested rent into small particles. Four of the carriages attached to the express train were much shattered on the side which came into collision. The first carriage, which was loaded with luggage, was greatly broken up, and looked as if a battery of grape shot had been poured into it. The debris of the pick-up was scattered about on all sides, and the ground between the rails of the up line was torn up for several hundred yards. One of the carriages of the pick-up was turned over and thrown off the line, no lives were lost, but cuts and contusions were numerous. Four of the officials were taken into custody and remanded upon bail.

A lengthened investigation took place before the magistrates on Tuesday. The following persons were placed at the bar, viz., William Lamb, engine driver of the goods train; James Clarke, chief guard; Thomas Hallowes, fireman of the same; and James Brewer, pointsman and porter; and charged respectively with endangering the lives of her Majesty's subjects by reason of neglect of duty, they at the time being servants of the Railway Company. Mr. Smith addressed the bench for the prisoner Lamb. He contended generally that the accident had arisen from the want of sufficient hands at the station to perform the work. The prisoner Clarke in his defence asserted that he had given no orders to the driver to move his engine. In fact he (Clarke) was sitting eating bread and cheese at the time on the platform.—The prisoner Brewer placed his defence under three heads—First, that the siding of the station was not long enough; secondly, that there were not men enough on the station to do the work, the men there having to attend to both the junction and the station; and thirdly, to the fact of there being no person at the signal, asserting that if any one had been there the accident would not have occurred. The magistrates then retired for a short time, and on their return. The Chairman (Mr. Freshfield) said, after due consideration they had been unable to make any distinction between the cases of the three defendants. Under the circumstances the magistrates had no doubt that the prisoners were guilty under the act of parliament of the offence charged against them. The worthy chairman then sentenced each of the prisoners to two months imprisonment, with hard labour, in the county House of Correction, adding that the bench had gone to the full limit allowed by the act of parliament. Had they been invested with a greater discretionary power it certainly would have been exercised.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The "Gazette de Mons" states that one evening last week, at the coal pit of the Grand Hornu, a workman named Lechien, being deceived by a shadow cast on the mouth of the pit, fell in head foremost. The other men thought he must have been dashed to pieces, when they heard him cry from below for help. Two men at once descended in the basket with lights, and after having gone down some distance cried out to him to say if he saw them. He answered in the affirmative, but told them to make haste as his strength was failing him. It appears that in his fall he had seized the rope, but, being unable to stop himself in his headlong descent, had glided down by it until he luckily came to a piece of straw tied round it, at about 120 metres from the top, and having 290 metres still below him. There he held firmly on by the strength of his arms and legs, but his strength was rapidly declining. According as the basket descended Lechien was drawn up, and for a moment, in consequence of the difficulty of getting him into the basket, a delay took place. At last Lechien cried out to the man above to haul him up, which was done as speedily as possible. Lechien, on his arrival at the surface, was firmly seized by an engineer named Deschamps, and hauled safely on land by the mouth of the well. This was the more difficult, as Deschamps has only one arm. Lechien, with the exception of his hands being badly cut by the rope running through them, has not received any injury.

ANOTHER SLIP ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Early on Monday morning, another slip of earth occurred in the Spittal-gate cutting, on the main line of the Great Northern Railway, within a short distance of the place where a similar accident happened on the 13th ult.

A FEARFUL ACCIDENT happened at Gibraltar on the 18th ult. on the saluting battery. A long 32-pounder gun burst with a charge of 10lb. of powder, while carrying on gunnery practice with red-hot shot. A large number of troops and spectators being present, several persons were seriously injured with splinters from the gun and carriage—amongst others, Colonel Darcy, C.B., commanding the brigade, and Lieut. Taylor. One of the artillerymen, William Hitchen, has since died from the injuries received.

FATAL ROPE DANCING.—A dreadful accident occurred on Sunday afternoon, at the Arenes Nationales. A rope on which two rope-dancers were performing, at a height of thirty yards, suddenly broke, and they were both precipitated to the ground; one was killed on the spot, and the other was so dreadfully injured that he died an hour after. The performances were stopped, and the public, who seemed greatly moved, left the place.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT PHILLIPS'S FIRE ANNIHILATOR WORKS.—On Sunday the premises of the "Annihilator" Company, in Battersea-fields, were ravaged for two hours by a destructive fire. Mr. Braidwood drew up the following official report of the occurrence:—"Oct. 31, 1852, 11 a.m., called to a fire in Battersea-fields, near the Waterworks. On arriving found the premises known as the

stores and oven houses of Phillips's Patent Fire Annihilator Company on fire. The flames were extinguished by firemen. Engines that attended: Five Brigade, one of the parish, and that of the West of England Office. The premises and their contents destroyed. Cause of fire supposed to be from a defective flue." Unfortunately it is to be added that a poor woman, named Garrard, aged 54, the wife of the watchman, lost her life in the flames. She had gone to a cupboard for some domestic purpose, when she was overtaken by the generation of some suffocating gas, which disabled her from retreating in time to save her life. When found after the extinction of the fire the body was shockingly disfigured. A large number of "annihilators" were on the premises, which were not long ago the scene of a number of experiments designed to exhibit the efficiency of the invention in cases of fire. On Tuesday, Mr. Carter held an inquest at the Duchess of York, Battersea-fields, on the body of Sarah Garrard. The jury, after a long investigation, found that deceased's death was accidental.

SHIPWRECKS AND FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

THE GALE OF LAST WEEK.—SHIELDS, SATURDAY NIGHT.

The following vessels are ashore at Hartlepool, all hands saved:—The Cherub, of Yarmouth; the schooner Naida, of London; the Rifleman, of Newcastle, iron vessel; the Volant, of Blyth; the Sarah, of Whitby; the Hardwicke, of Sunderland; a Sunderland brig, name not given; the bark Brilliant, timber laden, from Quebec to Stockton (she will become a total wreck; she lost one man, the carpenter, overboard), and the Britannia, of Hartlepool. Most of these vessels, it is expected, will get off if the weather moderates. The Queen Victoria, of Sunderland, foundered off the entrance to Hartlepool docks, but all hands were saved. The brig Fenwick, of Sunderland, struck upon the Hartlepool bar on Thursday morning. The crew were taken off by the old Hartlepool lifeboat, and the vessel was subsequently got into the harbour by the fishermen. The coal laden brig the Wensleydale, of and from Shields, to London, with a crew of 10 men and boys, struck on the Landscar rocks on Thursday afternoon. She soon went to pieces. The Seaton lifeboat, commanded by Mr. William Hood, and manned by 16 fishermen, made a gallant effort to save the crew. After a hard struggle, they were able to take two men off alive, and the bodies of three others who had died of exhaustion; the master, and carpenter, and cabin-boy of the ill-fated vessel had been washed from the rigging and drowned previous to the lifeboat reaching her; two more of the crew also perished. The Amulet, of Rochester, foundered about a mile off Seaton on Thursday afternoon—all hands lost. A galliot, supposed to belong to France, was observed to founder off the same place, about three o'clock on Thursday afternoon—all hands perished. A vessel, supposed to be the St. Hilda, of South Shields, foundered off Hartlepool rocks on Thursday evening—all hands are gone. A vessel was observed to founder off Huntcliffe Port on the same evening—all hands lost. The brig Northam, of Newcastle, coal laden, struck on the Landscar rocks the same night, and went to pieces; seven of her crew were saved by the Seaton lifeboat—two drowned. A schooner struck on the rocks off Hartlepool Heaugh on Thursday morning—all hands perished. A foreign brig, laden with corn, in taking the Tees on Friday afternoon, struck on the North Garr—the crew were saved by the Redcar lifeboat and the Contrator steam-tug, and taken into Middlesbro. The Acorn, of Newcastle, a small schooner, went down with all hands on the Yorkshire coast during Wednesday night. The Merchant, of Hartlepool, and the Success, of Whitby, are in shore at Bridlington—crew saved. The Sisters, of Harwich, has been picked up off the same place—deserted. Vessels that come into the Tyne report witnessing three or four vessels founder with all hands, and altogether it is computed that not far short of 100 seamen have perished by this dreadful gale. During this afternoon the collector of customs at North Shields has received information of the following wrecks on the Northumberland coast. The Victoria, from Oldenburg, laden with tar and deals, from Riga, is on shore at Blyth—all hands saved. The schooner, Carl Gustaf, Captain Stenborg, which left the Tyne coal laden, on Monday for Stockholm, came on shore upon Hartley-hill this morning dismasted. She had not a soul on board, and there is every reason to fear the master and crew have perished. A Russian vessel, from Riga, with a cargo of wood, is on shore at Amble—crew saved. A foreign vessel was off Shields-bar this morning, with a ship's boat towing behind. It is hoped she has picked up a shipwrecked crew. The vessel reported yesterday as lying off Ryhope dismasted was the Tagus, of Sunderland. She was riding with two anchors out. This morning a powerful steam-boat belonging to the Tyne pilots went out to her assistance. She slipped her anchors and was towed into the Weir in safety. Her crew are all saved. The Marie Elizabeth, of Christiana, reported yesterday as having come ashore south of Shields Harbour, belongs to Mr. Gulbranson of that place. The master does not know if she is insured. She was laden with a valuable general cargo, estimated to be worth nearly £100,000. It consisted of boxes of machinery, bales of cotton, casks of wine, sugar, tea, coffee, palm oil, &c. A good deal of the more bulky portion of the cargo will be saved, though damaged; the lighter and more perishable articles will realize but little. The conduct of a mob of the lower orders of Shields, upon the wreck of this unfortunate vessel becoming known, was vile beyond description, and for atrocity equal to anything that has been said about wreckers at other places. Intelligence spread through the town that an East Indian had come ashore, and while the brave pilots were risking their lives to save the unfortunate crew, a mob of ruffians rushed down to the shore, and as the casks of wine and spirits were washed up, hauled them in from the breakers, and with hatchets knocked in their heads, taking out the liquors with boots, sou'westers, &c., with which they regaled themselves. Some were in a beastly state of intoxication, and a scene ensued that for lawlessness baffles all description. Bales of cotton were torn open and their contents scattered about; tea and coffee chests and bags of sugar were robbed, and despite the exertions of the police and preventive officers, plunder and destruction went on until daylight in the morning. Some of the fellows became so powerless through drink that they fell into the sea, and had to be dragged out; others were found lying in a state of stupor, and had to be taken in carts to the workhouse; others, we are happy to state, got into the hands of the police, and have been sent to gaol by the magistrates.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, MONDAY.—A barque, the Recovery, of London, timber-laden, has been towed in here dismasted, by the Jane, brig, which fell in with her twenty miles from land. Her crew were on board. The light vessels which left London on Saturday and reached here this morning, report passing a vessel dismasted in tow of smacks, and a vessel with her stern frames out also in tow of smacks. Some of the vessels ashore along the coast are reported to have gone to pieces, and intelligence has reached here of the crew of a little vessel being drowned off Holy-Island. Some vessels belonging to this port are still missing. Men are still engaged picking up the stores and such remaining cargo of the Marie Elizabeth, wrecked on Shields Sands, as is left. Thousands of persons from the towns in the interior of the country were on the coast yesterday, witnessing the effects of the gale. There is information here of some vessels being wrecked on the east coast of Scotland, but no lives were lost.

WRECK OF A SCHOONER.—It is our duty (says the Dover Chronicle) to record the total destruction of the schooner Brandon, of Falmouth, Captain William Allen, bound from Newcastle to Plymouth, laden

with coals. This disaster took place immediately off the Cornhill Preventive Station, near Dover, on Tuesday last. The schooner brought up in Dover Roads, on Monday evening, the wind then blowing from the west. On Tuesday morning, however, it suddenly veered round to the south, blowing strongly; and after several ineffectual attempts to regain her anchor, the vessel drifted till she arrived immediately opposite the scene of the unfortunate catastrophe, where she remained with three anchors down, but in a very perilous situation, as the coast is rocky at that spot and a heavy swell was running at the time. The fears of those on shore were so much excited that about one o'clock in the afternoon a Deal hovelling boat went off to her, and offered her assistance. This, however, we understand, was refused by the captain; and if this were so, he soon had reason to regret his rejection of the proffered aid, for half an hour later signals of distress were seen flying in his rigging; but the schooner had now so far drifted in shore, that the Deal boatmen found it impracticable to approach her, on account of the rocks. This was at half-past two, and about ten minutes past three her cables snapped, and she immediately afterwards struck upon the rocks. The position of the crew now became exceedingly critical, the sea running with such violence that it was deemed impossible for any small boat to live in it, in order to get to her assistance; and even if a boat could have been got out, the rocky nature of the coast made it highly probable that it would be dashed to pieces. A life-buoy was thrown from the vessel to the shore, but the line to which it was attached broke, and thus severed the crew from what was apparently their only chance of escape. In this dilemma five brave fellows offered to man the galley belonging to the Cornhill coastguard station, and this gallant act was so far appreciated by B. E. Winthrop, Esq., who was present, in company with Captain Wollaston, watching the scene with great interest, that he at once promised the men £5 as a reward for their heroic conduct. The boatmen having stripped their clothing, with the exception of flannel gurnseys and drawers, then pulled away through a mountainous waste of foam, and succeeded in reaching the unfortunate vessel. They returned in safety with the crew, consisting of the captain, three men, and a boy, although not without a narrow escape from being capsized. An immense wave struck the boat broadside, and drove its larboard gunwale under water. For a moment all who saw the perilous situation of the little craft were held in suspense; the next she righted, and with a few strokes of their oars the gallant men and the crew they had been instrumental in saving were landed. From this time the schooner continued to break up, and on Wednesday morning only a small portion of her hull was left. Her cargo, of course, was utterly lost. The names of the men whose heroism was so highly laudable on the present occasion, were Barker and McCormack (coast-guard-men), and William Gatehouse, William Day, and George Decent, mariners, of Dover.

THE LATE FATAL DUEL.

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday, Mr. Chambers, Q.C., applied for a writ of habeas corpus to bring M.M. Barronet and Allain before the court, for the purpose of being admitted to bail.

M.M. Barronet and Allain, it will be recollected, acted as seconds to F. Courmet, who unfortunately was killed at the duel which took place at Egham a few weeks since. Mr. Justice Crompton had been applied to, but that learned judge had expressed a wish not to act upon his own judgment, and hence the present application to the court. Mr. Chambers went through the facts of the case, developed by the depositions before the coroner, which are already known to the public. He then addressed himself to the point which had given so fearful a colour to the affair, the discovery of a piece of rag in one of the pistols. After Allain, who was accompanied to the shooting gallery in Leicester-square, by two other foreigners, had hired the pistols, he and his friends discovered them to have been lately used, and still to be very foul. No ramrod was furnished with the pistols, and they therefore cleaned them out with pieces of rag and a whale-bone walking-cane. After cleaning they blew through them, and as the air issued from the touch-hole, concluded that all the rags had been withdrawn. The pistols were then sealed up by Allain, and delivered to M. Brissot, another of the parties. Upon the examination before the magistrate the party lending the pistols was called as a witness, and stated that, on the evening after the duel, a foreigner, with whom he was unacquainted, brought back the two pistols, paid for the hire of them, and received the deposit money. The foreigner also stated to him that one of the pistols was still loaded. This witness (having endeavoured unsuccessfully to fire the pistol) withdrew the charge, and then discovered that a piece of rag in the barrel blocked up the touch-hole. This, being unexplained, led to a most grave inference tending to throw a doubt on the fairness of the duel; but when explained, as the learned gentleman had before mentioned, he contended no such doubt could reasonably exist.

Lord Campbell—Then you ask that these gentlemen may be admitted to bail, because this was a fair duel? It is the first time the court has been asked to interfere in such a case. Do you mean to say a fair duel is not an attempt to commit murder?

The learned counsel did not attempt to go so far; but he called the attention of the court to the very different feelings with which foreigners regarded duelling, as compared with those of an Englishman on the same subject. He then read extracts from the affidavits of M. Barronet and M. Allain, from which it appeared that they had occupied respectable stations in France; that they had left that country solely on political reasons connected with the coup d'etat of the 2nd of December; that the friendship they bore the deceased would not permit them to do otherwise than accompany him to the duel; that they were engaged in commercial pursuits in London; that their detention in prison would ruin them; and that previous to the duel they were ignorant of the law of England on the subject.

Lord Campbell was of opinion that no ground had been shown sufficient to justify the court in granting the application. These gentlemen were placed precisely in the same position as if they were native born subjects of the land, and would have equal justice done to them. He firmly believed that no person, in any station, charged with the crime of murder, under the circumstances of this case, would be admitted to bail. The court had to consider the seriousness of the charge—it was that of murder; it had also to consider the evidence to support that charge—it was confession. Into the question of the fairness of the duel they could not enter. The case of the Rev. Mr. Allen was too loosely reported for them to place any reliance upon it. In the Six-mile Bridge affair it was true the prisoners were admitted to bail, but there the verdict was manifestly against evidence. These gentlemen must therefore remain in custody, and he believed that this decision would not detract from the glory of this country, long regarded as the refuge for the persecuted of the world.

Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Wightman, and Mr. Justice Erle concurred.

Application refused.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The laying down of the new line of electric wires from the branch office in the Strand, opposite Hungerford market, (where are also the electric time-ball and clock, which correspond with the Royal Observatory at Greenwich) to the Telegraph-office at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, which has been under operation for the last six weeks, was completed on Wednesday.

LAW COURTS.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

THE ROBBERY AT LORD LONSDALE'S.—John Puddington, convicted last session of stealing two gold snuff-boxes, value £100., and other valuable property, belonging to the Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale, in his dwelling-house, was brought up to receive judgment. The Assistant Judge said, after a due consideration of the case, he felt it to be one in which a severe sentence must be passed, by way of example, to others who were engaged in their business where valuable property was accessible might be deterred from doing as he had done. The sentence was that he be transported for seven years.

HOUSE BREAKING.—C. Dearsly and T. Walkden, were indicted for feloniously and burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of John Connell, and stealing therefrom a quantity of plate, value £80. The prosecutor is a gentleman of property, residing at No. 3, St. John's-gardens, Notting-hill. He and his sister, who resided with him, were at Cheltenham, and during their absence the house was under repair. The prisoners were employed on the roof, and in the night of the 2nd of October broke into the storeroom and carried off the property mentioned in the indictment. The prisoners were found "Guilty," and the court sentenced them each to ten years transportation.

ROBBERY BY A GERMAN.—Francis de Paulin Ulman, 33, a German, was indicted for stealing three spoons, the property of Dr. Basham, physician to the Westminster Hospital. On the 17th of April last the prisoner went to the prosecutor's house on the pretence of asking to be engaged on pathological drawings, and while the servant was absent for a moment he stole three silver spoons from a sideboard. The jury found the prisoner guilty. Since the offence was committed he had six months' imprisonment for another of a similar character. He was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—Charles Grant, 20, and James Ryan, 18, were convicted of feloniously assaulting James Stewart, and stealing from his person a watch, value 5l., his property. The prisoners were apprehended at a public-house in Dudley-street. The Assistant Judge said the place where the prisoners were taken into custody was a regular rendezvous for thieves. There were 40 present when the prisoners were apprehended. Police-constable 10 L said he had known Grant for three years as the constant companion of well-known and reputed thieves. He had been in custody on different charges several times. The Assistant Judge thought it high time Grant was sent to another country. He then sentenced him to be transported for ten years. Ryan, who was not known, was cautioned that if ever he was convicted again a like fate would await him, and sentenced to 12 months' hard labour.

HALIFAX BOROUGH COURT.

BASTARDY.—Ann Milnes, of Cross Fields, charged Joseph Hesselden with being the father of an illegitimate child, which she had lately given birth to. She stated that he had courted her four years, and that he was a master stone mason, and was in good circumstances.—Hannah Horsfall corroborated her statement. Hesselden did not appear. Their worship ordered him to pay 2s. 6d. per week, and £2 10s. for the month in which she had been confined.

PUBLICANS AND BEER-SHOP KEEPERS.—William Carver, of the Bee-hive Inn, King-cross-lane, was charged by police-constable Greenwood with having company in his house on Sunday, before the hours allowed by law.—The policeman stated that he had been instructed by Inspector Pearson to look after the said house, as he understood that they were very irregular in their hours. Accordingly he went there between seven and eight o'clock on the morning of Sunday the 24th, when he found four men in the house smoking, and two pints of ale on the table.—James Alderson corroborated the statement.—Mr. Rud defended Carver. He stated that they admitted all that the policeman had stated, and he would call witnesses to prove what the ale was, and why the parties were there. He called upon William Carver, the landlord of the house, but their worship objected. He then called upon his wife, but they objected to her also. He then called upon Thomas Walker, who stated that he was a brewer, and that he wrought three days a week for Mr. Carver, at brewing, and other labour. He likewise went on a Sunday morning to assist in cleaning up. The time at which he usually went was about five o'clock in the morning. He was assisted in this work by Priscilla Gledhill. When they had been at their work upwards of two hours, he began to be very thirsty, accordingly he went to draw himself a pint of ale, a privilege which he had always been allowed ever since he wrought for them. The female requested him to bring her about half-a-pint, which he did. They drank part of their ale, and then went on with their work, leaving part of the ale standing in the pots on the table. Shortly after, a person named Henry Sutcliffe, who was an excavator and well-sinker, came in to see if he, Walker, could assist him in a job, which he had to perform that day, in cleaning out a portion of the Halifax beck, connected with Messrs. Green and Kershaw's corn-mill. During the time that he was talking with Sutcliffe, a neighbouring man, of the name of Darby, came in, and lit his pipe. Sutcliffe then went out, and met Walker's father coming in to enquire concerning the health of one of his grandchildren, who was badly. The elder Walker was a wheelwright, and was repairing some barrows for Sutcliffe, so he turned back into the house with him, to enquire when they would be done. They both lit their pipes and began smoking, and talking, when in came the policeman.—Priscilla Gledhill and the elder Walker corroborated this statement.—After conferring together for awhile, the Mayor dismissed the case, cautioning the landlord to be more strict in conducting his house.—George Park, junr., of the Sportsman, was next called upon to answer to a similar charge.—Police-constable Greenwood stated that he entered the tap-room of the defendant between seven and eight o'clock on the morning of Sunday last, when he found a person, of the name of Thomas Wilson, drinking rum. He took hold of the glass and tasted, to satisfy himself as to its contents.—James Alderson corroborated his statement.—Mr. Park said he was sorry to say that he believed what the policeman had stated was true. He was away from home at the time, and his vaults were let out to another person, who kept the tap, and who was there to answer for himself.—The tap-keeper stepped forward, and stated that the person who was drinking the rum was his brother-in-law, who had been living at the Market Tavern, and had left the night previous, and had, consequently, slept all night with him. He had only just got up when the policeman came in, and being unwell, he had given him the rum. This fact having been proved, the case was dismissed.—Henry Swift, a Beershop-keeper, was then called upon, and charged with having drunken company in his house after eleven o'clock on Wednesday night.—Swift's wife appeared in answer to the summons, and stated that they were not in the habit of having company in their house during unlawful hours. They had that night had a supper. The men had only come after dark, were not drunk, and were about to leave when the policeman entered.—Inspector Pearson stated that Swift was a most respectable man, and had always kept a very respectable house.—Mr. Baldwin, one of the magistrates, confirmed the statement regarding Swift's character and the manner in which his house was conducted.—After consulting together, the Mayor said he should have been glad if he had the power to omit the fine, but the case had been clearly proved, and the state of the law left him no alternative. The penalty would be £2, and 9s. costs.—Joseph Merchant, Beer-shopkeeper, was charged with having

company in his house during unlawful hours, and with allowing an unlawful game, called dominoes, to be played in his house.—The case was proved, and he was convicted in the penalty of £2, and 9s. costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Patrick Cannon, an Irishman, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and with creating a public nuisance in the streets.—Inspector Pearson said the prisoner was a most disorderly and violent character. He had been several times before that court, and had only lately been convicted before the West-Riding magistrates in the penalty of £5, for a violent assault. He was fined 10s., and 9s. costs, or in default 14 days to the Wakefield House of Correction.—The prisoner begged for time, but the Mayor told him that they could allow him no time.—He was, therefore, conveyed to the lock-up.—James Priestley and another were charged with an assault upon the person of John Nutter.—The parties asked leave to compromise the case, which was granted, when they retired for that purpose.

BREACH OF THE BYE-LAWS.—Police-constable Pearson charged James Wilkinson with driving his waggon through the streets with a long slang, or pole, chained to the wheel, for the purpose of breaking the speed, contrary to the bye-laws. This was the first time that this law had been attempted to be put in force, and the action had been brought at the instance of the Board of Works. As it was the first action of the kind, and had been committed in ignorance of the law, the prisoner was dismissed by paying expenses—4s.

UPSETTING A FISH CART.—Samuel Nicholl was charged by Joseph Crapper with assaulting him, and upsetting his fish cart, on Saturday night.—The prosecutor stated that as he was going through a passage in Park-street, last Saturday night, calling out "cockles alive, O!" he met the prisoner in a state of intoxication, who told him if he called out in that manner again he would upset his b—y cart for him; whereupon he called out again, but had no sooner done so than his cart was upset, and all his wares spread abroad in the street.—He called three witnesses, who lived on the spot, saw the whole transaction, and corroborated his statement.—Mr. Mitchell defended the prisoner. He asked Crapper if he had not once been sent to Wakefield, and convicted? He hesitated to answer a long time; and once declared that he would not answer the question.—The Mayor told him he must.—He then stated that he had.—Mr. Mitchell then asked him what it was he was sent for?—He said he could not for shame tell; and, besides, it was so long since.—The Mayor told him he must answer the question.—He then stated it was for stealing a coat.—Mr. Mitchell then asked him to tell him if he had not been convicted twice at Wakefield?—He said he believed he had, but it was innocent.—He then asked him if he had not been convicted at the Old Bailey, Manchester; and likewise at Rochdale?—He said he had never been at the Old Bailey, but he had been fined, for getting drunk, at Rochdale.—Witnesses were called to prove that Crapper had committed the first assault, and had torn the defendant's new coat from his back in shreds, and otherwise maltreated him.—It was found, however, that they had not gone out of court during the trial, when ordered, but had remained in during the whole time. The magistrates, therefore, refused their evidence. They told the defendant that it was clear that he had committed an assault; though, from appearances, they believed he had got the worst of it. They should, therefore, fine him 2s. 6d., and 17s. costs.

GAMBLING.—Mrs. Hainsworth, of the Admiral Nelson, was charged by police-constable Pearson with having parties playing at cards in her house.—She admitted the charge, and was fined in the mitigated penalty of £2 10s., and costs.

POLICE COURTS

MANSION-HOUSE.

DESTRUCTION OF PLATE GLASS BY AIR-GUNS.—Mr. Lambe, a director, and Mr. Eayres, the secretary of the Plate Glass Insurance Company, waited upon the Lord Mayor for the purpose of representing to his lordship that persons were in the habit of discharging air-guns at plate-glass windows at night. It was supposed by those who had examined the bullet-holes made in the glass that the directions must have been made from the tops of omnibuses as they passed along, and the police are surprised that loss of life has not been the consequence. There were three cases on Saturday evening in Cheapside, one of which was a repetition of a former attack.—The Lord Mayor, having made inquiries amongst the police, was informed by the inspectors that they entertained no doubt as to the use of air-guns upon the occasion.—Mr. Lambe said the company had come to the determination to state the facts to the Lord Mayor before they paid the demand made upon them for the large expenses.—The Lord Mayor said he was prepared to act if any person guilty of such atrocious conduct should be brought before him, and that the press would no doubt rouse the feelings of the public upon the occasion.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A MEDICAL MAN.—Mr. Gustavus W. Branch, the medical man who was brought up a few days ago, charged with having uttered a forged cheque to the proprietor of the Flower-pot public-house in Bishopsgate street, was discharged from custody.—The Lord Mayor said it gave him sincere pleasure to declare that there was not the slightest imputation upon the character of Mr. Branch, and no doubt the statement of his innocence would be publicly made.

ROBBERY BY A WAITER.—Richard Bazwell, alias Roberts, under-waiter at the Baltic Coffee-house, in Threadneedle-street, was charged with having absconded with £8 6s. 9d., the amount of two cheques, which had been paid to the proprietors by customers. The prisoner, upon receiving the amount of the cheques, went to Bristol, spent it there, contrived to return to London, delivered himself up to a policeman in Watling street, at ten o'clock at night, confessing his guilt, and declaring that he did not know where to go for a night's lodging.—Remanded.

CRUELTY TO A CAT.—David M'Farlin was charged with cruelty to a cat. The defendant had walked into a public house in Jewry-street with a ferocious dog. A poor "harmless, necessary cat," was sitting at the fire, and the defendant set the dog, which was of the bulldog breed, at her, and caused her to be bitten across the back in such a manner that, after struggling in great agony, she died. The complainant told the prisoner he was a cruel beast, and that he deserved to be well cut across the back himself. "Oh," said the defendant, "if you talk that way, come out, and I'll give you an upper cut or two," and he immediately prepared to set his dog to work. Not fancying the bulldog grip, the complainant quietly sat down without attempting to provoke either the animal or his master; but he thought he was bound to take the opinion of the Lord Mayor upon the subject, and he accordingly applied for a summons. The defendant said he had no intention to set his dog either at the cat or gentleman; but it was well known if an animal of that breed was insulted either by one or the other, there was no answering for his temper. Sir G. Carroll said the conduct of the defendant was most brutal, and sentenced him to imprisonment for seven days.

GUILDHALL.

BURGLARY.—John Cooper was charged with being concerned, with others not in custody, in committing a burglary on the premises of Messrs. Whittaker, of Ave Maria-lane, and stealing plate and money to the value of several hundred pounds.—Mr. W. Comber Hooper Hood, one of the partners in the firm, said the prisoner had been in their employ for the last fourteen or fifteen years, and a very high opinion of his honesty was entertained. On

Sunday evening, about ten o'clock, the prisoner went to prosecutor's house in Gloucester-terrace, and informed him that the premises in Ave Maria-lane had been broken open, and a quantity of property taken away. He returned with the prisoner, who told him that he was passing through the lane on his way to church, and finding the door open he was induced to go in and examine the premises, when he discovered the place in the utmost confusion. The plate chest was ransacked, and every drawer in which money was kept was pillaged of various amounts, from £10 to £50 in gold and silver taken from each of them. There were about thirty drawers and desks that had been forced, and bills were strewn about in every direction. Prosecutor sent for the police, and on a closer examination of the place he found that before any attempt was made upon the iron safe his own private drawer had been forced open, and the key of the safe taken from a concealed drawer, of which not more than two or three persons in the establishment could have been aware. The key was replaced after the safe had been opened, from which the prosecutor was induced to suspect some one in his employ; and, from further information, he gave the prisoner into custody in the morning. It was the prisoner's duty to see the premises carefully fastened when closed, and to keep the key while the other servants were absent.—The accused was remanded for further inquiries.—No portion of the property has been recovered.

ROBBERY BY JEWS.—Samuel Michalllis, of 131, Bunhill-row, and Jacob Hyams, a general dealer, of 130, Petticoat-lane, were further examined before Sir R. W. Carden, the former charged with robbing Mr. Bauman, cap manufacturer, of 22, London wall, his employer, of property to the value of about £200, and the latter with receiving the said property, knowing it to have been stolen.—Mr. Lewis applied that his client might be admitted to bail.—Sir R. W. Carden said he did not feel at all disposed to take bail for either of the prisoners. The prisoners were then remanded for committal.

MARYLEBONE.

ALLEGED ROBBERY AND PROSELYTISM BY A CATHOLIC LADY.—Anne Campbell, a genteel-looking female, about twenty-eight years of age, was charged with stealing a quantity of jewellery, the property of Mrs. Phillips, late of 45, Albert-street, Camden-town.—The officer Lockerby, on being sworn, said: On Sunday afternoon, in consequence of information I had received, I went to Ashton-villa, Knowle-hill, near Maidenhead, with Mr. Templeman, junior (prisoner's solicitor). I saw the prisoner with another lady on the lawn, and asked her if her name was Miss Campbell. She replied that it was; and, on my telling her that I wished to speak to her, she asked me to walk in. I did so, and then told her I was a police-officer. She asked me what was the matter, and I informed her that a quantity of jewellery had been stolen from Mr. Phillips during the time she was there, and that she was suspected. She asked me who suspected her, and I told her Mrs. Phillips, by whom I had been sent down to find her. She said: "How could Mrs. Phillips suspect me, after the kindness I have shown her. If any one has taken the articles of jewellery, they must have been taken by her daughter." She asked me if they had been questioned about them, and I told her they had, but they denied all knowledge of the affair. She (prisoner), at my request, gave me up her keys, saying, "You may search me first, and my boxes afterwards." I did not then search her, but went with her and the lady to a room where there were some boxes, and which she (prisoner) said were her's. While I was in the act of unlocking a trunk, prisoner, who was much agitated, ran out into the yard, into which I followed her, when she said she must have a glass of water. Mr. Templeman was with me, and I left her with him. I went back to the room, and, in the presence of the lady who was on the lawn with prisoner, I searched the trunk, in which I found a small box. The said box was unlocked by prisoner, and in it were a pearl brooch, a pearl necklace, a pair of ear-drops, a pair of bracelets, and a Maltese cross, as also a crucifix, wrapped up in flannel. Lockerby here produced the articles he had enumerated, with the exception of the crucifix. Prisoner said, "I saw Mrs. Phillips show these things one evening. I understood her to say she was going to sell them, and I thought her daughters had more right to them than she had. I did not intend keeping them myself. I was trying to get two of the young ladies into a convent, as their mother behaved so bad to them, and by presenting the jewels to the convent the ladies would be well treated, if they presented anything of the value of £20. Others who gave nothing would be very differently dealt with." Prisoner afterwards said that her mother had charge of the things, and that upon one occasion she (her mother) gave her the key of a drawer, to which she went to get some cuffs; she then took the jewellery. She alleged that she was going to sell the valuable property for Mrs. Phillips, who, as she alleged, was in hard circumstances, but I believe she is worth £700 to £800 per year. When I took prisoner into custody, the other lady said she would give up the jewels. Prisoner cried, and said she took them for the sole purpose of getting the young ladies into a convent.—Mr. Broughton: Is the prisoner a Catholic? Lockerby: She is, Sir. When I took her, she said that, if she were let off this time, she would not offend again. I told her she must come to London in my custody, when she cried, and said she wished to go before a magistrate in the county where I took her.—Mr. Broughton: Are the Misses Phillips Catholics? Lockerby: They are not, Sir; Mrs. Phillips is the widow of a clergyman of the Church of England.—Mr. Broughton, after carefully reviewing the whole of the evidence adduced, remarked that the offence of endeavouring to proselytise the daughters of a Protestant clergyman and induce them to enter a convent was an offence of a most serious description, and he should remand the prisoner till Monday next.—On being removed from the bar by the gaoler, she burst into tears, and exclaimed, "Oh, for God's sake don't send me to prison. I am an officer's daughter, and a general's granddaughter." She was then locked up.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

ROBBERY BY A FOREMAN.—Joseph Sullivan, under-foreman to Mr. Lewis, dyer, Oxendon-street, was brought before Mr. Hardwick, charged with having robbed his employer to a considerable extent.—The prisoner said he would reserve his defence, and was fully committed.

WORSHIP STREET.

HEARTLESS ROBBERY.—Emile Wandt, a tall, gentlemanly-looking German, was charged with robbery.—Mr. George Angener, a merchant residing on Claremont-terrace, Stoke Newington, stated that about six weeks since he accidentally became acquainted with the prisoner, who introduced himself to him at the house of a friend as a fellow-countryman, and, describing himself as being in very embarrassed circumstances, requested him to exert his influence with a view to his procuring some mercantile employment, for which he was well adapted. Feeling a good deal of sympathy for his friendless condition, witness furnished him with a small pecuniary assistance; and, it having been subsequently intimated by the prisoner that he was in expectation of very shortly receiving a large remittance of money from his friends in Germany, which would enable them to embark together in business, if that met witness's approbation, he invited him to take up his residence in his house during the interim, and undertook to supply him with board and lodging and every other necessary until he had completed his arrangements for that purpose.—The prisoner, after warmly expressing his gratification at the witness's kindness, at once accepted his offer, and remained with him until the evening of Tuesday se'nnight, when witness discovered, on returning home from his place of business, that the prisoner had absconded

during his absence, and that all the drawers and boxes in his bedroom had been forced open and completely ransacked of the most valuable portion of their contents, comprising nearly the whole of his wearing apparel, together with numerous gold rings, pins, and other articles of jewellery and personal ornament. He immediately gave information of the ungrateful robbery to the police, and the prisoner was shortly after traced and taken into custody.—He was fully committed for trial.

LAMBETH.

CHILD-MURDER.—Mercy Steer, a young woman seventeen years of age, and evidently labouring under severe indisposition, was brought in the custody of Mr. May, the superintendent of the Petworth division of police for the county of Sussex, and placed before Mr. Elliott, charged with the murder of a female child of which she had been delivered, and with its subsequent mutilation. To complete the depositions it was found to be necessary to have the evidence of Mr. Flower, the police-surgeon, who had examined the body, and for that purpose the prisoner was remanded to a future day.

SOUTHWARK.

HOUSEBREAKING.—John Flower, a well-dressed man, was charged with breaking into the house of Mr. Joshua Hains, a tradesman residing in Thornton-street, Horsleydown.—The prisoner, who declined saying anything in answer to the charge, was committed to the Central Criminal Court.

STREET ROBBERY.—Ann Smith was charged with stealing a sovereign and two half-crowns from a man in the public streets. The prosecutor said, on Saturday night he was proceeding home with his wages, consisting of a sovereign and two half-crowns in a leather bag, and that was deposited in his trousers pocket. While passing up Winchester-street, Southwark, the prisoner accosted him, and asked him to treat her. He put his hand in his jacket pocket, and gave her all the coppers he had, when she suddenly put her hand into his trousers pocket, and stole his money, and he saw her throw the bag on the pavement. He immediately seized hold of her, and demanded his money, when she put something in her mouth, which he knew was his money from the sound and glittering appearance. He struggled very hard with her to prevent her getting away. A policeman coming up secured her.—In defence, the prisoner said the prosecutor acted improperly with her, and gave her a few coppers. As for the other money found on her, it was her own, having been given to her by a friend to purchase some clothing. Mr. A'Beckett committed her for trial.

THAMES.

THE FRAUD ON THE EARL OF ZETLAND.—The notorious begging-letter impostor, Thomas Thompson, alias Spaw, alias Hailes, alias Scott, with many other aliases, who has imposed on so many benevolent noblemen and gentlemen in the course of the last ten years, was brought up on remand before Mr. Yardley, on charge of attempting to obtain money, by false pretences, from the Earl of Zetland.—Mr. Yardley commented with great force and effect on the incalculable mischief such impostors as the prisoner were likely to effect. He was surprised that anyone should be so shallow-brained as to be imposed upon by such letters, but the feelings of some persons were so acute that they believed in the possibility of anything. The prisoner was one of the worst class of impostors, for he imposed on the best feelings of our nature. It was impossible to trace all the mischief done by such persons. He sentenced the prisoner, as a rogue and a vagabond, to three months' imprisonment and hard labour.

GAROTTE ROBBERY.—Mary Ann Kirwan and Mary Wernham were charged with aiding two men not in custody in committing a garotte robbery.—Captain East, a powerful man, stated that he was passing along the Minories, on the way to his ship, at a late hour on Monday night, and was accosted by the prisoners, who entered into conversation with him, and he walked a short distance with them on to Tower-hill, where they were accosted by two men, one of whom struck him a violent blow with his fist, and the other, at the same moment, seized him by the neck, compressed it tightly with his hands so as to nearly produce suffocation, and flung him right over on his back. He struggled hard to get away, but the fellow held him down by the neck, while the other villain was kicking his hat along. The woman Kirwan made a snatch at his watch directly he was held down, detached it from the guard, and ran away with it. By a powerful effort he released himself from the grasp of the ruffian, threw him off, and called out "Police!" as loud as he was able. The two women ran away and he pursued them, and overtook them twenty or thirty yards from the spot where he was attacked, and gave them into custody. The watch was afterwards found in the mud. Witness was quite sober.—The evidence being confirmed, the prisoners were committed for trial.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—James Cunningham, an Irish labourer, aged forty-three, was brought up on remand before Mr. Yardley, charged with assaulting and wounding several persons.—John Sanders, police constable, No. 294 K, said, I was about half a mile from Alfred-street on Saturday night, on horseback, and I heard the people calling out "Police!" and "Murder!" I rode as hard as I could to the street, and when I reached it I saw a large mob assembled, and among them were several men who complained of being hurt. One man's face was all over blood, streaming from a wound in his head; another lay on the ground bleeding and wounded, and a third, who was bleeding, was supported by two men. I also saw a woman, whose arm was hurt, and she was bleeding. The mob collected round the prisoner's door, and some of them said, "Take care, there are two men with pokers inside." That was said after the door was opened. I entered with my sabre drawn, but did not strike any one with it, and brought the prisoner out. A man, who was hurt very much, and appeared to have been knocked down, was called upon to identify the prisoner, and he said he was the man who struck him with a poker and knocked him about.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

THE AUSTRALIAN SCREW STEAMER MELBOURNE.—The Australian mail packet Melbourne left London for Plymouth the latter end of September. She experienced considerable damage and delay in going down the Channel, and could not start from Plymouth with the mails at the proper time. After she had been repaired, and was leaving Plymouth to proceed on her route, she met again with some damage in that harbour, which caused some further delay. At length she finally left Plymouth on the 16th of October, but she had not been two days at sea before she became dismasted and leaky, and her screw became entangled. For two days she was scarcely manageable, and was knocking about at the mercy of the waves. She had about 180 passengers on board, and their accommodation now became execrable. At length the Melbourne scrambled into Lisbon, where her passengers and cargo were landed. It is not expected that she will ever be fit to proceed on so long a voyage as that to Australia. The Melbourne was a Queen's ship called the Glasgow, and was purchased of the government by the Australian Company. It would appear that the Glasgow was never a first-rate ship. The government inspection of the Melbourne must have been very loosely performed previous to her departure with the mails, as she became leaky in almost smooth water, and when she became dismasted the weather was not very tempestuous.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.—Direct telegraph communication is now established between London and Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—0—

THE LORD MAYOR ELECT.—On Tuesday, Mr. Alderman Challis (the Lord Mayor Elect), accompanied by the Sheriffs, proceeded in state to the residence of the Lord Chancellor, in order to receive his lordship's approbation of his appointment. The ceremony did not occupy many minutes.

FRENCH REFUGEES IN JERSEY.—M. Boichot, the sergent, who was a member of the French constituent assembly which sprung out of the revolution of 1848, has taken up his residence in Jersey. M. Schoelcher, the writer whose work has recently given such offence to the French President, was recently a resident of Jersey.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST TO THE CITY OF LONDON CHARITIES.—Mrs. Sarah Hardwicke, the daughter of a citizen of London, died, in the 73rd year of her age, on the 25th of last July, bequeathing of the City of London, a sum of money exceeding £20,000.

THE GIRAFFE.—The fine female giraffe, which has been so much admired by the visitors to the Zoological-gardens, where she has resided for nearly thirty years, has just died. She was the parent to the fine giraffes now at the gardens, and some of her young have been sold to other proprietors at good prices.

THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.—By the last accounts from Australia the aborigines had become troublesome to the settlers in the interior in consequence of the number of men who had gone to the gold diggings and left their wives and families in an unprotected state. The latter were falling back on the towns and villages for security.

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.—A correspondent says that as soon as parliament meets, the members of the senate, who constitute the ruling body of the London University, purpose to renew their most strenuous efforts in order to obtain one representative at least for this great educational community.

CITY MILITIA.—On Monday, the men belonging to the London militia assembled for the first time in the Artillery Ground, City-road, for the purpose of training. Several of the passers by, attracted to the spot, were rather free in their remarks on the aspiring soldiery, and the gates had finally to be closed on the leering eyes. The recruits were for the most part young and active looking men, and they came forward quite as numerous as their officers expected they would.

NEW BURIAL-GROUND FOR MARYLEBONE.—On Saturday, at the meeting of the Marylebone vestry, a notice of motion was given by Mr. Clement George, for a special vestry on the 10th of November, to adopt the provisions of the New Burial Act, and to provide a new burial-ground for this parish.

NEW COTTON FIELD IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Some samples of cotton have been exhibited this week on the Manchester Exchange, of a very good and useful quality, from the River Plate. Five bales of it had been transmitted from Buenos Ayres to a Liverpool house, with addresses to the effect that it was a sample of cotton growing wild on the west bank of the Parana, in the district of Tucumana. It is said that "any quantity" may be had for gathering, the thinly scattered natives, from indolence and ignorance of its value, allowing it to rot on the ground every year.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE OF 1851.—The ploughman is busy at work in Hyde Park, where the palace stood, preparing the ground for grass seed, which will be sown in a few days. Except some pillars of granite and lumps of coal, upon which the ominous word "Lot" may be seen, nothing remains of the structure or its contents.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE VINCENT DOWLING, ESQ.—The remains of this gentleman, who for a great number of years edited "Bell's Life in London," with great ability and integrity, were interred in Brompton Cemetery on Saturday.

MR. MACAULAY, M.P., AT EDINBURGH.—EDINBURGH, Nov. 2.—Mr. Macaulay addressed here to-day about 2,500 persons. He keenly criticised the inconsistencies of the present ministry, and recommended the people to insist on a strict maintenance of free-trade principles. He advocated a liberal enlargement of the franchise, and hoped ere long to see a liberal government in power again. He stated, however, that he would not himself again take office.

LAUNCH OF THE SCREW STEAMER, BENGAL.—There was launched on Saturday afternoon, from the building-yard of Messrs. Tod and Macgregor, the largest iron steamer ever constructed by the hands of Glasgow engineers. She is named the Bengal, and is intended to augment the steam fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Company in the Indian seas. This magnificent ship is 10 feet longer than the Great Britain, but, having less depth and breadth of beam, she has not, of course, the same amount of tonnage as the latter.

THE MILITIA IN FLINTSHIRE.—There is little likelihood of the requisite number of militia-men being obtained in this county without recourse being had to the ballot. The Dissenting ministers, whose influence over their flocks in North Wales is almost unbounded, have been for some time engaged in dissuading their hearers from volunteering to serve. The Peace Society has also striven with great energy for the same object, and placards have been issued in great numbers drawing attention to the fact that corporal punishment will be retained even in the militia. Sir Stephen Glynne, Lord Lieutenant of the county, has intimated his intention of having recourse, if necessary, to the ballot, and that in such case all bounty will be withheld from those on whom the lot falls.

THE DRAINAGE OF LAMBETH.—On Tuesday a deputation, consisting of Mr. W. Williams, M.P., Mr. Murrrough, M.P., Messrs. Taylor and Sewell, churchwardens, Mr. Denyer, overseer, and the surveyors of highways in the borough of Lambeth, waited upon Mr. Walpole, the Home Secretary, to represent to him the great deficiency of drainage in the borough, and the fact that though they had paid heavy sewer rates, these were not applied to improve the sanitary condition of that part of the metropolis. Mr. Walpole expressed his readiness to back up a memorial to the Commissioners of Sewers embodying the wishes of the inhabitants of Lambeth.

AUSTRIA AND THE GERMAN PRESS.—The chronic anxiety of the Austrian government to extend its power through postal, customs, and similar administrative unions over the whole of Germany, is well known. A case has just transpired in which Austria takes upon herself to decide what newspapers Bavarians may read. The Nuremberg Correspondent of the 27th ult. says:—"Instead of yesterday receiving our number of the 'Risorgimento' of Turin we received the following notification from our agent at Augsburg:—'The Risorgimento de Turino is prohibited in all the Austrian states, so that it can no longer be sent to you.' Thus, by the prohibition of a journal for Austria, the other states, even those of the Anglo-German postal union, cannot receive the said journal, and have no other alternative than of getting it by some circuitous route."

JOURNALISM IN HESSE.—Electoral Hesse is a model of the state of restored Germany. On the 20th ult. the troops in and about Cassel were to execute certain manoeuvres at which the Elector and his staff were to be present. An officer named Schirmer holds the post of censor of the newspaper press in addition to his military appointments. On the day above-mentioned Schirmer had no time to revise the journals before going to the review. The post-office was in a difficulty, and, not knowing what to do, refrained from distributing the journals until next day.

THE MILITIA.—The Royal North Gloucester Militia are making considerable progress in their training, and the last fortnight has made an astonishing change in their appearance and efficiency. They muster twice a day on Cecily-hill, and are marched into the park, where there is ample range and scope to put them through their facings, and teach them the "quick march," &c.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—One of the most singular cases of what may be termed "matrimonial good luck" that we ever heard of, occurred at Earsdon on Sunday. A respectable old lady, named Baxter, whose age is 73, was united in marriage by the Rev. H. Workman, in the parish church, to a gentleman named Lee, whose age was equal to the lady's,—this being the ninth time that the venerable bride has vowed "to love, to honour, and to obey," before the altar. It is twelve months since her last husband died; but on leaving Church last Sunday she seemed in high spirits, and observed with great glee to the gallant bridegroom, who had mentioned that he had got her umbrella, that "it did not matter now which umbrella he had got."

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—The late Mr. J. Terrett, formerly a prosperous and industrious cotton hosier at Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, but who retired from business a quarter of a century ago with a competency, and died a fortnight ago, aged 84 years, has, by his will, bequeathed the following sums to public charities, subject to the life interest of his sister in the property:—Church Pastoral Aid Society, £1,000; Church Missionary Society, £1,000; Gloucester Infirmary, £1,000; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £500; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £500; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Birmingham, £500; Malta Protestant College, £500; Friends of the Clergy Society, £500; Medical Practice Fund £500.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S FUNERAL CAR.—The car of imposing dimensions, being twenty-one feet in length by eleven in breadth, the largest size which would admit of its passage through Temple-bar. Six massive bronze wheels will be intersected with six panels of the same metal, which, descending from the platform, will reach almost to the axles. These panels, which will each in form resemble a shield, will be richly ornamented, and have painted on them allegorical allusions to the late Duke's triumphs. A second platform, rising two feet above the first, will have its sides divided into compartments, upon which will be inscribed the names of the Duke's principal victories, and at the corners will be heraldic bronze figures. Ornamental arrangements of military weapons surmounted by the ducal coronet, will surround the bier, which will be nearly ten feet high. Above all will be a canopy of rich gold tissue supported upon halberts, so arranged as not to conceal from view the coffin underneath. The weight of such a structure, all of solid bronze, and reaching altitude of twenty feet, will not be less than eight or ten tons. To remedy the inconvenience that might arise from having to lower the coffin from its great height, the bier will be so constructed as to be removable to a smaller carriage, upon which it will be drawn along a stage to the exact spot over the permanent resting-place. At the proper moment the coffin will sink through the bier into its last resting-place by the side of Nelson's remains.

A VERY OLD WOMAN.—A short time since a very old priest, residing in a commune in the Dordogne, having fallen ill, sent for a woman who had been his nurse to attend on him. She came every day to attend on her *petit* until his death, and for this purpose she walked several miles. The good woman is not less than 114 years of age. She has witnessed the following forms of governments:—Louis XV., Louis XVI., the first Republic, with its three or four metamorphoses, Napoleon, Louis XVIII, the Hundred Days, the second Restoration, Charles X., Louis Philippe, and the present Republic.

ISCARIOT BONAPARTE.—The title chosen by Louis Napoleon is triple, if not as modest, as the shamrock. Emperor of France—King of Algiers—and Protector of the Holy Places. Think of the last. The Perjuror of the 2nd of December Protector of the Holy Places! Another miracle! For it is not as if Judas Iscariot, cut down, became a Watcher at the Sepulchre?—*Douglas Jerrold.*

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN PIEDMONT.—A letter from Turin of the 29th ult. states that Count Cavour having failed to form a Ministry, the King had commissioned Count Cesar Balbo to undertake the task, who had made overtures to Generals Lamarmora and Dabormida. The latter had refused, and the Ministerial crisis still continued.

FRANCE AND ECUADOR.—Count Charles de Montholon, French Charge d' Affaires to the State of Ecuador, has arrived in England in the Magdalena with his family and suite, having been forced by a succession of insults to abandon that State, and seek redress from his own Government. A number of persons who were presented by Urbino's Government as adherents of General Flores took refuge at the French Legation, and the French Charge d' Affaires refused to deliver them up. Several articles accordingly appeared in the papers, accusing the Count of being a friend of General Flores, and of improperly using the boats of the French men-of-war as a means of correspondence between General Flores and his adherents in Guayaquil, against which publication the Count protested, and demanded satisfaction, which was not given. On the 3d of August, after a Democratic banquet, which was given in Guayaquil, a procession was formed, including several members of the Ecuadorian Government, headed by a band of music, and, when in front of the French Legation, the music stopped, and loud cries of "Muerla Montholon!" "Mueran los Franceses!" and other insulting language. The Count immediately applied for his passports, and repaired on board the frigate Penelope, and, no satisfaction being forthcoming on the Commodore's demand, it was agreed between the Count and the Commodore to refer it to the French Government.

NEW PUBLIC HALL AT WISEBEACH.—There was a grand demonstration at Wisbeach on Wednesday, on the occasion of the opening of the new Public Hall. The want of such a building as this has been long felt at Wisbeach, and a number of gentlemen accordingly combined to raise the present building by shares. It is situated in Hill-street, and is in the Italian style, the architects being Mr. Utting, of Wisbeach, and Mr. Pilkington, of Bourne, Lincolnshire. The building contains a large room, estimated to seat one thousand persons, a lecture-room over, with class and committee rooms, and subsidiary offices of every necessary description.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The *Trieste Gazette* of the 28th ult. says:—"An English courier, who arrived here yesterday a few hours after the departure of the regular steamer, immediately engaged a special boat of the Austrian Lloyd, at a cost of 8,000 florins, to continue the voyage to Patras. This is the third courier who has arrived here within the last few days."

AN AWKWARD PREDICAMENT.—Some of the stories told by Mr. St. John in his "Village Life in Egypt" recall the grim story of some French Antiquaries who, having crawled and wriggled their way into the heart of one of the pyramids, and having set about to return, were stopped by the stoutest of their number, who crawled first, sticking fast in the passage. He could neither advance nor retreat, nor could they help him, and they finally decided that the only means of saving the lives of the rest of the party was to cut the unfortunate man into quarters. And this they had resolved to do; but the horrible idea, when imparted, acted so violently upon the poor fat man that he made a desperate effort and got through!

A NEW EXHIBITION.

As soon as the success of the "Wellington Campaign's" is exhausted, it will be succeeded by an exhibition of the "Louis Napoleon Campaigns." They will comprise:—

1. The Boulogne campaign, with the live eagle and the bit of raw beef stuck on the cocked hat.
2. The Strasburgh campaign, with the real Napoleon costume.
3. The 10th of April campaign, attended with the special constables' staff.
4. The Plain of Satory campaign, with the distribution of wine and sausages.
5. The Boulevards campaign, will be omitted as being too terrible for any but Exhibition of Savages.—*Punch.*

A FALSE REPORT.—Major Beresford—says the *Herald*—is not going to Jamaica. All the better for Jamaica, says *Punch*.

"JUSTICE—IMMUTABLE, UNIVERSAL, ETERNAL."

FREEDOM'S LEVY.

"By their deeds ye shall know them."—Freedom's friends as well as Freedom's foes.

The latter take care that there shall be no mistake as to their character, creed, and aim. They do not confine themselves to any mere theory of absolutism unaccompanied by practical illustrations; on the contrary to the utmost of their ability and power they realize the fulness of their hateful ideas. They assume that fraud and force, clerical and military despotism, should of right govern the world; and wherever possible they act up to their despicable theory. The censorship, the court-martial, the scourge, the sword, the political scaffold, and the Inquisition (in fact if not in name), are ruthlessly employed to extirpate the very idea of Freedom; and if for a moment the position of any one of the despotic powers is endangered, the forces of all unite against the common enemy. The blasphemously denominated "Holy Alliance" of tyrants is combined in one powerful phalanx, all but invincible—really invincible so long as the friends of freedom are not as united, energetic, self-sacrificing, and eager to work with, and, if need be, die for, each other and their common cause.

It would be unjust and ungenerous to under-estimate the holy zeal and devoted heroism manifested by vast numbers of Freedom's friends. The multitude of exiles, the masses of captives, the ever-increasing number of martyrs, attest the patriotic virtue and unyielding courage of the best of Europe's sons; but their part, for the moment, is rather to suffer than to act—at least their sphere of action must necessarily be restricted to the work of moral preparation and secret organization. Here only, on the soil of England, the friends of freedom may, if they will, openly and avowedly aspire to guide the national opinion, and direct the national force against the powers of despotism.

Early in the present year, Mr. W. J. LINTON, (the "Spartacus" of the Democratic Press), conceived the idea of initiating a free-will offering to the great cause of European freedom, by means of a national SHILLING SUBSCRIPTION. In his project he was aided by a young man of generous heart and noble sympathies, Mr. COWAN, of Blaydon-Burn, near Newcastle-on-Tyne; and the two obtained the countenance and support of several persons more or less known for their democratic tendencies. More recently the active work of superintending the collecting of subscriptions has fallen into new hands. An address from the committee is given in another column. In a recent number we published a letter addressed to the committee by JOSEPH MAZZINI. It is intended to close the subscription on the anniversary of the proclamation of the Roman Republic, in the month of February next; consequently, within a term of three months from the present time will be determined the question of, *how many Englishmen, or men born on British soil, will be found willing to register their names on the side of liberty, and zealous enough to contribute each his mite to a fund designed to strengthen the hands of the leading and foremost combatants for European freedom.*

To more fully elucidate and enforce this project, I take leave to quote a few words from certain documents before me. In the original address initiating the subscription, Mr. LINTON writes: "Let us do something to show our sympathy is not mere 'idle wind'; something to disprove the imputation that we are but a set of selfish traders, with no abiding reverence for the Heroic and the True; something in earnest protest against the cowardly and unprincipled dogma of non-intervention which is put forth as the sum and substance of our faith in God, as our best interpretation of duty to our neighbour. Let us make at least a beginning of real help for the struggling peoples of Europe." In their most recent address the committee observe. "It is needful there should be a protest, in the name of outraged humanity, in the name of all who feel and breathe for Liberty in England. It is time there should issue from our land a word of comfort, of encouragement and of approval, for those who suffer a living martyrdom for their country; that there should be a popular recognition of the sacredness and unity of the causes of all oppressed nations." JOSEPH MAZZINI, in a letter addressed in March last to the "collectors," observed, "Your plan is a noble idea. It is really time, that in face of the continual and successive encroachments of absolutism upon the continent of Europe, the men of England should manifest, by some means, more efficacious than mere words, their sympathy for truth and justice. It is time that against the solidarity now existing for Evil, there should be established a solidarity for Good; that a sacred league should be formed between all those men, to whatever country they may belong, who believe in the unity of the human race, in the liberty of man as a rational creature, in the duty of each towards all, in progress, and in love."

A shilling is but a small sum; but it acquires incalculable value, when it represents a free man raising his hand, and bearing open testimony in the cause of the oppressed." And, in a letter addressed to the secretary of the committee, written about a month ago, MAZZINI thus sketches the utility and importance of the fund:—"To help, wherever possible, political prisoners out of their dungeons—to provide additional strength for the first decisive movement of the impending unavoidable struggle between the oppressed nations and their oppressors—to enable the proscribed, now scattered on distant foreign lands, to muster, once the signal given by their own country, around the good flag—and, more than all, to number the men of England who believe in the final triumph of right against brutal force—to refute at once, by a mighty show of hands, the opinion gaining ground every day more in Europe since the formation of the Malmesbury cabinet, that England has joined the league of the absolutist powers—to raise a powerful manifestation for Liberty of Conscience against the Pope—for Free Political Life against the Emperor and his associates—to protest, by a pledge of general alliance between the Free, against the forthcoming Empire—to record the sympathies of England for the wronged nations—to enlist the sympathies of all wronged nations for England—such is the meaning of the fund for European freedom."

I could have wished that the claims of the refugees had been included in the proposed subscription, believing that a greater sum could be obtained for the two objects if united, than will be realized by the having of two subscriptions, not opposed in principle, but still conflicting in fact. It may not yet be too late to amalgamate the two—a question I submit to the serious consideration of the committee. Not only as regards the refugees, but also in some other respects, it appears to me that the Shilling Subscription might have been improved, had it been more maturely considered, previous to being launched before the public. But, be that as it may, it is before the public, and it must not fail. Its

failure would be a misfortune for the democratic cause, a mortification for our continental brethren, a disgrace to us, and a stigma upon our country. Its success, on the contrary, will impart new strength to the good cause, afford real help to the struggling nations, and win for England the sympathy and fraternal devotion of the suffering peoples of Europe.

I anticipate certain objections on the part of the readers of the STAR OF FREEDOM: 1st. "The refugees may suffer, seeing that many who contribute to the European subscription, will not be able to also contribute to the refugee fund." 2ndly "The placing of the proceeds of the subscription at the disposal of KOSSUTH and MAZZINI, would seem to imply that the fund is really designed to subserve the cause of Hungarian and Italian freedom merely, rather than the freedom of Europe generally." 3rdly. "The collection of a certain number of shillings is but a poor substitute for that effective aid which England, as a nation, should render to the cause of European emancipation; such a project carries on the front of it rather the cowardly evasion, than the bold performance of national duty."

The first objection would at once be silenced, if the amalgamation of the European subscription and the refugee fund could be accomplished. But supposing the two subscriptions to proceed as heretofore, *pari passu*, surely it is not impossible for the friends of progress of all classes, to subscribe one shilling to the European fund, and something more to sustain the exiles, and keep them in life and hope for the great day of the future—the day when Liberty's trumpet will summon them once more to the field of combat. There may be some who may be so unfortunate as to be positively unable to contribute to both funds, or even to one; just as in the day of a nation's peril, there may be some not wanting in will, but in power, incapacitated by age or sickness from taking their place with their country's defenders. But certain it is, that even as regards the great mass of the working classes, if the will is good, the way may be found for the performance of their duty to humanity. If one week a man contributes his quota to the shilling fund, surely he may at some subsequent time, combine with his friends and fellow-workers, to give positive evidence of "British hospitality." One important consideration must not be overlooked: should the shilling subscription be successful, it would probably go far towards abridging the term of the exiles stay upon our shores. Supplied with "the sinews of war," the leaders of the European democracy might materially hasten the hour of combat and revolution, and consequent restoration of the exiles to the soil of their respective countries.

With reference to the second objection, I confess I think it was unwise to give the subscription a sectional appearance, by needlessly obtruding the names of KOSSUTH and MAZZINI. But, in spite of any appearance to the contrary, the shilling subscription is really designed to subserve the great end of European freedom, not merely the freedom of any particular people or peoples. In the original address of the initiators, Mr. LINTON wrote these words:—"The subscription is to help the struggle for European freedom: not merely for Italy or Hungary. The money is not for any partial attempt: but for the European War, whenever and wherever that shall again break out." I may add—without entering into particulars not to be entered into—that from the best authority, I can guarantee the application of the fund in strict accordance with Mr. LINTON'S pledge. It is impossible to tell where the first blow will be struck in the Holy War, which ere long must ensue; perhaps it will be where least looked for; perhaps, on the contrary, it will be on the soil of that country, whose harvest matured by the blood of martyrs, is even now ripe for the scythe of revolution. One thing is sure, that the martyrs of Sinigaglia, Lombardy, and Sicily, have not died in vain. It is not the less sure, that wherever the flames may burst forth, the conflagration will make the circuit of Europe.

The third objection is not without a certain force. "A shilling for European Freedom" is, *per se*, a paltry, peddling offering at Liberty's altar. But let there be fifty thousand subscribers, (and why not?) and the demonstration of sympathy will assume a marked significance, and unquestionable importance. A raindrop is but a trifle, but a sufficient number may swell streams to rivers, rivers to seas, and transform the ordinary waters to a deluge before which the mightiest embankments will crumble and perish. A solitary flake of snow is of less importance than the lightest and most diminutive of feathers; but let the flakes fall thick enough and they will bury the ordinary soil, and accumulate the avalanche armed with terrific and irresistible force. These similes are not out of place; the first mission of the Revolution is to destroy. The ground must be cleared of the noxious weeds implanted therein by Fraud, before the fruits and flowers of Truth can have room to grow. The citadel of Tyranny must be razed to its foundations before the first stone of Liberty's temple can be laid. Twenty, or even ten thousand Englishmen sufficiently impressed with a sense of their duty to humanity to give evidence thereof by their contributions to the Shilling Subscription would be numerous enough to afford hope to the nations, and uneasiness to their oppressors. But fifty thousand would be a great fact. Fifty thousand volunteers standing up for European freedom would certainly influence home and foreign politics, might even dictate the conduct of our government towards other states, and, probably, determine the destiny of Europe, annihilate the dream of Cossack supremacy, and establish Republican Freedom on an indestructible basis.

Were there choice of means, it would not be the slow, and, by itself, inefficient scheme of a mere subscription in aid of European freedom that would be advocated in the columns of the STAR OF FREEDOM. Cannon-balls are the only conclusive arguments for the conversion of Europe's oppressors. The scale will be turned by nothing short of the sword; but the silver is not to be despised; it may be the precursor of the steel. Before British arms can be brought to mingle in the fray and determine the contest in favour of Freedom, the public opinion in support of such a course must of necessity be formed; and one of the best means towards the formation of that opinion is this Shilling Subscription.

Many of the readers of the STAR OF FREEDOM have already sent their contributions through other channels; but many have not yet considered the subject. Let them reflect, determine, and act forthwith. The STAR OF FREEDOM will next week open its list of subscribers, and let me hope there will be a goodly muster to lead the van. All subscriptions received will be regularly announced, and from time to time will be paid over to the Committee in accordance with its regulations.

The Shilling Subscription *must not fail*, for failure would stamp everlasting disgrace upon England, dishearten our friends, and afford a triumph to their and our enemies.

The Shilling Subscription *must succeed*, for its success is as necessary for Britain's honour as for the sake of suffering Humanity.

FREEDOM'S LEVY will not fail if the truth be conveyed to the minds and hearts of the people. It will not fail if each man acquainted with the facts of Italy's agony, informed of Hungary's sorrows, Poland's sufferings, and the wrongs of the European people generally, will, each in his sphere, labour with apostolic love and patriot-zeal to lay bare the crimes of tyrants, and the martyrdom of our brother men.

Indeed, over and above the question of international duty—duty to our own country commands that the people be enlightened as to the acts of our own rulers—the perfidy or cowardice of those who preside over our Foreign office. How disgraceful, how humiliating is the fact that "Sir" H. BULWER should go cap in hand to the Vatican, with bated breath and whispering humbleness soliciting grace at the hands of the papal tool of France and Austria, and after all, obtain nothing but the favour (?) of a commutation of the sentence passed upon EDWARD MURRAY. An innocent man, a "British subject," is in the hands of Popish gaolers and torturers, and, with treasonable criminality, the British Government permit the outrage, and hear unmoved the life-doom—the sentence of perpetual imprisonment in an Italian dungeon passed upon one who has the claim of blood and language upon that protection which Britain's flag should accord to all her sons—must accord, or our country will be eternally dishonoured.

Did "Sir H. BULWER know nothing of the executions intended to take place at Sinigaglia about the time of his departure from Rome? Is British influence so contemptible that it cannot prevent such atrocities?

Shall England be wronged, and Humanity outraged, and there be no redress? no retribution?

Now is the time to make an earnest and vigorous effort to enlighten the British people and arouse them to action.

Now, or never, is the hour for good men and true to create the germ of that better life which England must be reborn to, or perish. Now, or never, may Englishmen win for their country the glory of duty fulfilled, and the lasting gratitude of the oppressed peoples. A levy of shillings now, a "levy of bucklers" hereafter—individual effort must precede and prepare the nation's *pronunciamento*. Deeds should be in proportion to means. Europe will judge us by our acts. For us is the opportunity, if we have but the will, courage, and resolution, to march at the head of the nations in the great and holy crusade for the attainment of Europe's liberation.

L'AMI DU PEUPLE.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For the future, to prevent confusion, and to indicate the termination of each subscription, each quarterly subscriber will receive his thirteenth copy in a coloured wrapper, by which he will understand that a renewal of his subscription is necessary, as *No Credit can be given*.

* * * Our friends in the country would oblige by forwarding to us copies of local papers.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

All communications intended for publication, or notice, in the *Star of Freedom*, must be addressed to the Editor, 4, Brunswick Row, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, London.

Correspondents will oblige by writing on one side only of their letter paper, and by forwarding their communications as early as possible in the week.

ORDERS FOR THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

All Agents and Subscribers remitting cash (or stamps) with their orders will be pleased to address them to JOHN PHILLIP CRANTZ, *Publisher*, 2, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, London, to whom it is also requested all Post Office Orders on account of the "Star of Freedom," may be made payable at the chief office, St. Martin's-Le-Grand.

THE REFUGEES.

THANKS to Mr. Bramwell Dyson and the good men of Honley. Thanks to the friends at Greenwich, Cheltenham, Portsmouth, and other places.—G. J. H.

METHAM, YORKSHIRE.—Sir,—I am sorry to see that the professed democrats of this country allow such a noble band of men (as the exiles are) to be in the deplorable state you have described. Men who have had the courage to defend their rights at the barricades ought not to be neglected, because they have been overpowered. When those men were defending their rights they were likewise defending ours; and we, instead of giving our pence to erect monuments to such haters of real freedom, as Peel and Wellington, should give them to men who have fought for liberty, and are now hungering in a foreign land. With these lines I enclose one shilling's worth of postage stamps, towards helping the brave men, until the time comes when they will be able to overthrow the tyrants of their respective countries; which time, I hope, is not far distant. I hope that there are many more such subscriptions forwarded this week, as I think any man (every single man in particular) that is in regular work might do something towards helping our brothers; for where there's a will there's always the way.

MR. O'CONNOR AND THE SHEFFIELD DEMOCRATS.—Mr. Geo. Cavill, Secretary to the Sheffield Manhood Suffrage Association, has addressed a letter to Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P., apprising that gentleman that a number of Mr. O'Connor's admirers in Sheffield have held a meeting, and determined to make an effort to raise a subscription for Mr. O'Connor. They have obtained the assent of Mr. I. Ironsides to act as local treasurer, and they solicit Mr. Duncombe to act as national treasurer.

R. REED, Winton.—Many thanks for the kindness of yourself and other old friends at Winton. Your instructions shall be attended to.

L. HILL, Dartford.—We forwarded the letter to Mr. Jude.

J. SMITH.—Received. Each item will be inserted in next week's lists.

J. JOHNSON.—Received. The order has been handed to Mr. Crantz.

J. WELLS, Keighley.—Thanks for your favour. Your wishes shall be attended to.

A NORTH BRITON.—We are sorry that press of matter excludes the correspondence concerning Edward Murray from our present number. The subject shall have our close attention; and our earnest efforts shall be given to the good work of arousing the public to demand and enforce justice for our countryman.

THE EXILES.—We have received a translation of a speech delivered by citizen Nadaud at a meeting held in London on Monday last, but of which no report appears in our columns. Our friend Nadaud and others should understand that the fact of no report of the meeting appearing in the STAR is not to be attributed to any unfriendliness on our part to the Exiles or their cause. The pages of this journal weekly demonstrate the exertions we make to aid them. The fact is, we never heard of any such meeting until after it had been held. The intention to hold a meeting was—and we believe purposely—not notified to us. Under these circumstances, of course no report of the proceedings could appear in the STAR OF FREEDOM.

J. S.—Impossible to find room for your letter this week.

ARTICLES on "The Land," and other subjects, are unavoidably postponed.

ENQUIRE.—The letters in *The Times* signed "An Englishman," which have excited so much attention by their powerful denunciation of the French usurper, have been attributed to various persons; among others to Mr. Gladstone, and a gentleman whose letters, under the signature of "Jacob Omnium" were so instrumental in bringing about the destruction of the Westminster Palace Court. The letters are certainly not Mr. Gladstone's. The other is the more probable guess.

SUB-PUBLISHERS OF THE "STAR OF FREEDOM."

NOTICE TO READERS AND THE TRADE.

The following Booksellers and News-agents undertake to supply the London Trade with copies of the *Star of Freedom*:

Mr. Vickers, Holywell-street, Strand.	Mr. Coulson, Playhouse-yard, White cross-street, St. Luke's.
Mr. Parkiss, Compton-street, Soho.	Mr. Sharp, Tabernacle-walk, City-road.
Mr. Clements, Little Pultney-street, Soho.	Mr. Harris, 9, Dean-street, High Holborn.
Mr. Nye, Theobald's-road.	Mr. Baker, Providence-place, Kentish Town.
Mr. Truelove, John-street, Fitzroy-square.	Mr. Steel, Clerkenwell-green.
Mr. Cox, Drury-lane.	Mr. Browne, Charlotte-place, Goodge-street.
Mr. Parkinson, Wilsted-street, Somers Town.	Mr. Cooper, Trafalgar-road, Greenwich.
Mr. Caffyn, Oxford-street, Mile End, Old Town.	Mr. John Morris, No. 1, Portland-place, White-street, Bethnal Green Road.
Mr. Mathias, 80, Broad-street, Ratcliff.	Mr. Featherstone, 31, Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Mr. Fellows, George's Circus, Blackfriars-road.	
Mr. Harris, Blackfriars-road.	

NOTICE.

In another week the Parliamentary business of the Session will commence in earnest. Great attention will be paid to this department of the journal, and a faithful report of the Parliamentary debates shall be given in the *STAR OF FREEDOM*.

Star of Freedom.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1852.

MACAULAY IN EDINBURGH.

GREAT joy to Auld Reekie! the orator she ostracised has returned to her Athenian halls, the statesman she divorced is restored to her affections. A true Whig, the brilliant rhetorician was in days gone by something too much of a political *roué*, and, fascinated by the blandishments of place and power, was rather apt to stray from the strict line of duty prescribed by his lawful mistress. But all is vanity, saith the preacher, and MACAULAY, having tried and proved the fleeting joys of ministerial life, and no longer dating his letters from "our Castle of Windsor," returns to his first love a wiser, if not a better man, and will never more stray. He has given his solemn pledge and vow, and sweet Edinburgh believes. She, too, repents. She cancels the hasty divorce, and expunges the decree of exile from her archives. The fishwives of Newhaven and Musselburgh may proclaim the virtue of "real natives" as musically as they announce their far-famed "caller-herring," but never again will oyster-shells be in request to mete to MACAULAY the doom of THE MISTOCLES the unscrupulous, and ARISTIDES the just.

MR. MACAULAY's speech in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, on Tuesday last, was just what might have been looked for—the speech of a master of "the art of speaking": showy but unsubstantial; witty at the expense of the Derbyites; laudatory of PEELE, WELLINGTON, and RUSSELL; eulogistic of "our glorious constitution"; and mixed up therewith considerable misrepresentation of the European Revolution, and revolutionists of 1848. His ridicule of Minister WALPOLE's absurd proposal to "draw the line" of citizenship at Militiamen was the most effective part of the orator's address. There was nothing either new or true in his praise of that wonderful piece of state machinery, the celebrated British Constitution—a fertile theme for the eloquence of the sophist and the drivel of the blockhead. We owed our escape from revolution in 1848, not to the wisdom and justice incarnated in our institutions, but to the fact that unlike the continental *Bourgeoisie* our "middle classes (for good and sufficient reasons) were practically conservative; and our working men were too demoralized by the long-continued operation of the reigning system, to seek their rights through the rough process of revolution. His zeal for "our wise and noble constitution" impelled Mr. Macaulay to remarkable lengths in the way of assertion, for instance, the assertion that "the Habeas Corpus Act had never in this island been suspended!" An astounding declaration to come from the lips of a popular historian. If he had intended to speak of 1848 only, he should have avoided the word "never," and even in 1848 there were acts of despotism perpetrated in the name of the Law, strongly savouring of the times of PITT and CASTLEREAGH—Mr. MACAULAY may have a convenient memory, but our readers remember the Alien Act, the Act against "open and advised speaking," police suppression of public meetings, the employment of spies, and the incarceration and transportation of men who demanded that "the wise and noble constitution" should be made a verity for all; not a privilege for the few, a scourge for the many.

MR. MACAULAY discourses with carefully prepared eloquence, on the "democratical violence," "excesses" and "wild theories," of 1848. Remembering that ADAM SMITH and GIBSON had said that, "there would never be again a destruction of civilisation by barbarism," he adds, "It had not occurred to them that civilisation itself might engender the barbarians who should destroy it. It had not occurred to them that in the very heart of great capitals—in the very neighbourhood of splendid palaces, and churches, and theatres, libraries, and museums, vice and ignorance might produce a race of Huns fiercer than those who marched under ATTILA. Such was the danger. It passed by, and civilisation was saved; but at what a price!" Why, here is a witness in favour of BONAPARTE, an authority for CASSAGNAC and Company! If we are willing to believe MACAULAY, the 2nd of December stands justified; and all the crimes of the European reaction stand excused. But he is not a true historian of the present, whatever he may be of the past. Although civilisation—the civilisation so prized by MACAULAY!—has engendered barbarians, it was not by such that the Republic was enthroned in February, and the walls of Rome defended. We have not space to enlarge. Enough that we boldly and truthfully declare that MACAULAY has belied history, and calumniated the real friends of true civilisation. That he should speak of Socialism as "robbery" will surprise no one. If he will distort facts, and ignore the truth of events known to his contemporaries as well as they are known to himself, the question will naturally obtrude it-

self—is he to be trusted as a delineator and chronicler of the past? Mr. MACAULAY is a man of abundant words, and vast political pretension; but in spite of his "constitutionalism," and lip-service to Freedom, he would keep the masses in political and social thrall, and perpetuate to all eternity that false civilisation which is erected on the wrongs of the majority, and is the cause of revolutions and class-conflicts. We wish Auld Reekie joy of her favourite, and better luck when next—DIOGENES-like—she looks around for an honest man!

THE SINIGAGLIA SLAUGHTER.

Who now shall dare to repeat the thousand calumnies that have been heaped upon the names of the martyrs of the people's cause? Only the most wilfully blind can henceforth fail to discern that it is not Democracy that is ruffianly and bloodthirsty, but the Kings and Priests that are reigning now, and whom it is the mission of Democracy to pull down from their blood-stained thrones. Day by day come new tales of woe, of the sufferings of the down-trodden peoples, and the cruelties of the inhuman monsters who have usurped their sovereignty, and who remorselessly pursue their career of oppression and of crime. The men of the people, when in power, have sometimes punished severely the traitors whose intrigues had endangered the common freedom, but they have never sought blood for its own sake, or struck a defenceless and unresisting enemy. On the contrary; unfortunately for themselves, they have been too generous. They have left unpunished those whose previous guilt was glaring, and who only secretly laboured to promote the destruction of liberty, and the restoration of the old tyranny. Were the republican people of Italy cruel and blood-thirsty in their day of power? Yet now that the crowned "fathers of the people," the "vicegerents of the Lord," are returned in triumph to their palaces, scarce a spot of Italian soil but is crimson with Italian blood.

Since *L'Ami du Peuple* penned his letter last week, we have received *L'Italia e Popolo*, containing farther particulars of the assassination of the martyrs of Sinigaglia. From the account given by a Romagna correspondent of the exponent of Italian democracy, we learn that the victims died heroically, and full of faith in the ultimate triumph of that glorious cause for which they have so worthily lived, and so nobly suffered. The writer thus speaks of the martyrdom:

Can I tell you with what a shudder of horror our population beheld these assassinations committed in the name of Christ and of order! Can I describe the holy energy of the victims! It requires only to have seen their grand and noble resignation, their calm demeanour, and their looks, lighted up by what seemed to be a ray of the future of our dear country, to be convinced of their innocence, and of the holiness of the cause for which they died. You may judge what was the compassion that filled every heart that was made of other material than that of Antonelli and of Nardini, when I say that every person, even some priests—and that is saying much—shed tears of grief at the fate of these generous young men. Nevertheless, before setting out for the place of execution, they refused all religious aid: "the absolution," said one of the victims, to a priest, "that you would accord us, you give in the name of Christ, and it is also in the name of Christ that you have condemned us to death. To accept absolution would be to recognize our sentence as just. We have a better religion; we know very well that you do not wish to distinguish God from him who pretends to represent him upon earth, and thus impose upon mankind. Leave us alone and tranquil. On the brink of the tomb man feels truth beating in his heart. We will find a holy prayer, a prayer which is not written in your books, but which is written in the human soul."

A noble reply, truly, and one that well became a pioneer of the future. Who would not joy in the fall of this disgusting, hypocritical creed, whose priests offer religious consolation to their own victims? The Swiss bandits of the Vatican, murder in cold blood at the bidding of the self-styled representative of CHRIST, the generous young soldiers of the Republic, and the accomplices of that same "representative of CHRIST" affect to be solicitous about the future welfare of the murdered men! Prus assumes to be the father of Christendom as well as of his own subjects, and he enters into alliance with all the despotisms, and spills the blood of the noblest children of Italy.

But this will have its favourable effect on the peoples and on the future. They will cease to bow down in grovelling superstition before the temporal and spiritual despotism of Rome. The bloody tragedy of Sinigaglia, will, so far from extinguishing the revolutionary spirit in Italy, only deepen the hatred of the people for the merciless priesthood that has sent so many of their noblest brethren to a bloody grave. One of those who fell, addressed the following letter to his family:

Despair not because to the tortures of a dungeon succeeds the repose of the sepulchre; I am prepared for the sacrifice, and I do my duty. Perform yours. You have a country, honour it by good works, and defend it against its enemies.

Doubtless they will do so, they will perform their duty to their country and to themselves; and that duty will dictate vengeance for the assassination of their compatriots, and the deliverance of their country from the priests and kings who are pressing out the very life-blood of the Italian people.

Our Italian contemporary gives the following details of the last moments of the gallant SIMONELLI:

But above all others, as a great martyr of our popular struggles, did our Simonecelli distinguish himself in his last moments. You know him. There was something divine in his soul. His was a nature composed altogether of intelligence and love. He was a valiant soldier, and an ardent and generous tribune. He was a true Italian tribune, as were those of our republics of the middle ages. Our people, eminently artistic, love in the men to whom they confide themselves, besides an easy and graceful speech, a robust form, and strongly marked features. Simonecelli had such a head. He had that manly beauty so distinctive of our race, and which still exists amongst us, although the tyrants, the foreigners, and above all, the priests, have done their best to bastardise our beautiful Latin race. He was beloved; he had so much simplicity, so much generosity, so much virtue, that he won the esteem even of those who were opposed to him as a man of the people. He has left behind him a work, which I have not yet found, but I will seek it with care in order that it may be published in your journal. He died bravely. He marched to the place of execution firm and erect; his countenance was extremely pale, and his eyes, bathed in tears, were lifted toward heaven. Who knows what holy thoughts of love and sadness came across that noble mind in a moment so solemn! I will not seek to be their interpreter, since it seems to me that no words could reproduce them perfectly. He was silent for some time, and when he arrived at the appointed place, his person seemed suddenly to gleam with a halo of light, as he cried, *viva l'Italia*, and thundered the *Marseillaise*.

May that patriotic death-cry—may that glorious song of the Revolution reach the ear of every son of oppressed and down-trodden Italy, and be the signal of a new rising for liberty and nationality! For the present, France, herself enslaved, can render no aid to any other nation, so that if Italy is to be free, she must work out her own redemption. And, in spite of her numerous oppressors, domestic and foreign, we cannot doubt that she shall be enabled to become free. What are a few Austrian and French soldiers in presence of a nation—a nation inspired with such heroic courage and love of liberty as that displayed by the noble SIMONECELLI and his fellow martyrs of Sinigaglia!

The Pope's curses and assassinations will not lessen the hatred of the Roman people to priestly rule, but will only make more ardent their aspirations for liberty, for MAZZINI and the Republic.

Italy has learned too well by sad experience the evil of "moderation"—the sacrifice of principle to expediency and personal ambition, to seek in the coming revolution for anything else than the Italian Republic, one and indivisible. And when the Republic shall have taken the place of Pope and Princes, let not the liberated nation forget the honour due to the noble and valiant martyrs who have perished at Sinigaglia.

THE FARCE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS!

STRUCK with horror at the contemplation of the Sinigaglia slaughter—that horror heightened by the apathy of the British press, and the suspicious attitude of the British Government, the thought occurred to us that at least an opportunity should be afforded to the British people to "protest" through the medium of public meetings. But we minded the old adage of "second thoughts," and a moment's reflection showed the folly of the imagined "protest." Such a "protest" would be worse than useless, seeing that both the peoples and the tyrants of Europe would know that there was "nothing in it." When Cracow was annexed by Austria, PALMERSTON protested; of course, that was a sham. But the public also protested, through the medium of "an influential meeting," assembled in the Freemason's Tavern. Nothing came of it. Then there was some sympathy expressed for Italy; but nothing came of it. "Large and enthusiastic" meetings were "got up" in behalf of Hungary; Mary-le-bone pronounced, and Notting-hill "came forward," and—Hungary fell, without so much as a pebble being thrown by British hands at TSAR or KAISER. KOSSUTH came, and was received with a frantic shout of "enthusiasm,"—there was "nothing in it." Announce a public meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern, or St. Martin's Hall, "to take into consideration the abominable murders at Sinigaglia." Announce too, that MAZZINI will take part in the proceedings, and—after much outlay of money for advertisements, &c., a "good house" may reasonably be anticipated, MAZZINI will be received with "much cheering;" an eloquent speaker describing the last hours of the murdered patriots will create "great sensation;" the resolutions will be "adopted unanimously;" the meeting will conclude with "three cheers for MAZZINI and Italy;" "three cheers for KOSSUTH and Hungary," &c., and all will be over. Visible effect there will be none, unless it be the marked contempt of Europe's oppressors, on reading the account in the English papers; and the ultimate disgust, mingled with despair, which must take possession of European patriots waiting, and waiting in vain, for this nation of vain talkers to do. Ireland has been ruined by her orators and professional agitators; and by her babbling patriots, and political traders, England has been brought to impotency and shame. The Sinigaglia slaughter is too serious a matter to be desecrated by common-place "resolutions," expressing either sympathy or "denunciation." No! let the martyrs sleep, undisturbed by whining or bluster; and let those who do feel for Italy in her suffering, and England in her shame, find some better mode than public talk for giving expression and effect to their sentiments.

Public meetings would, indeed, be useful, if those who resolved on the one day would proceed to act up to their resolutions the next day; and day by day, advance in action, until the end proposed was accomplished. The "Lone Star" men of America are in earnest—they mean to have Cuba; and, therefore, although they hold "indignation meetings" when needed, those meetings are altogether subsidiary to their organisation, and those other more effective means by which, in advance of the day of battle, they design to make a contract with Victory.

Home politics meet with no better fate than foreign; indeed that "glorious institution," the true British "public meeting," is rapidly assuming the character of an established humbug. People go to "lectures," "political soirees," and "public meetings," to be entertained, and to indulge in that kind of mental excitement in search of which the denizens of the New Cut through the "Royal Victoria," and the elect of holiness fill Exeter Hall "to suffocation." One of the most disgusting sights to any sensible man, not unfrequently exhibited at public meetings, is to witness the evident enjoyment of the coarsest charlatanism. No matter how serious the question that may have caused the convening of the meeting, the antics of a mountebank, or the language of a buffoon, will be as keenly relished as though the audience were in presence of a pantomime! No wonder the ruling classes can afford to such a people the cheap luxury of public meetings; the right to grumble; and the privilege to burlesque patriotism, and bring the very principle of Freedom into contempt.

As "the season (!) for public meetings" has re-commenced, these remarks may be considered not out of place. "Mobs have their courtiers as well as kings," and the people, like princes, are never told the truth by those who for self-aggrandizement employ the base arts of falsehood and flattery. Our country's regeneration, Old England's good name, Europe's freedom, and the eternal interests of Humanity, are too sacred to be trifled with—too important to serve as the mere raw material of aimless, make-believe agitation. Better absolute death than the mere mockery of life; better still the commencement of an earnest effort to have done with shams, and to give to Truth and Honour the fruitful service of untiring Duty.

WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.

The Society for Promoting Associations of Working Men has, as one of the results of the conference which was held in July last, put forth their first Report, from which we have during two or three past weeks given extracts. From this Report we are enabled to gather something of the present position of co-operators, their future prospects, and the means and mode of action which they are possessed of and intend to adopt.

The Council of Promoters are not to be looked upon in any sense as a commercial body. With the Rev. Mr. Maurice at their head, they are gentlemen quite unconnected with trade. The idea took its rise in some conferences which they held with working men, in order to ascertain their wants, and to gain some idea as to the best practical means of remedying them. The evil which appeared in the greatest prominence was the

fact of that fearful competition in which the whole of society is enveloped, not only cutting down profits and diminishing wages, but leading to trade frauds, and producing feelings of distrust, dislike, and animosity sufficiently strong to prevent anything in the shape of united action. To meet this state of things, it was determined first to attempt to associate workmen, for the purpose of carrying on business on their own account; next, to promote co-operative stores, where the members combining small amounts of capital might supply themselves with the necessities of life, avoiding adulteration and deception, and releasing themselves from the burden of profits, which form so large an item in their outlay.

We have here, then, two separate modes of action assimilating to those which prevail in the commercial world, the business of production on the one hand, and that of supply upon the other. The first association of workers was that of the tailors, the manager being one of those who had been a constant attendant at the conferences. Afterwards, others were formed among the builders, printers, shoemakers, smiths, engineers, and other classes of workers. In some instances the promoters made mistakes, which they freely confess in their report; but their errors were on the right side, showing too great a facility to afford help, and too high an opinion of poor human nature. The associates were selected without much, if any reference to their capacities or character; indeed, without much regard to anything but their necessities, which led to trouble. It is no disparagement to working men to say, that they are not all fit for association. The same might be said of society at large, and would be true of any set of men taken at random from any class. The conditions by which all have been surrounded, have not been such as to engender confidence, to promote good will, and a spirit of self denial, or to inculcate a habit of subordinating apparent individual interests, to the good of the many. When a body of gentlemen started with the notion that a man, because he was a worker, and in distress, was ripe for co-operation, and had all the qualities calculated to render the experiment successful, they were only too likely to find themselves deceived; but their experience has at least guarded them against committing similar errors in future.

Although several working associations have been formed under these auspices, we must regard the Council of Promoters rather as a starting point, than the embodiment of a great movement. Their necessary want of business habits is indicated by their position, and the funds supplied by them have been very small. As the report modestly observes, the capital of the association only reaches to about fifteen hundred pounds the annual income to about 200*l*. Small means these to change the face of the world, and lift the working classes out of degradation. Indeed insufficient to effect what has actually been accomplished, many of the associations owing their present position to the generous assistance afforded out of the private purse of Mr. NEALE, one of the most active members of the Council. Still, more has been done than could have been expected. That 1,500*l*. a mere drop in the ocean of wealth has worked wonders. It has proved that working men when once they are enabled to make a beginning, can raise themselves from wages slaves into comparatively independent beings. It has demonstrated that those who do the work of the world, without gaining any share in its magnificence, seldom even a small portion of its comfort, may make a standing in society, and create for themselves great real power. The overthrow of an old system, and the establishment of a new one, is of necessity a work of very gradual progress; scarcely to be effected in a generation. The first step is to show that it is practicable, and that the council of promoters have succeeded in doing. The rest the workers must mainly do for themselves.

The Co-operative Store was an undertaking for which the Council were far less fitted than for the organisation of working associations. It has an aspect of being commercial rather than philanthropic, and dealing with things less likely to create an interest than dealing with men. It was at first we believe, contemplated to establish merely a small business as a sort of model, and to promote similar institutions in many places, but by degrees the design grew, and assumed a form which did not enter into the original design. Scattered over the country, often in remote places, are many local stores, for Co-operation for supply is the easiest form of Association, and likely to be the first adopted. It became desirable to endeavour to give them a centre. This purpose, it was thought, the central store might serve by making it a wholesale rather than a merely retail establishment. For, this, however, several things were requisite. There were wanted a knowledge of the details of business, an acquaintance with the best markets, a constant and unremitting attention, and a comparatively large capital. These were operations which the council were certainly unfitted for, probably unwilling to enter upon, and what would have been the result we do not know, had it not been that the gentleman to whom we have already alluded came forward, and by the investment of a sum many times larger than that employed by the promoters, made the store what was needed. The Central Co-operative Store then ceased to belong to the Council of Promoters, but they have still continued to take an active interest in its welfare. Its agents going through the country have done much toward organising the numerous smaller stores in connection with it, and it is now a flourishing concern, effecting a large amount of material good, and shewing that honesty may be made commercially profitable. This subject we will farther consider next week.

FREE TRADE AND PAUPERISM.

A "most imposing demonstration"—according to the Free Trade journals, has this week been made at Manchester. Above three thousand members of the party, acknowledging for its chiefs the "Liberal triumvirate" COBDEN, BRIGHT, and GIBSON, have assembled in the town of Cotton to raise a song of triumph at the final downfall of Protection, and the victory of their pet system of unlimited competition.

In all sincerity, we begrudge them not the gratification derived by them from their light repast, and the congratulations and boostings of their orators; but the sad thought thrusts itself upon our minds, that while the chiefs of the Free Trade party are glorying in the success of their agitation, and boasting that the nation is regenerated and saved through the means of the commercial system which they have perfected,

thousands of poor creatures are living in poverty and moral degradation in that very city in which the boasts are uttered; and that, in spite of all the Free Trade chiefs may say, the nation is *not* regenerated, is *not* saved.

On the very next day succeeding that on which the Free Trade banquet was held, another gathering took place, also in Manchester, and the very object of this second meeting forms, in itself, a striking commentary on the boastful language uttered by the speakers at the first. The National Poor Law Association would not exist—would have no need to exist, had Free Trade done all its advocates have promised it would do—created universal prosperity amongst the people, and ended their misery and starvation.

Free Trade has not done so. Even Mr. COBDEN is compelled to admit that, notwithstanding the blessings of the new commercial system, agricultural labourers, "are not so well off as they should be" that the agricultural wages of "heads of families, honest and industrious men, don't average 8*s*. a week, and of many working men in Dorsetshire and Devonshire not 7*s*. per week." As yet, then, Free Trade has done but little towards "saving" the agricultural labourers; and the establishment of the National Poor Law Association, to relieve the heavy-burthened tax-payers of the towns, of the expense of maintaining the able-bodied paupers, who are without food or employment, amidst the "general prosperity," sufficiently shows how little has really been done by the "cheapners of the food of the people."

As chairman of the conference, on Wednesday, Lord GODERICH occupied a nobler and worthier position than that of small satellite to the Free Trade leaders at the banquet on the previous evening. We wish the National Poor Law Association success. If it accomplish its objects—render pauper-labour self-supporting, and abolish the system of degrading and useless "tests" it will do much to establish real prosperity in the country.

Had COBDEN and his partisans the welfare of the people at heart, they would, instead of assembling to utter useless boasting over their dead foe Protection, have joined Lord GODERICH in the prosecution of this important question of social reform. But for them the welfare of the people is nothing, their only desire is to obtain such political reforms as shall enable them, with safety, to supplant the old aristocracy, and achieve for themselves a still firmer hold upon the governmental power of the country.

The absence of HUME, WALMSLEY and the more radical portion of the great "liberal" or "Free Trade" party, from the banquet on Tuesday, is significant. "Snubbed" and distrusted by the COBDEN and BRIGHT section, when will these men learn wisdom, and be bold enough and honest enough to throw themselves upon the great mass of the people?

THE ENGLISH FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

It will be seen by the Thames Police reports of the last few days, that in consequence of a recent Act of Parliament, the Government, by an Order in Council, take upon themselves the office of apprehending, and delivering up, such seamen as may have deserted from the ships of any other country which, by previous arrangement, may have agreed to perform the same offices for them. The countries as yet known to have availed themselves of this law, are Russia, Prussia, Austria, and the Hanseatic towns. At first sight this act may seem to be nothing more than a kindly interchange of friendly offices one to another,—in fact, only a further extension of the compact entered into with some of the European Powers and America, for the apprehension and giving up of criminals and fraudulent debtors; but, examined more closely, it assumes another and quite a repulsive aspect, one utterly at variance with English feeling, and the sympathy of the masses of the people. Time was, when it was the boast of England, and Englishmen gloried in that boast—that the instant the foot of the slave touched the hallowed soil of Britain, that act alone made him a free man. No power on earth could reimpose his chains as long as he was contented to remain under the protection of his adopted country. Fleets and armies would have availed nothing when an entire people would have arisen in arms in the sacred cause of human freedom, and in the assertion of the rights of holy hospitality to the defenceless stranger who had sought an asylum amongst them. This was well known, and none dared to question that proud pre-eminence which Britain made so emphatically her own. But ("How are the mighty fallen!") now the Government have constituted themselves detectives for the apprehension of the serfs the bondsmen of the Russian autocrat, who may be tempted by the mildness of our institutions, to exchange them for the iron tyranny of their own. It may be attempted to be argued that this law only applies to sailors who have entered into an agreement with their employers to perform a certain service for a specified consideration, and that it is nothing more than just to compel the parties to abide honestly by their compact. Let it be remembered, however, that the Russian is not a free agent. Person and property, he is at the disposal of his master, and is therefore *prima facie* disqualified from entering into any agreement which can justly be considered binding on him. We will, however, just suppose a case which may possibly arise, and which will show this matter in a more startling light. America, let us say, has entered into this contract,—a shipowner of some of the Southern States may have on board a cook or steward, or in some unlooked for emergency, a few ordinary seamen belonging to some slave owner, who, depending on this law for the safe return of his human property, has hired them out for the voyage. How must the bounding hopes of the wretched victims be blasted and destroyed, when British magistrates in obedience to the unjust law, will be compelled to deliver them up to the chains and lashes of their task masters, and how must the high souled people of this boasted land of freedom, feel humbled and degraded in the presence of such a fact. Just now, throughout the length and breadth of the land, may be heard the rising murmurs of a mighty tempest, which in the moment of its strength and power bids fair to sweep the hated name of slavery from the face of the earth. Uncle Tom's Cabin awakens the strongest and most sacred sympathies of our nature and makes us feel fit to dare and do everything in a cause so just and holy. How, then, will the nation ear this unjust and unholy law? Which cannot be characterized in any other terms than as the English Fugitive Slave Law. The utility mongers may say, it is only a precautionary measure of self defence to secure the services of our own seamen, but the pretext is too shallow to require any comment. Men, when well off, and liberally treated, know it. Servants, do not voluntarily exchange the service of one master for another, except for the purpose of getting rid of ill usage on the one hand, and materially bettering their condition on the other. Let our brave tar's be only paid and treated as well they are paid and treated by America, and then, even the utility mongers themselves, will admit that we can dispense with a law which tarnishes our high renown, humbles and degrades the name of Englishman, and places our country on a level with the slave-catching states of America. R. NEWELL.

THE NEW EMPIRE.

Last Tuesday's *Times* contained another crushing letter from "AN ENGLISHMAN." We give the following extracts—it is impossible to find room for the entire letter:—

"SIR,—The curtain is rising on a second 'Empire.' The decorations are prepared, the machinery constructed, the 'mise en scene' arranged, and parts allotted, but no man, not even the hero of the piece, can forecast its termination.

"The history of tyrants is not seldom that of early promise cruelly belied, of plausible professions scandalously violated, of a nation's confidence volunteered in smiles, and recalled in tears and blood.

"Napoleon Bonaparte, to 'save society,' bayoneted, in the name of 'Liberty and equality,' the national representation, made himself First Consul to guarantee 'stability,' announced that the revolution was 'concluded,' and protested to the world that peace was the first necessity of nations, and their highest glory. The Empire and its hecatombs are the commentary upon 'peace';—Fontainebleau, Elba, St. Helena, the Restoration, the days of July, those of February and December, are the bitter gloss upon 'stability.' The imitations of the nephew are, of course, literal. He also has 'saved society,' guarantees 'stability,' struck the 'coup d'etat' in the name of the 'Republic,' elected himself President for 10 years, 'to close the era of revolutions,' within 10 months commands the cry of 'Vive l'Empereur!' and professes the mission of 'peace.'

"The Imperial policy must not be sought in 'clap-trap' answers to adorning prefects or blaspheming mayors, but in the instincts of a nature, the antecedents of a life, the passions of the man, and the laws of his position.

"I represent," he said to the Chamber of Peers, 'a principle, a cause, and a defeat. The principle is the sovereignty of the people, the cause is the Empire, the defeat is Waterloo. That principle you have recognized, that cause you have served, and that defeat you would avenge. No difference exists between you and me.'

"The 'sovereignty of the people,' of the Bonapartist pattern, reigns; the Empire is an accomplished fact; Waterloo is yet to be avenged: that vengeance was promised in the proclamation to the troops on the 2nd of December; it is fiercely debated in the mess-room and canteen; hot-headed colonels remind the soldier that Marshals of France started from the hut; doggerel rhymes on perfidious Albion circulate in the faubourgs and the barracks; the Ultramontanes curse the heresy of England, subscribe their sons to persecuted Ireland, and preach a holy war; and the 'Constitutionnel,' licensed by the Government, deprecates the calamities, insinuates the need, and demonstrates the facility of an invasion.

"The Empire is peace! What are its credentials, where its guarantees? Are they to be sought in the 'coup d'etat,' in a Praetorian camp, in Algerian regiments, in a Roman garrison, in half a million soldiers? Do we see them in the new fortifications of Toulon, in the busy dockyards, in the construction of the Napoleon, the Jean Bart, and the Austerlitz, in the prophecy of the Minister of Marine that vessels such as those will 'decide the destiny of nations,' in the declaration of Louis Napoleon that 'the Mediterranean should be a French lake? Or, is it in Belgium we shall find them? In the war of tariffs, threatened by Cassagnac, repudiated by Louis Napoleon, and carried out by him—in the Bonapartist propagandism within, the concentration of troops without; in the placards of 'Vive l'Empereur?' posted on the walls of Brussels, in the ultimatum of the Elysee against the freedom of its press; in the treason of its Jesuits; in their surreptitious petitions for annexation to France; in the dislocation of its Ministry—in the distraction of its counsels? We are told of strategy and of intrenched lines. But no strategy is proof against suborned disloyalty, and scarp and ravelin, parapet and fosse, are powerless to exclude domestic treachery. The works of Vauban have been mined by Loyola.

"The Empire," says Louis Napoleon, 'is peace.' But what is born of violence must live by force. However Bonapartism may gasconade, the Republic is not dead, or Henry V., nor the Count of Paris. Principles and claims, though prostrate, breathe. They wait only circumstance and opportunity to renew the combat and unfurl their flag. Can Imperialism conciliate rights that it denies, or satisfy factions that it tramples on? Can it crush liberty and disarm too?

The dupes, the organs, and accomplices of Bonapartism are, or affect to be, in transports. Peace is assured, and Europe may disband, for Louis Napoleon has declared it. Germany, they write must regret her levies; England must repent of her militia. After the conspiracy of Strasburgh, Louis Philippe trusted the plighted honour of a Bonaparte, and was repaid by the expedition of Boulogne and by the spoliation of his children. France confided in a Princely word, and she is now enslaved. The Legislative Assembly credited his oaths, and it met with a malefactor's fate. Word, honour, oath, are only counters in the game, shifted with the chances of the cards.

"The professions jump with the occasion. To the army they are all eagles and glory, 'common' misfortunes, and revenge; to the merchants of Bordeaux the conquests are merely of marshes and morality; Christianity and comfort; to the Chamber of Peers he protested that his uncle had 'preferred abdication to acceptance of restricted frontiers,' and that 'he had never for one instant breathed in forgetfulness of that great lesson.'

"The Jesuits and the Ultramontanes are drunk with exultation. The sacerdotal heel is on the neck of France—the garotte prepared for Europe. The Holy Roman Apostolic Church dreams once more of universal empire. Before or behind its ecstatic obscurantism six centuries vanish, and the 19th, which we falsely believed this to be, is only really the 13th. The *Univers* laments that Luther was not burnt, and sanctifies the Inquisition; Donoza Cortez denounces reason as damnable impertinence; abbes and bishops aroynt the classics, anathematize Cicero and Virgil, and prescribe for the education of youth and the study of the 'Fathers,' the breviary and paternoster; Frere Leotade and the Cure Gothland are on the road to canonization, and the land teems with miracles. Winking Madonnas, sweating saints, bleeding altarpieces, and inspired cowboys; the gendarme who deposes to the pious lie, and the sub-prefect who endorses it; episcopal charges, archiepiscopal pastorals, and Papal rescripts, all testify alike that the favour of Heaven has fallen on the Jesuits, that Louis Napoleon is the 'chosen of the Lord,' and that 'society is saved.'

"Prefect and priest vie in blasphemous servility. Louis Napoleon had long ranked as the official 'Providence.' The sacrilegious title had become stale. The prefect of Perigueux displayed in a transparency the likeness of his master, with the inscription beneath it,—'*Dieu fit Napoleon et se reposa*.'

"The Bishop of Chalons informs the faithful that Louis Napoleon is 'the man of God.' Mayors and prelates salute 'the messenger of Heaven.'

"The Lord's Prayer is parodied, the creed travestied, Genesis burlesqued; and bishops listen without a blush while France is made to supplicate this 'Father' for its daily bread, and stutter its belief in its divinity. The episcopacy cannot reproach its conscience with so much blasphemy for nothing. Louis Napoleon had the piety and policy to raise the salaries of these holy men. Oh! mitred hypocrisy, does thy impious cynicism defy alike the chastisement of Heaven and the scorn of earth?

"Jesuitism plays the desperate game of double or quits with reason. After the revolution of February, Catholic priests blessed the trees of liberty. After the *coup d'etat* they chanted a 'Te Deum' on its

massacre. They sanctified legitimacy until it fell; they consecrate perjury when it has triumphed. Ministers of Christ, they burlesque Christianity; teachers of morality, they defy crime. They have learnt and forgotten nothing. For them Hildebrand may still thunder in the Vatican; the Inquisition is an incomplete experiment; the Reformation is a heresy, and not a lesson, and the war on civilization must be recommenced. Their black conspiracy against intelligence envelopes Europe, its staff in Rome, its file everywhere. In Italy its banner is 'the Pope'; in France, 'Society'; in Ireland, 'Religious Equality'. The equality which triumphant Jesuitism would dispense is, that of persecution and damnation.

"The power which sets itself above the law, and invites revenge beyond the law. Fanaticism listens to no conscience but its own. The tyrannicide, deaf to God and man, sees only crime, heeds only vengeance; is Brutus when he strikes a martyr when he falls. Amid Prætorian cohorts and 'indescribable enthusiasm' Louis Napoleon encounters this murderous logic. Marseilles and the police prepared a pasteboard copy of the infernal machine of the Rue Nicaise—Toulon contributed a shot at a review—Moulins an apothecary, who substituted suicide for homicide. The uncle furnishes a deadly argument to those who would despatch the nephew. Napoleon left a legacy of 10,000*fr.* to Cantillon, who attempted the life of Wellington, and boldly justified the murder of his rival!

"France is satisfied, but its enthusiasm does not reach to its electors. Universal suffrage has retired, for the time, to its Avenine Mount. In vain prefects threaten and appeal; nearly three-fourths of the voters shun the electoral urn. The scrutiny is frequently invalidated by the lack of votes; the Government candidates rarely obtain a third of those inscribed; occasionally the Opposition makes a stand; if it carries its list, the Prefect quashes it. Abstention is the only possible protest against such 'illimitable liberty'.

"The world is tranquil! Its tranquillity is that of a loaded mine, of a shell with the fusee burning. Such peace is nothing but a pause and an armistice. Its guarantee is neither the word nor the oath of Louis Napoleon, but the vigilance and armament of Europe."

AN ENGLISHMAN.

CATHEDRAL TRUSTS.

Mr. Whiston has addressed the following letter to the Daily papers:—

"The termination of my contest with the Dean and Chapter of Rochester has imposed upon me a duty, which I trust you will permit me to discharge, by expressing through your columns my deep sense of gratitude to yourself and your numerous contemporaries, who have supported me in the cause for which I have felt it my duty to labour, and encouraged, not to say enabled, me to persevere for more than four years in upholding principles, declared by the voice of the nation to be true, and which the law or the legislature, if not both, will ere long most assuredly carry into effect. It is, sir, I well know, to the righteousness of that cause, and the equity of those principles, and to nothing else, that I am indebted for the support with which I have been honoured; but still my feelings of great personal obligation and my anxiety to express them are not, on that account, in any way diminished. For most painfully, though most reluctantly, have I been made to feel, that without the support of the press—informing, guiding, and reflecting the irresistible supremacy of public opinion—I might indeed have appealed for even that measure of justice which I have at last obtained, but, as who 'pleads in a wilderness where are no laws'—unheeded and unheard. With regard to the judgment, though convinced of its illegality, and that I might easily evade, if not successfully resist it, I will not attempt either one or the other. My only object, from first to last, has been to secure the rights of the cathedral scholars, and to make cathedrals themselves, so far as is now desirable, what the founders intended them to be. Accordingly, my desire is to abstain from everything which may prejudice or hinder the earliest attainment of these ends, and therefore at once and finally do accept the Bishop's determination, so far as it affects my own rights and claims. But the important question, whether the Dean and Chapter have or have not 'illegally taken to themselves a disproportionate share of the cathedral revenues,' still remains to be decided, and not doubting but that if I deserve and desire it, your support for the future will be given as readily and powerfully as it has been in past, I have, Sir, the honour to remain your grateful and much obliged servant, ROBERT WHISTON."

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS.

LETTER TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

(Continued from last Saturday's STAR OF FREEDOM.)

AIM OF THE REVOLUTION—CONSEQUENCES OF THE PRINCIPLES—SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

Liberty being the right of man, whoever says man, says people— whoever says liberty, says sovereignty— whoever says Sovereignty of the People, says Republic— Republic, Democratic and Social— government of the people by the people. Sovereignty can no more be delegated than it can be abdicated. Sovereignty, liberty, will, cannot be represented. Then no more representative government, no more delegated sovereignty, no more will apart from the people, no more authority but that of the people, no more state separated from the people, no more legislative, executive, or judiciary power confided to one or to several by the people; but the people state, the direct government of the people, the people governing themselves, representing themselves—the People-Sovereign doing his own work, exercising himself his authority, all his powers, as the only and true King—that is to say, voting the law, always capable of modification, and naming agents, then can always be revoked at pleasure. When the majority, which is becoming greater and greater, shall reach the *ideal* and become unanimity, the law will be made for all, by the will of the greatest number, and not by the smallest. The law will be the expression of the will of the majority, and no longer of that of the minority, as at present. At last the law will be, as it ought, the work of the people. And be sure that the people will deceive themselves less than the governments. And be sure, above all, that the people will be deceived less in principles than in men, always less clear than principles. Would the people have voted the decree of the 45 centimes and the manifesto of the 5th of March, those two capital errors of the Provisional Government? Yet, notwithstanding, they chose M. Garnier Pagès and M. Lamartine, who committed them. Besides, if the people deceive themselves, as their deceived and deceiving governments, their faults will at least be their own, and they may always repair them. It is necessary to interest them in the government, the representative system of which disgusts and repels them. It is necessary to destroy the political trade. If sovereignty be not a mere word, if the people be sovereign, they should be so in fact as in name; if they should be so incessantly, illimitably, and absolutely. But the people always submit to the law, to the unjust law, the law made *partially*, made without right by one or several, by others than by themselves. Is that a sovereign who receives law instead of imposing it? Is that a sovereign who obeys instead of ordering? Such is a subject. The people should be their own legislators, or they are not sovereign. Therefore, no more Presidents, no more representatives. A national council elected by the people yearly, and revocable by them at any time, charged to present to the people the decrees to vote and the functionaries to elect. The Sovereign People has no representatives, delegates, or mandatories of any description in any of the three powers of their sovereignty. The people have only councillors, ministers, commissioners, servitors—special, temporary, elected—revocable and responsible, who prepare and submit the work to the will of the people, and cause their decisions to be executed. The

council proposes, and the sovereign disposes; the council advises, and the sovereign decides; the council projects, and the sovereign votes. Legislation, taxation, administration, justice, war, and peace, all come under the eye of the master. The people always do their own work. They deliberate in primary assemblies, united by communes seriously constituted. The departmental division exists no longer. There is no longer anything but the nation, the commune, and the citizen. Individual sovereignty, communal sovereignty, and national sovereignty. These are for us the law and the prophets! All the intermediate machinery suppressed, all the administration reformed, all the numerous functionaries, so costly, so useless, and so mischievous—all the agents of power, to the number of five hundred thousand men, at an expense of five hundred millions—all that bureaucracy, besmeared with black, bristling with pens—all that feudality of paper-scratching which inters liberty beneath heaps of papers, and causes tyranny to issue from a bottle of ink—all those black and red lords of margin-noting simplified, discharged, and swept clean away—economy of resources, of time, of abilities, and of money—diminution of the budget and augmentation of liberty.

The department is no longer rational political unity. That revolutionary remedy to the provincial and feudal mind of old France, invented by the Abbé Sieyès, which was at first for the Revolution the means of fusing and uniting the country, which was afterwards for the Empire only a method of centralisation and despotic absorption. The department has had its day. Thank God! every man in France calls himself a French citizen at this hour. No one any longer calls himself Picard or Limousin. No one admits any more at this hour the Imperial despotism. The uncle has already disgusted us, without the nephew.

Robespierre himself said in his time, "Beware of the old mania of desiring to govern too much. Leave to individuals, to families, to communes, the right to regulate their own affairs—in a word, render to individual liberty that of which it has been illegitimately deprived."

In principle, the capital should no more absorb the commune than the commune should absorb the citizen. That which is true of the individual should also be true of the collective group, be that group what it may. The right of the citizen is the right of the commune, as of the entire nation. But, in the departmental system, the communal sovereignty has no existence. The communes have neither liberty, equality, nor fraternity. They have no political existence. They have neither soul, body, well-being, will, nor power. The capital rules them spiritually and materially. The capital alone has all—administration, tribunals, banks, hospitals, markets, and press; the rest nothing. Eighty-six communes absorb thirty-seven thousand others, to be absorbed in their turn by a single one—Paris. The result is what we have seen in December. All the communes of France, when a single one wills it not, can neither conquer nor preserve the right, can neither defend nor maintain liberty. Out of 37,000, 36,000 have not a population of 4,000 souls; 16,000 have not more than 900 inhabitants; 11,000 have not 900 *fr.* revenue, no returns, scarcely a road. The greater part of them languish and stagnate far from the centre, slaves of the prefect, the great proprietor, or of the curate, in ignorance, misery, and isolation, under the triple yoke of authority, usury, and superstition. There is, then, atrophy, atony, and servitude, on one side; plethora, excess, and tyranny, on the other. It is necessary, therefore, to fuse them, to reconstitute them all, so that each shall have its share, as it has right, in the general movement—so that they may all have a will of their own, genuine liberty, real independence, and a veritable existence. It is necessary, therefore, to recombine them in groups, compact enough to be powerful, to have life and strength, to be capable of thought and action. It is necessary, in fact, to organise them after a method conformable to the principle of equality, to assure to them liberty and sovereignty.

AIM OF THE REVOLUTION.—CONSEQUENCES OF THE PRINCIPLES.—UNIVERSAL REPUBLIC.

Parting from the principle of liberty or sovereignty of man, we arrive first at the liberty or sovereignty of the people, passing by the liberty or sovereignty of the commune; we now arrive at the liberty or sovereignty of all the peoples. The right of the individual, of the commune, of the nation, is that of all the nations. Whoever says, Sovereignty of the Peoples, says, Sovereignty of All the Peoples. Whoever says, Republic, says, Universal Republic. Humanity is one, as is right, as is God himself, of whom it is the daughter and the image,—that is to say, the incarnation. Unity of God, unity of right, unity of man. Then, all men, all peoples, have the same right of sovereignty—liberty, equality, fraternity,—that is to say, republic. Republics, then, are the governments of right; monarchies the governments of fact; but the right should dominate the fact, and not the fact the right. All the peoples should be republican, sovereigns of the same title; because they all are, we say, one and indivisible; because no one has the right or the means to be free amidst slaves—happy in the midst of those who are miserable, because they aid or injure each other reciprocally, because they are children of one family, countrymen of one country, fellow-citizens of one city, of the same Great Republic, one and indivisible—Humanity. The Universal Republic is, then, the corollary of the Revolution. That is the last and the greatest idea which has sprung from the people. It is a new truth which was produced on the 15th of May, which it was necessary to confess on the 13th of June, because it had been misunderstood on the 5th of March; it is the democratic and social dogma of human unity. That which distinguished '48 from '93, the young Republic from the old, was, that it upheld that great dogma, at home by the association of citizens, abroad by the *solidarité* of the peoples. '93, bursting the old Catholic-feudal form, proclaimed the unity of man with himself, and with his equals of the land; '48 went a step farther,—and therein will be its glory; it proclaimed the unity of man with entire humanity.

THE SHILLING SUBSCRIPTION IN AID OF EUROPEAN FREEDOM.

Some few months ago a Shilling Subscription, for European Freedom, was proposed and initiated in a printed appeal to the English public, issued with the signatures of the following gentlemen:—

Rev. Charles Clarke, 152, Buccleuch Street, Glasgow;
Thomas Cooper, 5, Park Row, Knightsbridge, London;
Thomas Cowen, Jun., Blaydon-Burn, Newcastle-on-Tyne;
George Dawson, M.A., Birmingham;
Dr. Frederick Richard Lees, Leeds;
William James Linton, Brantwood, Coniston, Lancashire;
Henry Lonsdale, M.D., 4, Devonshire Street, Carlisle;
Rev. David Maginnis, Belfast;
George Searle Phillips, West Parade, Huddersfield;
James Watson, 3, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster Row, London.

The Subscription was limited to ONE SHILLING, in order to obtain the greatest possible number of Subscribers, and to make of the Subscription List a Register, instructive and encouraging, it was hoped of Englishmen and Englishwomen prepared to record their practical sympathy with the cause of Freedom on the Continent of Europe.

Numerous individual responses, direct and indirect, were made to this appeal. And in addition to the efforts of these gentlemen with whom the proposed action originated, a considerable number of earnest friends of popular and national right through the country have been

engaged in soliciting Subscriptions for a fund in aid of European Freedom, the proceeds to be placed at the discretionary disposal of MM. Kossuth and Mazzini.

It has been thought, by a certain number of these gentlemen, that the time has arrived for a new step in aid of their individual action.

Much has been already achieved by their efforts; more than enough to be an earnest of the large and honourable success which may be expected to result from a combined, systematic, and well-directed effort. It has been well and truly said, that "the sympathy of the working classes of this country with European liberty is real, and that if persons can be found to *solicit* the small proof of it, which this European Subscription contemplates, it will be readily given."

The work to be done is essentially this:—1st. To obtain an increased publicity for this Subscription in aid of European Freedom: 2nd. To find, among the friends of popular progress in all classes in this country, a sufficient number of persons able and willing to communicate the knowledge of it, and the opportunity of contributing to it, from circle to circle, from society to society, and if need be, from house to house; and lastly to systematise aid and direct the labours of all who will labour in the good cause.

For these objects a Committee has been formed, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

W. H. Ashurst, Jun.
C. D. Collet,
J. Davis.
T. S. Duncombe, M.P.
Dr. Epps.
Thomas Gilks.
Viscount Goderich, M.P.
S. M. Hawkes.
Austin Holyoake
G. J. Holyoake.
Thornton Hunt.
Douglas Jerrold.
Robert Le Blond.

M. E. Marsden.
David Masson.
William Tidd Matson.
Edward Miall, M.P.
R. Moore.
Professor Newman.
C. F. Nicholls.
H. Pointer.
W. Shaen.
James Stansfield.
J. Watson.
T. Wilson.

With power to add to their number.

ROBERT LE BLOND, Treasurer. WM. TIDD MATSON, Hon. Sec.

The period of six months has been fixed for the termination of the labours both of the Collectors and of the Committee; and having in view the shortness of the time, and the extent of the work to be achieved, it is earnestly hoped that all persons disposed in any manner to contribute to the objects of the Committee will place themselves in immediate correspondence with the gentleman appointed to act as its Secretary.

Independently of the necessity of organising the efforts which are already being made, abundant motives exist for an increased and multiplied activity, if we reflect on the condition of the nations of Europe, oppressed to the utmost limits of human endurance, and, especially at the present time, on the wholesale persecutions of the Emperor of Austria and the Pope, in Lombardy and Venice, and in the Roman States. Against the misdoings of despotic power, it is needful that there should be a protest in the name of outraged humanity, on the part of all who feel and breathe for Liberty in England. It is time that there should issue from our land a word of comfort, of encouragement, and of approval for those who suffer a living martyrdom for their country; that there should be a popular recognition of the sacredness and unity of the causes of all oppressed nations—Italy and Hungary standing together prominently amongst them, by virtue of their recent struggles, of the intimately connected position of their indissoluble future, pregnant with the downfall of the twin heads of that civil and ecclesiastical tyranny which would enslave the world.

A popular recognition of these things is a duty incumbent on the people of this country. If nobly accomplished, it will bring its own reward, in an increased consciousness of the power of popular sympathies and popular will; and will assuredly bear fruit in the progress of Popular Reform at home.

Six months hence must witness, for better or for worse, the completion of the task which the Committee has undertaken to fulfil. Immediate and active co-operation is necessary to success. Let all who desire to help, help quickly. A definite and moderate amount of personal assistance, immediately given, will be the best service that can individually be rendered to the cause.

WILLIAM TIDD MATSON,
Hon. Sec.

10, Great Winchester Street,
Old Broad Street, City.

POLITICAL REFUGEE COMMITTEE.

The Committee met on Tuesday evening at the John-street Institution, Mr. Milne, in the chair. Several encouraging letters were read, and the monies set forth below handed in. Four refugees—three Germans and one Hungarian—received assistance. To one was given the money to take him to Manchester where he expects to obtain employment; to another was given the means to enable him to commence work as a slipper-maker; and to a third was supplied money to furnish him with colours, &c., by which he hoped to obtain employment.

* * The Second Quarterly Meeting of the Committee will be held on Tuesday next, November 9, when a balance sheet of the receipts and disbursements during the quarter will be laid before the meeting. It is hoped that every member of the committee will attend.

Monies received by the Committee from October 28, to November 2, inclusive:—

	s. d.		s. d.
From the men employed at the Working Tailors Association, Westminster Bridge Road - -	10 6	J. Wood - - - -	1 0
Henley:		B. Dyson - - - -	1 0
C. Boothroyd - - - -	1 0	J. Eastwood - - - -	0 6
J. Stanfield - - - -	1 0	J. Shaw - - - -	1 0
D. Green - - - -	1 0	A few friends, Greenwich, per D. Gibson -	8 0
T. Boothroyd - - - -	1 0	Cheltenham Republicans -	2 6
J. Robinson - - - -	1 0	F. Clark, Wootton - -	1 0
Two Friends - - - -	1 0	A German Communist, Glasgow - - - -	2 6
C. Woodhouse - - - -	1 0	J. H. B. Portsmouth -	2 6
E. Green - - - -	1 0	J. M., Meltham - -	1 0
R. Senior - - - -	1 0	J. De Cogan (weekly) -	0 6

BRADFORD.—MUNICIPAL ELECTION, LITTLE HORTON WARD.—The Democrat Association nominated Mr. George White as their candidate for this ward, which is the largest in the borough. They had made no preparation, the matter being taken into consideration on Saturday last, thus affording no time for either canvassing or placards. The Whig candidate had his staff of paid canvassers and electioneering machinery complete. Amongst the foremost of the Whig agents was Lightowler, who sat on the Convention of 1848 as the Bradford representative. As the poll progressed, White took the lead, and at twelve o'clock was 18 ahead of his opponent, through the spontaneous and unpaid services of the burgesses. Scores of voters were afterwards rejected by the Whig presiding alderman under most frivolous pretences; and some of the oldest ratepayers in the ward had the mortification of walking back unpolled, because their names were

misprinted on the burgess roll. At the close of the poll both parties claimed the victory, which cannot be decided until the official declaration is made by the Mayor. There is little doubt that next year several thorough democrats will be returned.

HALIFAX.—A number of Mr. O'Connor's friends, having some time ago subscribed a sum of money for that gentleman, a meeting was held on Sunday night to consider how the money was to be disposed of, when there not being a sufficient number of subscribers present, the meeting was adjourned to Sunday, the 14th, at 5 o'clock, P.M., when it is hoped the whole of the subscribers will attend. The meeting was held at Mr. Longbottom's, Mr. Sutcliff in the chair, to which place it stands adjourned.

TRADES.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

The Executive committee of the above Association are preparing bills to be laid before Parliament, for an amendment of the 6th Geo. 4th c. 129, commonly called the Combination Law, affecting the management and conducting of trades' societies established for the purpose of "fixing and regulating the wages they will receive, or the hours or time they will work in any trade or manufacture."

They consider the legislature intended workmen—whether in employ or not—should be perfectly free to regulate their wages; but the reading of the law by the judges (in the case of the Queen on the prosecution of Messrs. Perry v. Rowland and others) makes it very doubtful whether any real freedom exists when men are in employment, thus rendering inoperative the spirit of the law, and the evident intentions of the legislature.

Also a bill to enforce the delivery of duplicates of all agreements or contracts between masters and workmen in trade or manufactures—the same to be evidence in all cases of dispute in any court of law or equity.

Also, a bill to amend the 5th Geo. 4th c. 96, entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the laws relative to the Arbitration of Disputes between Masters and Workmen," by the establishment of Courts of Conciliation, composed of employers and employed, to adjust all disputes between masters, agents, overlookers, journeymen, apprentices, or other workmen, and to fix and regulate from time to time all matters relating to their interests.

The committee will take the earliest opportunity to lay the bills before the trades of Great Britain and Ireland for their advice, co-operation, and support in carrying the same into effect; also the reasons for bringing before parliament such important measures.

259, Tottenham-court Road.

London, Nov. 2, 1852.

THE "SUN" NEWSPAPER AND THE LONDON COMPOSITORS.

FELLOW WORKMEN,

The Compositors of London, in claiming your assistance and co-operation in their endeavour to legally resist an act of oppression which has been exercised towards them, beg to lay before you the following brief statement of the facts and of the position which they have hitherto held with respect to their employers.

For upwards of forty years the recognised system of paying work done by the associated Printers of London has been based upon a Scale mutually agreed to by the employers and employed—a Scale which has so hitherto been looked upon, and is now by a very great majority of the masters, as a protection to both parties—to the employer as a means of knowing exactly what he has to pay for any description of work; and to the workman that he would always receive a fair remuneration for his labour. That system, with a few alterations at different times sanctioned by the two parties concerned, has continued in operation until the present period. Such being the established custom, it is manifestly unjust for an individual member of one portion to break the contract which has virtually been entered into by both; an injustice alike to the master as to the man, as giving him the advantage of unfairly competing with his fellow capitalists by the employment of underpaid labour. And, independently of the right of the compositors to withstand any innovation on their Scale of Prices, it also becomes their duty to those employers who continue to pay fair prices, to legally resist to the utmost of their power any attempt at a reduction of wages which may be made without the concurrence of all parties.

Having thus stated the relation in which the majority of the master-printers and the compositors of London stand to each other, we will now proceed to detail the case which has compelled us to seek for your support.

On Friday, October 1, the whole of the compositors engaged on the liberal "SUN" newspaper (32 men, including the overseer) were summarily discharged, the only reason assigned for this harsh measure being—that a similar step adopted by the protectionist "MORNING POST," some time before, had been productive of a considerable saving to the proprietors of that paper. There was no complaint of insubordination or dictation—no refusal to work overtime—no charge of inefficiency—no accusation of neglect or inattention—no offer made of compromise—no terms proposed to obviate the necessity of turning men adrift who had been day and night at the command of their employer—some of them for a period of upwards of 30 years, and whose advanced age must operate against them in seeking fresh employment; there was no alternative—out they must go, to make room for a new set of hands who had been lured by delusive promises which were never meant to be, and never could be, kept; as a convincing proof of which it may be stated, that the old hands at the "SUN" did not average 17. 10s. per week, taking the last three years; and consequently the fact of the proprietor of that paper engaging a similar number of men nominally at 22. 3s. 6d. per week, cannot but be a delusion, as the avowed object of the change is to lessen the cost of production—the real fact being, that it is intended to pay somewhere about 2s. for the same amount of work as has hitherto been paid 3s. 7d. for.

The discharging of the old hands was accompanied by an expression of regret on the part of the proprietor, and also by a declaration that it was not his own act—that he was not a free agent—and a promise of employment to such of the old hands as chose to accept it under the new arrangements; and in order to test the sincerity of his regard for them, being anxious naturally to retain their situations if they could do so upon fair terms, the companionship inquired what were the alterations which the owners of the property proposed; but to this plain question they could obtain no other than this evasive answer, that the terms or conditions of employment, would be matter for future consideration.

The men, being determined to have no cause of complaint against them, were, if possible, more attentive to their work during the fortnight they were under notice, than they had been previously; and

this required no small effort, no small sacrifice of personal feeling, on the part of the men in their position—who knew that their employer's property was at their mercy every day throughout that fortnight, and that he was a callous and unfeeling man, who cared not what became of them, and who rejected all their efforts to effect a reconciliation with rudeness or disdain.

There were various ways by which the old hands might have retaliated without transgressing the law, if they had chosen to do so; but they preferred setting their employers and capitalists generally an example of forbearance and regard for property, a consideration on the part of working men which they are too often accused of being incapable of feeling.

In the present case, there is no demand whatever made by the compositors, as they have a scale of prices with which they are satisfied. The question, then, must be discussed on moral grounds, and morally we contend that no employer has a right to violate abruptly a compact which has been recognised as binding upon his workmen and himself for many years; a fundamental principle existing that it is the duty of trade societies to protect employers equally with the employed, and to alter and amend the rules whenever it was found that they operated in their existing shape to the disadvantage of the employer.

The proprietor of the *Sun* has chosen to stand upon his legal right, and disregard all moral obligations. So be it. We stand upon our moral right. He professes, day after day, in the *Sun*, to have the interest of the working man at heart—to be the advocate of progress and humanity. He appeals to the liberal portion of the English public for support. We therefore ask the working classes of England and their friends, whether such conduct is morally consistent, and whether a paper guilty of such hypocrisy is worthy of support?—in fine, we ask them to decide between the Compositors of London and the *Evening Sun*.

And now, brother-workmen, having thus explained the principal circumstances connected with this affair, we come to the mode in which we claim your assistance; and it may not be out of place here, perhaps, to remind you that the Compositors of London have always been ready and among the foremost to assist other trades in their hour of need. We do not require your pecuniary assistance—what we require of you is, your moral support; and under these circumstances it becomes a question for the working classes, whether the *Sun* newspaper is any longer worthy of their countenance.

In conclusion, it may be remarked, that it appears strange, but is not the less true, that those who are most intimately connected with the "Press,"—whose existence exclusively depends on it, and without whose agency, mechanical though it be, the "Press" itself could not exist,—the class of workmen called Compositors, who are the channels, as it were, between intelligence and ignorance, have less access to its columns than any other portion of the community. If anything arises to disturb the harmony between employer and employed in other branches of industry, there is usually at least an appearance of fair play; and if one journal openly espouses the cause of "Capital," others may be found to defend the "Rights of Labour." In other words, if a newspaper proprietor wishes to reduce wages even to the extent of 30 or 40 per cent., and to effect that object has recourse even to "combinations" which employers affect to deprecate, the men are, as a general rule, denied the opportunity of explaining their grievances. This being the case, the above particulars are submitted to the public, or to that portion of it which takes an interest in the welfare of the working man.

Exert yourselves for us, then, and we have no doubt of ultimate success.

On behalf of the trade,

THE COMMITTEE OF COMPOSITORS.

London, October 28, 1852.

CO-OPERATIVE.

THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

The official investigation into the affairs of this company as regarded the Gloucester and Worcester estates, called Snigg's End and Lowbands, has just been brought to a conclusion at Staunton, after a very lengthened inquiry. The company was dissolved in 1850, and a winding-up order was obtained, which was carried out by Mr. Roxburgh, barrister, as assessor, Mr. Goodchap, official manager, and Messrs. Tucker, solicitors, who were the commissioners delegated by the Master. It appeared from the evidence that the Lowbands estate of 160 acres, cost 3,500l., and the Snigg's End, of 268 acres, cost 11,900l., included a charge of 5,800l. left on the estate. Upon these estates are located forty-nine persons, having a cottage and two acres of land each, twenty-one persons having a cottage and three acres, and fifty-seven a cottage and four acres, giving a total of 127 persons and 389 acres. The two estates have the appearance of well-arranged colonies. The cottages cost about 125l. each, and have every convenience on a small scale for homesteads. The occupants or allottees had been living nearly five years rent free, and had received advances from the company for cultivation. The land was originally of a very inferior quality, but has been greatly improved by the labour expended upon it. The yearly rent fixed for the allotments was 11l. 8s. for the two-acre parcels, 14l. 12s. for three acres, and 17l. 18s. for four acres on the Snigg's End, and 10l. 4s., 12l. 16s., and 15l. 8s., respectively, on the Lowbands. In consequence of the energy and industry which had been exercised in bringing the land into proper cultivation, the assessor decided upon remitting two years of the back rents, and to allow the sum claimed for improvements to be set off against the residue of the back rents. The allottees readily acceded to this decision. The question of future rents, subject to which the allottees will obtain a conveyance, was postponed for further valuations, and the inquiry stands adjourned.

EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION IN THE PROVINCES OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

SIR,—Having been permitted to address the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Engineers a few days ago, on the subject of regulated emigration and colonization in British North America, as a large and productive field for the safe investment of their surplus skill and labour, I submitted the following resolutions to the meeting, which were accepted as the statement of principles requiring the calm deliberation of the working classes. I hope, therefore, you will find space for their publication in your paper, so that they may have the discussion which the meeting unanimously desired.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,

Canadian Land and Railway Association,
18, Aldermanbury.

ALEX. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

1. RESOLVED.—That as skill and labour are the most essential elements for the production of wealth, it is therefore of great importance that every person able and willing to work should be found employment; as idleness leads to individual poverty, to ignorance, and crime, and consequently to national depravity, anarchy, and ruin.

2. RESOLVED.—That in order to avoid the evil consequences of compulsory idleness, resulting from trade societies, strikes, or otherwise, it is now indispensable that these societies should be reorganised, according to law, upon sound principles of association, for the regular employment of their skill, labour, and money capital.

3. RESOLVED.—That the first practical steps towards a reorganization of trade societies, is the full recognition of individual rights and duties. That skill and labour constitute individual capital,—that the wages received is the in-

terest of that capital,—and that such capital can be better employed and made more productive for the individual and society, on the principle of co-operative joint-stock association, than can be obtained by isolated exertion and competition.

4. RESOLVED.—That the plan submitted to the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c., by Mr. Alexander Campbell, Secretary of the Canadian Land and Railway Association for the establishment of industrial colonies in connexion with the railways about to be commenced in the provinces of British North America, appears to this council to be based on correct principles of association,—offers a favourable opportunity for the establishment of engineering and other operations, combined with trades, manufactures, and agriculture; and is therefore well worthy of being supported by the whole trades of Great Britain and Ireland.

PRODUCTIVE LABOUR IN POOR LAW UNIONS.

A conference of ministers and boards of guardians was held at Manchester, on Wednesday last, on the question of promoting the productive employment of paupers in Poor Law unions and workhouses. There were about 30 gentlemen present. Viscount Goderich took the chair; and among others present at the meeting were—Mr. Scully, M.P., Mr. James Heywood, and Mr. Clay, M.P. The following resolutions were adopted:—

1. "That this Conference, having heard with satisfaction the statements made by guardians and others familiar with Poor Law administration, relative to the industrial employments successfully carried on (in lieu of idleness and useless 'tests'), in various unions throughout the united kingdom, pledges itself individually and collectively to increased exertions in promoting the more general adoption of the humane and economical system of productive labour proposed by the Poor Law Association, and in procuring the abrogation of all legal and other restrictions which at present interfere with the free agency of boards of guardians in the purchase and taking of land, and the disposal of the produce of the industrial operations carried on in various unions, so as not to interfere with independent labour.

2. That this Conference recommends that the requisite steps be taken for bringing the subject before Parliament during the ensuing session, and that a subscription be entered into for defraying the expenses attending upon this and the other measures proposed for promoting improved Poor Law administration.

3. That the gentlemen now present undertake in their respective localities the formation of branch associations, and for the delivery of lectures and the holding of public meetings upon the subject of productive labour; and that the gentlemen now present, and the members of the Poor Law Association and boards of guardians in general, be respectfully solicited to promote the circulation of the monthly periodical (the Constitutional), intended to form a medium of communication between boards of guardians, and a record of progress.

4. That to obviate misconceptions regarding the scope and objects of the association, it be, and his hereby, reconstituted under the title of the National Poor Law Association; and that the general and executive committee be requested to continue their functions until the next general meeting of the association."

A committee was appointed, and this terminated the proceedings.

A NATIONAL PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STAR OF FREEDOM."

SIR,—I have read with great hope and satisfaction the correspondence which has from time to time appeared in your valuable columns concerning the formation of a party which shall be truly national in the end it has in view, and national also in the operations to achieve that end. Fully believing such a party to be the greatest want of the time, and consequently of the greatest possible importance, I consider it my duty, although one of the humblest workers for human progress, to speak out fearlessly upon the question. The proposal that universal manhood suffrage should form the basis of such a party is, I think, the best. The agreement on one simple question of principle will afford a far wider ground for union and a stronger bond of unity than the addition of a multiplicity of expedients, however necessary, consisting of the remaining five points of the Charter. With one object in view, for which we would unceasingly and individually strive, we should be able to build up a really powerful organisation, and a really united body, capable of turning favourable events to advantage, and of ultimately carrying the one great principle. The adoption of this course may, nay, will raise against us a cry of political apostasy—a cry that may serve the ends of a party for a time. I, for one, fear it not, for we set aside no principle for expediency, but, on the contrary, divest the principle of a complexity of details, thereby making it a simple question, easily understood, and readily to be decided on by all. We each set aside, for the time being, our "pet notions" and theories, and unite for the accomplishment of the one comprehensive principle, which is the fundamental basis of true liberty and good government. This is, I think, the most practical course we can adopt in our endeavour to create such a power as shall make our legislature do us justice by proclaiming the natural right of all men to a vote in virtue of their existence. The selfsame power which could enforce such a demand would be able to enforce the necessary adjuncts for the protection and proper working of the right as time and experience would teach.—Yours, as ever, in the cause of progress,

J. GLOVER.

Cheltenham, October 30th, 1852.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

HAYMARKET.—A comedy in three acts, called *Richelieu in Love*, was produced at this theatre on Saturday evening, and received with great favour. Though now acted for the first time, the piece is not exactly new. It was published several years ago, its performance having been prevented by the refusal of the Lord Chamberlain's license, in consequence of something which was deemed objectionable in the plot. Had it not been for this circumstance, the play would have been then, (as it has been now) brought out at the Haymarket; the manuscript having been anonymously transmitted to Mr. Webster, and accepted by him.

LYCEUM.—A new comic drama, in two acts, called *Married Daughters and Young Husbands*, was performed at this theatre on Wednesday night. It is a piece of small dimensions, but of distinguished excellence, and may be compared, without disadvantage, to the best productions of the *Varieties* or the *Olympian*. The acting was admirable; the principal performers being Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. Roxby, Mr. Suter, Mr. Butler, Mrs. Frank Matthews, Miss Julia St. George, Miss Oliver, and Miss Fanny Baker. The piece was warmly applauded by a full house.

SURREY.—Another, and upon the whole we think the best, stage adaptation of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's world wide popular novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, has been produced at this theatre. The scenery was very good; and the several parts of the *dramatis personæ* were well filled, *George Harris* by Mr. Creswick; *Legree* by Mr. T. Mead; and *Uncle Tom* by Mr. H. Widdicombe especially so. The piece may be said to have been eminently successful, and will, doubtless, have a long run.

The gentleman who went out in the Australian mail packet Sydney, and who refused to go farther than the Isle of Ascension on account of the bad accommodation he experienced on board the packet, has had his passage money returned to him.

LITERATURE.

THE MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

This month there is some improvement in magazine literature, dull enough of late, but it is still mediocre. An interesting paper, entitled "Valparaiso to San Francisco," by Joseph Anthony, Junr., does something towards relieving the tedium of ARNSWORTHY; but of a very different character is the concluding paper on the Duke of Wellington. It is a mere repetition of the unqualified sycophancy that has aided the daily journals in getting through the flat season. Besides these contributions, and the continuation of "The Lancashire Witches," and of "The Confederates," there is a tale by Margaret Casson and some minor papers.

"The Exhibition Jury Reports," in FRAZER, our readers will readily pardon our passing over. "Hypatia," "Autobiography of Captain Digby Grand," and "Sketches of Rome under the Pope and the Republic," are continued. "The Northmen in Britain," is interesting, but our space will not allow of extract. In an article entitled "The Ionian Islands and their Government," we have a laboured attempt to clear the character of the English Haynau, Sir Henry Ward. Of course the whig High Commissioner is a veritable martyr, the blessings of whose mild and paternal rule the people of the Ionian Islands have not been able to properly appreciate. From this the writer concludes that the Ionian people are totally unfit to have any share in their own government. From the spirited resistance offered to the arbitrary proceedings of High Commissioner Ward, we would draw precisely the opposite conclusion. An excellent account of the family of Mrs. Beecher Stowe is given by "An Alabama Man." It seems that of the Beecher Stowe family, consisting of twelve persons, nine are authors! We gather the following particulars of the life of

THE AUTHORESS OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

Harriet Beecher was born in Litchfield about the year 1813. After the removal of the family to Boston, she enjoyed the best educational advantages of that city. With the view of preparing herself for the business of instruction, she acquired all the ordinary accomplishments of ladies and much of the learning usually reserved for the stronger sex. At an early age she began to aid her eldest sister, Catherine, in the management of a flourishing female school, which had been built up by the latter. When their father went west, the sisters accompanied him, and opened a similar establishment in Cincinnati. For several years after her removal to this place, Harriet Beecher continued to teach in connexion with her sister. She did so until her marriage with the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, professor of biblical literature in the seminary of which her father was president. This gentleman was already one of the most distinguished ecclesiastical savans in America. After graduating with honour at Bowdoin College, Maine, and taking his theological degree at Andover, he had been appointed professor at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, whence he had been called to Lane Seminary. Mrs. Stowe's married life has been of that equable and sober happiness so common in the families of Yankee clergymen. It has been blessed with a numerous offspring, of whom five are still living. Mrs. Stowe has known the fatigues of watching over the sick bed, and her heart has felt that grief which eclipses all others—that of a bereaved mother. Much of her time has been devoted to the education of her children, while the ordinary household cares have devolved on a friend or distant relative, who has always resided with her. She employed her leisure in contributing occasional pieces, tales, and *novellettes* to the magazines and newspapers. Her writings were of a high moral tone, and deservedly popular. This part of Mrs. Stowe's life, spent in literary pleasures, family joys and cares, and the society of the pious and intelligent, would have been of as unalloyed happiness as mortals can expect, had it not been darkened at every instant by the baleful shadow of slavery. When they relinquished their excellent position in the east, in order to build up the great presbyterian seminary for the Ohio and Mississippi valley, they did so with every prospect of success. For a year all went well. Lane Seminary was the pride and hope of the church. Alas for the hopes of Messrs. Beecher and Stowe! this prosperity was of short duration. The President of the Abolition Convention, which met at Philadelphia in 1833, Mr. Arthur Tappan, was one of the most liberal donors to Lane Seminary. He forwarded its address to the students; and a few weeks afterwards the subject was up for discussion amongst them. At first there was little interest. But soon the fire began to burn. Many of the students had travelled, or taught school in the slave states; a goodly number were sons of slaveholders; and some were owners of slaves. They had seen slavery, and had facts to relate, many of which made the blood run chill with horror. Those spread out on the pages of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," reader, and which your swelling heart and overflowing eyes would not let you read aloud, are cold in comparison. The discussion was soon ended, for all were of accord; but the meetings for the relation of facts were continued night after night and week after week. What was at first sensibility grew into enthusiasm; the feeble flame had become a conflagration. The slave owners among the students gave liberty to their slaves; the idea of going on foreign missions was scouted at, because there were heathen at home; some left their studies and collected the coloured population of Cincinnati into churches, and preached to them; others gathered the young men into evening schools and the children into day schools, and devoted themselves to teaching them; others organised benevolent societies for aiding them, and orphan asylums for the destitute and abandoned children; and others, again, left all to aid fugitive slaves on their way to Canada, or to lecture on the evils of slavery. The fanaticism was sublime; every student felt himself a Peter the Hermit, and acted as if the abolition of slavery depended on his individual exertions. At first, the discussion had been encouraged by the president and professors; but when they saw it swallowing up everything like regular study, they thought it high time to stop. It was too late; the current was too strong to be arrested. The commercial interests of Cincinnati took the alarm; manufacturers feared the loss of their southern trade. Public sentiment exacted the suppression of the discussion and excitement. Slaveholders came over from Kentucky, and urged the mob on to violence. For several weeks there was imminent danger that Lane Seminary, and the houses of Dr. Beecher and professor Stowe, would be burnt or pulled down by a drunken rabble. These must have been weeks of mortal anxiety for Harriet Beecher. The Board of Trustees now interfered, and allayed the excitement of the mob by forbidding all further discussion of slavery in the seminary. To this the students responded by withdrawing *en masse*. Where hundreds had been, there was left a mere handful. Lane Seminary was deserted. For seventeen years after this Dr. Beecher and Professor Stowe remained there, endeavouring in vain to revive its prosperity. In 1850 they returned to the eastern states, the great project of their life defeated. After a short stay at Bowdoin College, Maine, Professor Stowe accepted an appointment to the chair of biblical literature in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Massachusetts, an institution which stands, to say the least, as high as any in the United States. These events caused a painful reaction in the feelings of the Beechers. Repulsed alike by the fanaticism they had witnessed among the foes, and the brutal violence among the friends of slavery, they thought their time for action had not come, and gave no public expression of their abhorrence of slavery. They waited for the storm to subside, and the angel of truth to mirror his form in tranquil waters. For a long time they resisted all attempts to make them bow the knee to slavery, or to avow themselves abolitionists. The terrible and dramatic scenes which occurred in Cincinnati, between 1835 and 1847, were calculated to increase the repugnance of a lady not mingling actively in the *melee*. That city was the chief battle ground of freedom and slavery. During her long residence on the frontier of the slave states, Mrs. Stowe made several visits to them. Mrs. Stowe has observed slavery in every phase; she has seen masters and slaves at home, New Orleans markets, fugitives, free coloured people, pro-slavery politicians and priests, abolitionists and colonisationists. She and her family have suffered from it; seventeen years of her life have been clouded by it. For that long period she stifled the strongest emotions of her heart. No one but her intimate friends knew their strength. She has given them expression at last. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is the agonising cry of feelings pent up for years in the heart of a true woman.

"How we talked about the Burmese War," "Autobiography of Alexander Dumas," "A Visit to Italy," "England's Out-posts," "Wine and Wine Drinkers," and other articles, render BENTLEY this month more than mediocre.

BLACKWOOD has a poem entitled "The Golden Age," the poetry of which is very questionable. It is, however, a noble protest against the trading selfishness of our country at the present time. We are sorry it should be marred by the introduction of a stupid denunciation of the Republicans of the Continent. We have a holy horror of statistics, so that we did no more than glance at the article on "Tariff Restrictions." "The Holidays" is somewhat remarkable for the semi-contemptuous manner in which the writer speaks of the Count de Chambord.

A well written article on "The Poetry of 'Martial Enthusiasm'; a Jutland tale designed to convey a lesson of wisdom to husbands and wives; an amusing bit of fiction from the French, entitled "Luck and no Luck;" a highly improbable yarn dignified with the title of "a Homeopathic Miracle;" articles on the "Irish elections," "Louis Napoleon," "Portugal," &c; an account of the "Black Republic" of Liberia, and a continuation of "Norman Hamilton" combine to make up a readable number of the ever welcome.—TARI.—We condense from this magazine the following account of the new commonwealth; "the Land of Promise" of the long enslaved and degraded children of Africa.

THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC

Owes its existence to a few benevolent Americans, who, in 1816, instituted the American Colonisation Society, for colonising the free people of colour of the United States. The records of the society show that of the colonists who have been conveyed from America to Liberia, only one third were previously free, while the remaining two-thirds were slaves emancipated by their masters in order that they might be sent to the African colony, where alone it was considered they could enjoy the full benefit of freedom. The early efforts of the society were unfortunate. The first settlement was unhealthily situated, and death swept off a large number of the blacks and most of their white friends. An agent of the society, along with Captain Stockton, of the American ship-of-war *Alligator*, sought a new settlement, and, after encountering many perils, succeeded in purchasing a tract of land on Mesurado Bay in exchange for a miscellaneous assortment of goods, sufficient to stock a country shop in the general line. The colonists removed to their new settlement, but again were attacked by fever and also by some of the native tribes. Assailed by pestilence and war; the poor colonists were critically situated. Fortunately to repel their human, or, rather, savage assailants, they had forty muskets, and six pieces of artillery. Two furious attacks were made by the natives, and many were killed on both sides, but the assailants were repulsed on each occasion. The colonists were now, however, in a perilous condition, as they had been for six weeks on an allowance of bread and meal, and their provisions were nearly exhausted. Their ammunition was also running short; they had but two rounds of shot left for their guns. From this almost desperate situation they were delivered in a remarkable manner. During the night which followed the second attack, a false alarm was given, and a cannon was fired by one of the sentries. This waste of ammunition, was, at the moment, greatly regretted. But the sound of that signal gun, borne at midnight over the sea, reached a vessel which was then passing near the promontory. It was a British schooner, laden with supplies for Cape Coast Castle, and having on board Major Laing, the distinguished African traveller. No one on board the vessel knew of the existence of this settlement; and the report of canon on that savage coast excited much astonishment. The ship was hoisted, and a boat was sent on shore to make enquiries. When the character and condition of the colony was known, great sympathy was excited on behalf of the settlers. The officers of the schooner gave them all the aid in their power, and Major Laing used his influence with the hostile chiefs, to secure a treaty of peace. In their humbled condition, after two very severe defeats, the chiefs were disposed for an accommodation; and Major Laing had the satisfaction of restoring amity between the settlers and the native tribes. Some of the warm-hearted British seamen, unfortunately for themselves, were not satisfied with rendering this merely temporary assistance. Doubting the intentions of the native chiefs "Midshipman Gordon and twelve British sailors," adds the American narrator already mentioned, "signified their wish to remain at the Cape, in order to witness the sincerity of their new professions, and help the settlers to repair their buildings. Alas! their generous self-devotion proved their death. Through toil and exposure they were speedily attacked with fever, and in a few weeks, amid the tears and grief of their new-made friends, Gordon and eight of his men were borne to their last home."

From that period the condition of the colony gradually improved; although from time to time there ensued fresh wars, in which the Liberians were always successful. They did not make conquests, but it naturally happened that, as they waxed in strength, and became at last the dominant power in that region, the weak tribes about them became desirous of being received under their protection. This was invariably granted, on the sole condition that they exchanged their own laws for those of the colony, and became Liberian citizens. Partly by this mode of annexation, and partly by the occasional purchase of small portions of territory, the boundaries of the settlement have been gradually extended, until they embrace a coast-line of about four hundred miles. Supposing the territory to extend on an average about forty miles inland, the area of the republic will be about 16,000 square miles, that is nearly equal in size to Switzerland. Five years ago Liberia became an independent state; a republican constitution was adopted; a national flag, consisting of six red and five white stripes, with "one lone white star" in the upper and inner angle was hoisted; and a few weeks afterwards it was formally saluted as the ensign of an independent state by the American squadron and a British sloop-of-war. The British and French governments promptly recognised the new republic, and formed liberal treaties with it. The present population of Liberia is estimated at 250,000 souls. But of this number only about 10,000 are emigrants from America. The remainder are native Africans, who have voluntarily united themselves to the original colonists. Many of these have been educated in the schools of the colony, and are in all respects civilised men. One of them was lately elected a member of the Liberian Council. Still the remarkable fact remains, that only the twenty-fifth part of the present inhabitants of Liberia were originally natives of a civilised country: and even of this small number two-thirds were uneducated slaves, and the remaining third were members of a degraded caste—the American "free people of colour." Yet these ten thousand freed men and pariahs, most of them wholly, and all of them in some degree of African descent, have been able not only to establish an orderly and well-governed republic, with a perfectly free constitution, based upon universal suffrage, but have actually leavened with their own civilisation, and their attachment to freedom, order, and industry, a huge mass of barbarism, twenty-four times larger than their own community. The Liberian President is elected every two years. Mr. Roberts has this year entered on his third term of office.

There is no part of the world in which the chief tropical products can be reared so abundantly, and so cheaply as in central Africa. Cotton, coffee, and the sugar-cane, all of the best quality, are found to grow luxuriantly, not only in Liberia but along the whole coast, from the mouth of the Senegal to the mouth of the Niger. If this coast and the vast interior should be hereafter in the possession of a civilised nation of freemen, there can hardly be a doubt that they would be able to supply all the markets of the globe with those products cheaper than they could be furnished by high-priced slave-labour from any other country. Whenever this result is achieved, slavery will be abolished of necessity, not only in the United States but in Brazil and throughout the civilised world. Judging from the recent progress of African colonisation, it seems highly probable that another half-century will not pass away before this great consummation will be attained. If this reasoning be correct, it will perhaps be admitted that the remarkable expansion of the Black Republic of Africa is a matter quite as important, in its bearings upon the welfare of the human race, as the equally remarkable extinction of that parti-coloured republic whose ephemeral life was trampled out under the ruthless heels of its own soldiery in the *coup d'état* of December.

BLEAK HOUSE. By Charles Dickens. No. 9. London: Bradbury and Evans.

We cannot say much for this number; rather too bleak and dreary for our taste. We except the account of the interview between "the young man of the name of Guppy," and Lady Dedlock. The picture of the proud, cold, haughty, impassable lady brought face to face with her terrible secret, is worthy of Dickens.

THE PRIESTLY OFFICE. A Discourse by the Rev. David Maginnis. Belfast.

Mr. Maginnis thinks that "the setting apart of a distinct order of men for the exercise of the Priestly Office—though

open to much abuse, and productive of no little evil," is nevertheless "a practice that could not well be dispensed with in the present state of the world" we hold the directly opposite opinion, and for a sufficient reason. We have but to quote Mr. Maginnis. He says: "Priestly corporations have, no doubt, always been the worst enemies of the truth. Progress they have uniformly opposed." Surely not another word need be added to prove that the priesthood is an obstacle to human enlightenment, the enemy of popular emancipation. Still, we willingly admit that a few priests, like unto Mr. Maginnis, would do much towards extirpating ignorance, slavery, and misery; but where are they to be found? We thank Mr. Maginnis for his noble sentiments, and wish his Discourse a wide circulation.

THE STOKE-UPON-TRENT MONTHLY NARRATIVE. October.

Our unstamped contemporary improves. The present number contains an excellent summary of the month's history, together with valuable articles on "The Industrial and Provident Societies Act," and "The Anti-Knowledge-Tax Agitation." The last-named article from the pen of Mr. Dobson Collet, should be reprinted for gratuitous circulation.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

—0—

Mr. Macaulay has preserved in his history the burden of a ballad which was once sung all over Cornwall by men, women, and even by children of every class, but of which he seems to think that only these two lines now linger in living memory:—

"And shall Trelawney die, and shall Trelawney die?"

Then twenty thousand Cornish boys will know the reason why!

Trelawney was one of the seven Bishops whom James the Second sent to the Tower; but it was not the danger implied to him as a prince of the church which his fierce bold countrymen resented, so much as the outrage committed upon him as the head of a Cornish house that could boast its twenty descents of deed-honoured ancestors. It is a county, as Mr. Macaulay remarks, in which the provincial feeling was in those days stronger than in any other part of the realm and we are happy to add that the feeling has remained too strong, even to our own time, to permit this noble ballad to sink into a mere fragment of a couple of lines.

Some thirty-five years ago, Mr. Davies Gilbert, then member for a Cornish borough which he had long represented, and also President of the Royal Society and a zealous antiquarian, printed some fifty copies of the Trelawney ballad for distribution among his friends, expressly that it might not be allowed to perish. From the accurate recollection of one of those friends—who lost the copy entrusted to him, but happily retained every word of it in his memory—we have the opportunity of laying it before the reader. The air is "Le petit tambour." The verses belong to that order of which Sydney was thinking, when he spoke of an old ballad stirring his heart like a trumpet:—

THE REASON WHY.

A CORNISH BALLAD.

A good sword and a trusty hand,
A merry heart and true:

King James's men shall understand
What Cornish men can do.

And have they fixed the Where and When?

And shall Trelawney die?

Then twenty thousand Cornish men

Will know the reason why?

And shall they scorn Tre, Pol, and Pen,

And shall Trelawney die?

There's twenty thousand underground

Will know the reason why!

Out spake the Captain brave and bold,

A gallant wight was he,—

"Though London's Tower were Michael's hold,

We'll set Trelawney free.

We'll cross the Tamar, hand to hand,

The Exe shall be no stay—

Go, side by side, from strand to strand,

And who shall bid us nay?

And shall they scorn Tre, Pol, and Pen,

And shall Trelawney die?

There's twenty thousand Cornish men

Will know the reason why!

"And when we come to London wall,

A pleasant sight to view,—

Come forth, come forth, ye cowards all,

We're better men than you!

Trelawney, he's in keep and hold,

Trelawney, he may die;

But twenty thousand Cornish men

Will know the reason why!"

And shall they scorn Tre, Pol, and Pen,

And shall Trelawney die?

There's twenty thousand underground

Will know the reason why!"

—Household Words.

THE EMPIRE OF BEADLEDOM.

Several incidents connected with the recent entry of the Beadle into the Arcade, have been added to the original accounts from various sources. We select a few of the principal.

When the Beadle was about to salute one of the young girls, his eye fell suddenly upon one of the old guard—a very old (black) guard—whom he instantly decorated with an order—for the Olympic. The effect was excellent.

Everywhere the same enthusiasm. The Beadle gave an entertainment at the dining-rooms in Rupert-street. There were three covers—one of meat and two of potatoes—which had an admirable effect. The dining-room was decorated in the every richest style, with transparencies and other emblems. One transparency was of glass, on which some words were written in gold letters on a black ground, but at the distance we were at we could not decipher them. The Rheumatic Band played at the bottom of the staircase during the repast. At its conclusion, the Beadle left threepence for the young girl who had offered him, with her own hands, the viands he had partaken of. This evidently produced the best impression.

In the evening, the Beadle visited the Concert Room of the Crown, and remained to hear the recitation, by the celebrated Miss REBECCA, of some lines written expressly for the occasion under the title of

LE BEADLEDOM C'EST—THE PAY!

It was observed that the Beadle, in drinking the health of the company, did so in an IMPERIAL measure. The fact was significant, and the effect was excellent.

Some difference of opinion is said to exist as to the title by which the Beadle is to be made hereditary. It has been stated that the style intended to be assumed will be that of BUMBLE II., Beadle of the Arcade, and "Protector of the Lowther Bazaar," but as this would imply a disposition to an extension of territory, it has been objected to as offering unnecessary provocation to foreign powers. It is true that little resistance could be anticipated from Exeter, whose tenantry seem to have resigned in a body, and to have vacated their offices. The Beadle of Exeter is thus thrown upon his own resources, which consisted, when he saw him last, of a pennyworth of walnuts.—Punch.

STATISTICS OF THE WEEK.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN ENGLAND.

The Registrar-General has issued his quarterly return of the marriages, births, and deaths, registered in the divisions, counties, and districts of England.

BIRTHS.—151,193 births were registered in the quarter ending September 30, 1852. The number slightly exceeds the high number registered in the corresponding quarter of 1851, and is greater by 31,371, than the number registered in 1840, when it is believed the registration was more imperfect than it is now. Within the last twelve months 621,260 children have been enrolled on the national registers. The rate of births in England is influenced by the seasons; it is higher in the first than it is in the last two quarters of the year, in the proportion of 34 to 31. Thus, taking one year with another, the annual rate of births per cent. in the spring quarter is 3.41, in the summer quarter, 3.147; the rates in 1852 were 3.516 and 3.294.

MARRIAGES.—10,014 persons were married in the quarter, ending June 30th, 1852; and thus 40,007 families were established, or 5,286 more than were established in the corresponding quarter of 1848. The proportion of persons married to the population was 1,766; of marriages, 883 in 100,000, while the average numbers are respectively 1,656 and 828. The increase in the marriages appears to be general; but it is the greatest in London, where the marriages in the quarter were 6,713, or 1,304 more than the marriages in the corresponding quarter of 1848. In Hampshire, Devonshire, Somersetshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, Durham, Cumberland, and South Wales, and generally in the ports from which emigrants sail, an unusual number of marriages was celebrated.

DEATHS.—100,497 deaths were registered in the quarter ending September 30th. This number greatly exceeds the number of deaths in any of the corresponding quarters of previous years, except 1846 and 1849, when 101,663 deaths and 135,235 deaths respectively were registered.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—As 151,193 births and 100,497 deaths have been registered in the quarter, the natural increase is 50,696, which is at the rate of 3,899 weekly, and 557 daily. The natural increase is less than it has hitherto usually been, not through any diminution of the number of births, but by the increase of deaths from epidemic causes.

EMIGRATION.—Emigration has proceeded with increased activity. The emigration from the United Kingdom went on through the summer at a rate which, if it continue the same, will sensibly reduce the population. 109,236 persons left the ports at which there are government emigration officers; 62,579 sailed for the United States, 7,116 for British North America, 38,601 for the Australian colonies, and 940 for other places. 8,395 emigrants sailed from Irish, 5,976 from Scotch ports. 94,925 sailed from English ports, namely: 70,012 from Liverpool, 3,125 from Plymouth, and 21,778 from London. The destination of 14,956 of the emigrants from London was Australia. It is well known that a large proportion of the emigrants that sail from the port of Liverpool are of Irish birth.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—Last week the births of 636 boys and 714 girls, in all 1,400 children, were registered in London. The average number in seven corresponding weeks of the years 1845—51 was 1,400. In the week that ended last Saturday the deaths from all causes amounted to 1090. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842—51 the average number of deaths registered was 961, which, if raised, for comparison with the present mortality, according to increase of population, becomes 1,057. Hence it appears that last week's return is slightly in excess of the corrected average.

GARDENING CALENDAR.

HARDY FRUIT GARDEN.—The planting of fruit trees, either in the open quarters or against walls, may be commenced at once, supposing the borders to have been sufficiently prepared for their reception. In planting, add trees between old-established ones against walls; a hole of considerable size should be made for the young tree, and refilled with the fresh compost, keeping our former directions in mind as regards depth of border. In preparing new soil for planting fruit trees, endeavour to keep it as dry as possible, and choose a dry day for planting, that the soil may be in a favourable state to facilitate the growth of fresh roots this present autumn. The present time is likewise the most favourable for relifting and root-pruning such trees that are too luxuriant, and require checking, to induce a fruitful habit. We prefer lifting the trees entirely (unless they are very large) to cutting off the roots as they stand. After shortening the roots proportionably to the strength of the tree, spread them out near the surface, and fill in with compost, on which a mulching of half-rotten dung should be spread, to prevent frost from entering the ground, but while the above is often necessary with existing trees, planting in too rich or too deep borders, it should be borne in mind that it is only a palliative measure, and in the course of a few years will require repeating, unless measures are at the same time taken to make the border shallower or poorer, as the case may be. We are of opinion that most wall trees would be more fruitful, were their roots confined to borders of very limited extent, compared with what is generally the case; and by which the balance between the roots and branches could be adjusted without the trouble and expense of lifting and root-pruning. Clear off the remaining leaves from wall trees, to give the wood the advantage of sun and air to assist its ripening.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

GUIDE TO THE LECTURE ROOM.

Literary Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square:—Friday evenings [8] a Discussion.—Nov. 7, [7], Roger Cooper, "Instinct and Reason as Tests of Immortality."

Hall of Science, City Road.—Nov. 7th, [7], Thomas Cooper, "History of England."

National Hall, 242, High Holborn.—Nov. 7 [7], P. W. Perfit will Lecture.

Sadler's Wells Discussion Society, three doors from the Hugh Middleton.—Every Thursday [8] a Discussion.

Tower Hamlets Literary Institution, Morpeth-street, Bethnal-green.—Nov. 7th [7] Mr. Taylor, "Review of Mr. Kingsley's 'Alton Locke.'"

White Horse, Hare-street, Bethnal-green.—Every Sunday evening a Lecture or Discussion.

Secular Institution, Charles-street, Old Garratt, Manchester.—Nov. 7th [6 p.m.] a Lecture.

Progression Hall, Cheapside, Leeds.—Nov. 7th [6] a Lecture.

Eclectic Institute, 14, Gartland-street, Glasgow.—Nov. 7th [6] a Lecture.

Mutual Improvement Society, Five Ways, Dudley.—Nov. 7th [7] a Lecture.

Odd Fellows' Hall, Thornton-road, Bradford.—Nov. 7th, [6] Mr. Broom will Lecture.

DEATHS.

John Bailey, Liverpool, on the 27th October, aged 18. He was a member of the Society of Fraternal Democrats, and was devotedly attached to the principles and views of that society; and from the first landing of the refugees in Liverpool, was one of their warmest supporters, and remained the personal friend of several up to the time of his illness, which lasted about three months. He was young, virtuous, and sincere, and his death is a grief to all who knew him. His adherence to principle was unwavering, and he died "with decent triumph and a smile serene."

The Rev. Dr. Benedict Chapman, Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, died on the 23rd inst.

Major Vokes, late chief magistrate of police in the county of Limerick, died at Brussels last week.

Sir Edward Stanley, for many years inspector of public prisons has just died.

Admiral Zachary Mudge (1849), on the reserve half-p list; and in the receipt of a good service pension, died on the 28th inst., at an advanced age.

A journal announces the death of Baron Jean de Gagner, who played an important part at the Congress of Vienna, and made himself remarkable for his determination in claiming Alsace for Germany.

Count Jerome Sebastiani died at Rome on the 2nd aged 83.

The death of Hon. Dr. Daniell, president of the Council at Antigua, is announced in the papers from that island.

Capt. Thos. Wentworth Buller, one of the commissioners of the copyhold, tithe, and enclosure commission, expired at Wimpole, in Devonshire, on Saturday last, after a short illness, from an internal disorder.

Sir William Newbigging, the eminent physician, died at his residence in Edinburgh, on Saturday.

ROBERT COOPER'S LECTURES ON THE SOUL.

Will be Published, first Saturday in November, M MORTALITY OF THE SOUL, Religiously and Philosophically considered:

A Series of LECTURES, by ROBERT COOPER. Author of the "Holy Scriptures Analysed," "Lectures on the Bible," etc.

SUBJECTS.

1. What is the Soul?
2. Review of Popular Arguments.
3. Resurrection and Ascension of Christ.
4. Philosophy of Materialism.
5. Facts from Anatomy and Physiology in relation to Materialism.
6. The Doctrine of a Future State, etc.
7. Instinct and Reason—Supplementary Discourse.

London:

James Watson, 3, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster-row.

LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, John-street, Fitzroy-square.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.

On Sunday Evening, Nov. 7th, Robert Cooper author of the "Holy Scriptures Analysed," &c., will Lecture on "The Philosophy of Reason and Instinct, as tests of Immortality," and on Sunday Nov. 14th, Gerald Massey, author of "Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love," will Lecture on "Rienzi and Mazzini—an historical parallel."

The Apollonic Society, accompanied by the powerful Organ of the Institution, will perform a selection of Choral Music, before and after each Lecture.

Commence at Seven o'clock precisely. Admission to Hall, 2d Gallery, 3d.

CLASSES.—Writing and Arithmetic—Sunday Mornings from 11 till 1. French Sunday mornings from 11 till 1. Grammar, Friday Evenings from 8 till 10. Terms 4s. per qr. each. Phrenology, Sunday afternoons, from 3 till 5. Terms, 3s. per quarter, including free admission to Mr. Peter Jones's Lectures on Phrenology, on Sunday afternoons, from 4 till 5.

Dancing Wednesday Evenings. Terms—Ladies, 4s.; Gentlemen, 5s.; Juveniles, 3s. 6d. per quarter. A new quarter commenced Wednesday, Oct. 27. Quadrille Parties every Thursday Evening. Terms, Ladies, 1s. 6d.; Gentlemen, 2s. per qr. Persons desirous of becoming members of the Institution, are informed that the Subscription is 2s. 6d. per quarter. A Circular giving every information may be obtained upon application.

EDWARD TRUELOVE, Sec., pro. tem.

"Most marvellous!"—*Opinions of the Press.*—"comprehensible!"—*Opinion of Everybody.*—"Neither Illusion, Collusion, or Delusion."

CLAIRVOYANCE ILLUSTRATED, DEMONSTRATED, AND EXPLAINED.

On Monday evenings, Nov. 8th and 22nd, 1852, GERALD MASSEY will deliver Illustrated Lectures on MESMERISM and CLAIRVOYANCE, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square.

EXPERIMENTS.—Readings of Books, Papers, Cards, &c., BY INNER VISION, the eyes of the Clairvoyante being held by any of the audience who are requested to provide their own matter for reading!

The SCIENCE OF PHRENOLOGY will be illustrated by calling any organ of the brain into action, with or without the contact of the operator—CATALPTIC will be induced by means of Magnetic passes.

Matters pertaining to Mesmerism and Clairvoyance, treated of by the Lecturer.

Opposition to innovation—The Blunders of Scepticism—A glance at the History of Animal Magnetism—Mesmerism proved to be a Sanative art—Evidence of the Ancients—Why and How Mesmerism is Curative—The Philosophy of Health and Disease—The Neum and Teum of Truth—Electricity—Modes of Mesmerism—Spontaneous and Artificial Clairvoyance—Instances of Natural Somnambulism—Susceptibility of Clairvoyantes—The Disbelievers and their Arguments—The Theory of a Stomach-Brain—Clairvoyance explained, &c.

The Clairvoyante, MRS. GERALD MASSEY, has been long known in Mesmeric circles, as the celebrated "SOMNAMBULE JANE."

Admission; Hall, 4d. Gallery, 6d. Reserved Seats to Platform 1s.—Doors open at 8, Lecture at half-past 8.

Tickets may be had at the Institution, and at 56, Upper Charlotte-street.

N.B. A private Mesmeric Séance every Friday Evening 8 o'clock, at 56, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. Admission 2s. 6d.—Also, Phrenological Manipulation, and Clairvoyante Consultations.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE REPEAL OF THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

President—T. Milner Gibson, M.P.
Treasurer, Francis Place. Sub-Treasurer, J. Alfred Novello. Chairman, Richard Moore. Secretary, C. Dobson Collet. Committee—W. Addiscott; T. Allan (Edinburgh); J. Baldwin (Birmingham); J. Bainbridge; J. C. Beaumont (Wakefield); Dr. Black; R. Le Blond; Dr. Bowkett; J. Bright, M.P.; C. J. Bunting (Norwich); H. Campkin; W. J. Carlless; J. Cassell; C. Cowden Clarke; R. Cobden, M.P.; C. Cowan, M.P.; G. Dawson, M.A.; T. Donatt; J. Duce; P. Edwards; C. H. Elt; Dr. Epps; W. Ewart, M.P.; E. Fry; C. Gilpin; Rev. B. Grant (Birmingham); S. Harrison; L. Heyworth, M.P.; W. E. Hickson; G. J. Holyoake; J. Hoppy; J. Hunne, M.P.; T. Hunt; J. Hyde; J. Kershaw, M.P.; Professor T. H. Key; Reverend E. R. Larken; Dr. Lee; G. H. Lewes; C. Lushington, M.P.; C. McGuinness; E. Miall, M.P.; W. K. Norway; J. Parker; W. Scholefield, M.P.; C. Schomburg; J. Smith (Bingley); Reverend T. Spencer; J. Stansfeld; E. Walhouse; J. Watson; W. A. Wilks, M.P.; T. Wilson; W. Williams, M.P.; W. Wilks; E. Wilson.

Subscriptions are received by the Bankers to the Association, Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., the Treasurer, Francis Place, Temple Lodge, Hammersmith; the Sub-Treasurer, J. Alfred Novello, 69, Rean-street, Soho; or by the Secretary, J. D. Collett, at the Offices of the Association, 20, Great Coram-street, Brunswick-square.

SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ITALY.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.—1. By public meetings, lectures, and the press—and especially by affording opportunities to the most competent authorities for the publication of works on the history of the Italian National Movement—to promote a correct appreciation of the Italian question in this country.

2. To use every available constitutional means of furthering the cause of Italian National Independence, in Parliament.

3. And generally to aid, in this country, the cause of the independence and of the political and religious liberty of the Italian people.

All persons agreeing with the objects of this Society can become members by paying an annual subscription of half-a-crown or upwards.

Treasurer, P. A. Taylor; Secretary, David Masson. Bankers—Messrs. Rogers, Olding and Co., 29, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, to whom subscriptions may be paid to the Treasurer's account.

Offices—10, Southampton-street, Strand, London.

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

SIR JOSHUA WALMSLEY, M.P., PRESIDENT. JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., TREASURER.

BANKERS—MESSRS. PRESCOTT, GROTE, & Co.

PRINCIPLES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1.—Such an extension of the franchise as will confer the right to be registered as an elector upon every man of full age, not subject to any legal disability, who for twelve months shall have occupied any tenement, or portion of a tenement, for which he shall be rated, or shall have claimed to be rated, to the relief of the poor.

2.—The adoption of the system of voting by ballot.

3.—The limitation of the duration of parliament to three years.

4.—Such a change in the arrangement of the electoral districts as shall produce a more equal apportionment of representatives to constituents.

5.—The abolition of the property qualification for members of parliament.

Offices of the Association.—41, Charing-Cross.

Z. Hubberty, Secretary.

THE SHILLING SUBSCRIPTION IN AID OF EUROPEAN FREEDOM.

COMMITTEE.

W. H. ASHURST, Jun. M. E. MARSDEN.
C. D. COLLET. DAVID MASSON.
J. DAVIS. WM. TIDD MATSON.
T. S. DUNCAN, M.P. EDWARD MIAL, M.P.
Dr. Epps. R. MOORE.
J. GILKS. PROFESSOR NEWMAN.
VISCOUNT GODERICH, M.P. C. F. NICHOLLS.
S. M. HAWKES. H. POINTER.
AUSTIN HOLYOAKE. W. SHAEN.
G. J. HOLYOAKE. JAMES STANSFELD.
THORNTON HUNT. J. WATSON.
DOUGLAS JERROLD. T. WILSON.
ROBT. LE BLOND.

With power to add to their number.

Robt. Le Blond, Treasurer. Wm. Tidd Matson, Hon. Sec. 10, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, City.

POLITICAL REFUGEE COMMITTEE.

This Committee is established to afford assistance to the European exiles driven to take refuge in this country by the despotic governments of the continent. The Committee desire, where practical, to find employment for the unemployed, and to give pecuniary aid in cases of unquestionable need. The co-operation of the friends of freedom and humanity is earnestly solicited.

The unemployed refugees, natives of France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Hungary, &c., include men of all professions and trades, teachers of languages, mathematicians, music, &c.; medical men, engineers, carpenters, smiths, painters, tailors, shoemakers, &c. Numbers are in a state of entire destitution. Pecuniary help is urgently needed.

The Committee meet every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Coffee-room of the Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square.

ROBERT LE BLOND, Treasurer.
THORNTON HUNT, WALTER COOPER, } Secretaries.
G. JULIAN HARNEY.

All Communications to be addressed to George Julian Harney, 4, Brunswick-row, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, London. Money orders to be made payable at the Bloomsbury post-office.

ANCHOR ASSURANCE COMPANY, 67, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

For the younger ages the premiums of life assurances required by this Company will be found lower than those of most other offices, while the bonus additions that are periodically made to the sums assured from the Company's profits, tend still further to lessen the outlay on account of premium.

Life annuities are granted by the Company on the most equitable terms.

Prospectuses may be had on application at the chief office, or any of the agencies in principal towns of the kingdom.

T. BELL, Secretary and Actuary.

CHIEF AGENCIES.
Manchester, 1, Ducie-place; Glasgow, Buchanan-street; Birmingham, 27, Waterloo-street; Hull, Exchange Buildings; Newcastle-on-Tyne, Royal Arcade; Plymouth, 5, Frankfort-street; and 6, Hermann Strasse, Hamburg.

ASSURANCE FOR ALL CLASSES. LONDON AND COUNTY ASSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITIES, ENDOWMENTS.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

484, OXFORD STREET, LONDON. (Near the BRITISH MUSEUM.)

TRUSTEES:

W. C. CARBONNELL, Esq., Manor House, Westbourne. S. BETTELEY, Esq., Tottenham.

L. JESSOPP, Esq., Saldon House, Feeny Stratford, Bucks.

SECRETARY.

WILLIAM NEWTON, Esq., Chief Office.

TO provide for self in old age, to provide for a wife and family in case of death, is the duty of every one dependent upon his own means and exertion. Accident or illness may deprive the strongest and the most healthy in a single moment of every resource. Who can count on the morrow? It comes; the strong man is powerless; his widow is deprived of every support; his children are destitute! The man who has not prepared for these calamities, has neglected his duties to himself, his family, and his country.

One shilling per week, commencing at the age of 28, will secure £90 3s. 6d., payable at the age of 60. Less than one shilling per week, commencing at the same age, will secure £100 at death.

One shilling per year, which includes the Government duty, will assure furniture, clothes, and tools, against loss by fire to the amount of £10.

These sums are spent by most men in luxuries, which they do not require. Will they not be spared for the day of sickness, or the hour of misfortune?

The leading objects of this society are—INDISPUTABLE POLICIES.—SMALL POLICIES ISSUED. POLICY STAMPS AND MEDICAL FEES PAID BY THE COMPANY.

SUBSTITUTION OF ONE LIFE FOR ANOTHER. DEPOSITS RECEIVED.—£5 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. ORDINARY FIRE INSURANCES TAKEN AT 1s. 6d. PER CENT.

Premiums for Assuring £100 on a single life for the whole term.

SPECIMEN OF TABLE I. SPECIMEN OF TABLE II.

WITHOUT PARTICIPATION. WITH PARTICIPATION.

Next age	Annual premiums	Monthly prems	Next age	Annual premiums	Monthly prems
20	1 11 10	3 2	20	1 16 4	3 6
21	1 12 7	3 3	21	1 17 3	3 7
22	1 13 5	3 4	22	1 18 2	3 8
23	1 14 2	3 5	23	1 19 2	3 9
24	1 15 3	3 6	24	2 0 3	3 10
25	1 16 3	3 6	25	2 1 4	3 11
26	1 17 3	3 7	26	2 2 6	4 0
27	1 18 4	3 8	27	2 3 9	4 2
28	1 19 5	3 9	28	2 5 0	4 3
29	2 0 5	3 10	29	2 6 2	4 4
30	2 1 8	3 11	30	2 7 6	4 6
31	2 2 9	4 2	31	2 8 9	4 7
32	2 3 10	4 3	32	2 10 0	4 8
33	2 5 0	4 5	33	2 11 4	4 11
34	2 6 3	4 6	34	2 12 10	5 0
35	2 7 8	4 8	35	2 14 4	5 2
40	2 15 4	5 3	40	3 3 2	5 11
45	3 4 1	6 1	45	3 13 2	6 11
50	3 17 1	7 3	50	4 7 11	8 3
55	4 16 6	9 1	55	5 10 1	10 5
60	6 2 7	11 7	60	6 19 11	13 3

The following Examples show how small a Weekly Saving,—which may be made by almost every class, will secure £100 at death.

Age	With profits. WEEKLY SAVING.	Age	Without profits. WEEKLY SAVING.
20	about 8½	20	about 7½
25	" 9½	25	" 8½
30	" 11	30	" 10½
35	" 1 0½	35	" 11
40	" 1 2½	40	" 1 0
45	" 1 5	45	" 1 3
50	" 1 8	50	" 1 6

Applications for Agencies, where none are appointed, may be addressed to the Chief Office.

LECTURES!!!

GERALD MASSEY, Author of "Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love," will deliver Lectures on the following subjects, to Working Men's Associations, Mechanics' Institutes, &c., &c., who may think fit to engage his services.

A course of Six Lectures on our chief living Poets. A course of Six Lectures on English Literature, from Chaucer to the present time.

Two Lectures on Mesmerism and Clairvoyance, with practical Demonstrations.

Cromwell and the Commonwealth. The Poetry of Wordsworth, and its influence on the Age. The Ideal of Democracy.

The Ballad Poetry of Ireland and Scotland.

Thomas Carlyle and his writings.

Russell Lowell, the American Poet, his Poems and Bigelow Papers.

Shakespeare—his Genius, Age, and Contemporaries.

The Prose and Poetry of the Rev. Chas. Kingsley.

The Age of Shams and Era of Humbug.

The Song-literature of Germany and Hungary.

Phrenology, the Science of Human Nature.

Chatterton, a Literary Tragedy.

The Life, Genius and Poetry of Shelley.

On the necessity of Cultivating the Imagination.

American Literature, with pictures of transatlantic Authors.

Burns, and the Poets of the People.

The curse of Competition and the beauty of Brotherhood.

John Milton: his Character, Life, and Genius.

Genius, Talent, and Tact, with illustrations from among living notables.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY,
No. 76, CHARLOTTE STREET, FITZROY SQUARE,
LONDON.

TRUSTEES:
E. VANSITTART, ESQ.
THOMAS HUGHES, ESQ.
COMMERCIAL HOUSE: WOODIN, JONES, & CO.

Adulterations Avoided, and Retailers profits saved.
THE Central Co-operative Agency established under the supervision of Trustees, supplies Teas, Coffees, Colonial and Italian produce, French Wines and Brandy, &c., &c., free from every description of adulteration.
Any number of families uniting together will have their order attended to on the following conditions:
General Grocery orders, requiring to be made up by the Agency in small parcels, will be charged retail prices; but 7½ per cent. will be allowed on all such purchases.
Order for Tea and Coffee only, made up by the Agency, will have 10 per cent allowed.
Orders for goods in bulk will be forwarded at wholesale prices.
All orders amounting to £5 and upwards, except wholesale orders, will be sent carriage free to any part of the United Kingdom.
Rules have been published by the agency for enabling any number of persons, in town or country, to form themselves into societies for the purpose of purchasing such goods as they require, at wholesale prices, and distributing them amongst themselves, so as to save retail profits, and secure genuine articles.
A Catalogue has also been published containing a detailed list of articles, with the retail prices affixed, and a full exposure of the adulterations to which articles of food are now subject, compiled from the *Lancet* and other papers. It also contains directions for preparing such goods as are sold by grocers, and other useful information.
Either of the above pamphlets will be sent to any person applying, upon the receipt of ten postage stamps. Wholesale price lists sent on application, free.
Public Institutions and Hotels supplied at Wholesale Prices.

The Agency has also on hand Black Cloth manufactured by the Yeoman Association, and guaranteed to be made from pure wool.

Superfine Black Broad	16	0	per yard
" " "	15	0	"
Fine " " "	11	6	"
Doeskin for Trousers	6	6	"
Tweeds from Galashiels, suitable for summer wear	3	0	"
Black Silk for Vests by Spitalfields Association	8	0	"
Embroidered Black Cloth Vest			
Pieces	5	6	3d. & 7s. each
French Fronts for shirts	6	6	per doz.
Cotton Hose	11	0	"
" Half-Hose	4	3	5s. & 6s. "
" Extra Stout	8	0	"

Ladies Dress Pieces from the Bradford Co-operators, Alpaca, Merino, and Coburg, at various prices.
For the accommodation of their Customers, the agency will dispose of the above goods in any quantities required.

WORKING TAILORS' ASSOCIATION, 63,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LAMBETH.

TRUSTEES:
LORD GODERICH, | A. A. VANSITTART, ESQ.

As working men organized for the management and execution of our own business, we appeal with great confidence to our fellow-workmen for their hearty support. We ask that support in the plain words of plain men, without the usual shopkeeping tricks and falsehoods. We do so because we know that we offer an opportunity for the exercise of a sound economy, but we make our appeal more particularly because we believe that every honest artisan in supporting us will feel that he is performing a duty to the men of his class, which to overlook or neglect would be a treason and a disgrace.

We ask for the support of working-men in the full assurance that no better value can be given for money than that which we offer, and we desire success through that support, not solely that we may rescue ourselves from the wretchedness and slavery of the slop-system, but more particularly that our fellow-workers of all trades, encouraged by our example, may through the profitable results of self-management, place themselves and their children beyond the reach of poverty or crime.

Relying on the good faith of the people, we wait impatiently the result of this appeal.

WALTER COOPER, Manager.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Black Dress Coat	1	5	0	2	5	0
Ditto Frock Coat	1	7	6	2	10	0
Paletots	1	4	0	2	2	0
Oxonians	0	18	0	1	15	0
Plaid Doe Shooting Coats	0	18	0	1	10	0
Strong Pilot, prime quality, from				1	3	0
Mill'd Tweed—a serviceable article	0	12	0	0	18	0
Overcoats	1	1	0	2	0	0
VESTS.						
Black Cloth, double-breasted	0	7	6	0	12	0
ditto single-breasted	0	6	6	0	10	0
Doeskins	0	5	6	0	9	0
Black Satins	0	8	6	0	14	0
Fancy Silks, rich patterns	0	6	6	0	23	0
Black Cloth, or Doe Trousers	0	11	6	1	1	0
Doeskin, Fancy—lined throughout	0	9	0	0	13	3
BOYS.						
Boys' French Suits	0	5	0	2	2	0
Tunic Suits	1	0	0	1	15	0
Shooting Coats	0	12	0	1	0	0
Black Vests	0	5	0	0	8	0
Black Trousers	0	8	0	0	14	0
Fancy Trousers	0	7	0	0	12	0
Tweed Coats, well lined	0	8	0	0	15	0
CORD OR MOLE JACKETS, DOUBLE SEWN.						
	0	7	0	0	10	6
Vests	0	4	0	0	6	0
Trousers, Double Genoa	0	6	6	0	10	6
Mole Shooting Coats	0	5	0	0	16	0
Boys' Jackets	0	5	0	0	7	6
Vests	0	2	6	0	4	6
Trousers	0	4	6	0	6	6

HATS AND CAPS IN ENDLESS VARIETY, AND AT PRICES UNPRECEDENTED.
* The Hats are Manufactured by the working Hatters of Manchester.

TO THOSE WHO LIVE IN FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Are you aware that BENEFIT & Co., wholesale and retail Ironmongers, 89 and 90, Cheapside, can furnish an eight-roomed house for £5, and the articles, too, of the best quality and workmanship. This may appear incredible, but they can do it and get a fair profit. The following is a list of the articles:—

A Good Clock, warranted	£	s.	d.
1 Umbrella-stand	0	10	6
1 Bronzed Dining-room Fender and Standards	0	4	6
1 Set of Polished Steel Fireirons	0	5	6
1 Brass Toast-stand	0	3	6
1 Fire-guard	0	1	6
1 Bronzed and Polished Steel Scroll Fender	0	1	6
1 Set Polished Steel Fire-irons, Bright Pan	0	8	6
1 Ornamented Japanned Scuttle and Scodop	0	5	6
1 Best Bed-room Fender and Polished Steel Set of Four Block-tin Dish-covers	0	11	6
1 Bread-grater, 6d., Tin Candlestick 9d.	0	1	3
1 Tea-kettle, 2s. 6d., 1 Gridiron 1s.	0	3	6
1 Frying-pan 1s., 1 Meat-chopper, 1s. 6d.	0	2	6
1 Coffee-pot, 1s., 1 Colander, 1s.	0	2	0
1 Dust-pan, 6d., 1 Fish-kettle, 4s.	0	4	0
1 Fish-slice, 6d., 1 Flour-box, 8d.	0	1	2
1 Pepper-box	0	0	4
3 Tinned Iron Saucepans	0	5	0
1 Oval Boiling-pot, 3s. 8d., 1 set of Skewers, 4d.	0	4	0
3 Spoons, 8d., Tea-pot and Tray, 3s.	0	3	0
Toasting-fork	0	0	8
	£5	0	0

NOTE.—Any one or more of the articles may be selected at the above prices. And all orders for £5 and upwards will be forwarded free to any part of the kingdom. Note, therefore, the address, BENEFIT & Co., 89 and 90, Cheapside, London; and if you are about to furnish, and want to buy economically and tastefully, visit this establishment, when you cannot be deceived, as every article is marked in plain figures.

ROSSI, COIFFEUR, respectfully solicits the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to specimens of his NEWLY INVENTED HEAD-DRESSES and PERUKES; the hair being singly attached to a transparent gauze, prepared to imitate the skin of the head, renders them perfectly natural.—254, Regent-street, opposite Hanover-square, London.

C. F. NICHOLLS, TROUSER MAKER & TAILOR, 35, Threadneedle-street, City (two doors from Bishopgate-street).

The Registered Cravat Waistcoat, an invention of great elegance, and superseding the necessity of the neckerchief. Trousers from One Guinea per pair. A perfect fit guaranteed. Coats of Every description made in the first West-end style.

N.B. All the goods made up by workmen on the premises.

"HIS LORDSHIP'S LARDER," 111, CHEAPSIDE (opposite Bow Church).—STYLE, COMFORT, and ECONOMY, are the leading features of this Establishment; including every domestic convenience, with Refraining-Apartments for Washing, &c. There are no "Fees to Waiters," and the charges only equal to ordinary Eating-houses.—Hot Joints from 12 till 8.

BENNETT'S MODEL CLOCK,—at TEN POUNDS.—An Eight-Day Striking Clock, of his own Best Manufacture, combining Simplicity, Durability, and Finish, and Warranted to keep perfect time. A large assortment of Parisian Clocks on show. Clocks to Order. Eight-Day Dials at £3.
BENNETT, Watch and Clock Maker to the Royal Observatory, the Queen, the Board of Ordnance, and the Admiralty, 65, Cheapside.

WORKS EDUCATIONAL, AND SPECULATIVE.

Euclid, the First Book only; an Introduction to Mathematics (with plates)	2	6
A Practical Grammar of the Broad Rules of Speech	1	6
A Handbook of Graduated Exercises	1	0
Rudiments of Public Speaking and Debate	1	6
A Logic of Facts, or Method of Reasoning by Facts	1	6
The People's Review (30 articles complete)	1	0
Literary Institutions, their Relation to Public Opinion	0	2
The History of Six Months' Imprisonment (For the perusal of her Majesty's Attorney General and the British Clergy)	1	6
The Task of to-day—Vol. I. of the Cabinet of Reason	1	0
Why do the Clergy Avoid Discussion and Philosophers Discountenance it? Vol. II. of the Cabinet of Reason	0	6
Life, Writings, and Character of the late Richard Carlile, who endured Nine Years and Four months Imprisonment for the Freedom of the English Press	0	6
Paley's Natural Theology tried by the Doctor's Own Words	0	6
Rationalism (Mr. Owen's Views Individualised)	0	6
Roman Catholicism the Religion of Fear, with eight plates from Father Pinamonti	0	3
The Philosophic Type of Christianity: an Examination of the "Soul: her Sorrows and her Aspirations," by F. W. Newman	0	3
The Logic of Death (Twenty-sixth Thousand)	0	1
The Reasoner: a Gazette of Secular Advocacy. Weekly	0	1

London: Jas. Watson, 3, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster-row.

TRACTS FOR THE TIMES, &c., &c.

Price Twopence Each.
Nos. 8 and 9, Strauss' Life of Jesus Examined.
No. 7, Salvation, By the Revd. T. Wilson, M.A.
No. 6, The Future Prospects of Christianity. By Professor Francis William Newman.
No. 5, Infallibility, Catholic and Protestant. By the Revd. James Martineau.
No. 4, On the Human Causes which Contributed to the Establishment of Christianity. From the French of B. Constant. Translated by William Maccall.
No. 3, Priestly Systems Repugnant to Christian Principles, By the Revd. Thomas Wilson, M.A.
No. 2, Christianity. What it is and What it is not. By Theodore Parker.
No. 1, The Bible. What it is and what it is not. By Theodore Parker.
The Freeman, 1 Vol. cloth, containing Articles from the pens of Foxton, Maccall, Clarke, Wilson, &c., &c.
Review of Gillilan's Bards of the Bible 2d.
George Coombe's Letter on Secular Education 1
In a Few Days will be published Popular Christianity. By F. J. Foxton, B.A. 1s. 6d.
Glasgow: J. Robertson, 21, Maxwell-street; London: J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster Row.

Now Ready
WILSON'S UTILITARIAN SERIES OF DIARIES

for 1853. Seventh Year of Publication. Containing an ALMANAC, and other useful and important information.
LIST OF PRICES:—
16mo. Pocket Diary and Almanac in Cloth . . . 0 6
Ditto Ditto Ditto With tuck, &c. 0 6
8vo. Ditto Ditto, in Cloth 1 0
Ditto Ditto Ditto With tuck, &c. 1 6
Whole sheet Foolscap, Marble Cover 1 6
also Wilson's Post Office Order Book.

WILSON'S DIARIES.—These Works, his 'Utilitarian Series,' are worthy of Mr. Wilson. The earlier numbers of them have in past years been extensively circulated and much approved. There was not left much room for progress, but all possible improvement has been made, so that now for economy and utility these works stand in the very first position.—*The Morning Chronicle*, Oct. 31st.
London: Thomas Wilson, and Sons 103, Cheapside; Edinburg Wilson, Royal Exchange; Simpkin, Marshall and Co., Stationers'-hall-court; Sherwood and Co., Paternoster-row; and all other Stationers and Booksellers, in Town and Country.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, MONTHLY NARRATIVE OF CURRENT EVENTS, and POTTERIES ADVERTISER. Published in pursuance of the late decision of the Court of Exchequer in the case of the QUEEN versus BRADBURY and EVANS, which declared Monthly Publications not liable to Newspaper Stamp Duty—and under the Protection of the Association for promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge.

Channings Works 6 Vols. cloth, 8s. 0d.
Printed and Published by G. Turner, Stoke-upon-Trent, for the Proprietor, Collet Dobson Collet, of 20, Great Cornam Street, Brunswick-square, London, and may be had of the following Agents:—Bradford, Walker; Burnley, Edmunds, Halifax, Co-operative Store; Leeds, Green; Bolton, Lane; London, Watson, Queen's Head Passage; and True, love; John-street, Tottenham-court-road; Manchester, Cooper, Bridge-street, and Bowker, 452, Oldham-road; Wakefield, Lamb and Heald.

Popular Works.

THOMAS COOPER'S PURGATORY of SUICIDES, in one Vol. cloth 3s. 6d.	
Do do Wise Laws and Modern Instance, 2 Vols. cloth 5 0	
Do do Barrow's Yule Feast 1 6	
Do do Letters to the Young Men of the Working Classes 0 6	
Godwin's Political Justice, 2 Vols. in one, cloth 5 0	
Mirabaud's System of Nature, 2 Vols. in one, cloth 5 0	
Household Education, by Harriet Martineau, 1 Vol. 3 6	
Newman on the Soul 2 0	
Shelley's Queen Mab, boards 1 6	
Do. Do. wrapper 1 0	
Do. Masque of Anarchy 0 3	
Freethinker's Magazine, 1 Vol. cl. to be had also in Nos. 2 6	
Paine's Political Works, 2 Vols in one 5 0	
Do. Theological Works, bds. 3 0	
Volney's Ruins of Empires and Law of Nature 1 Vol. 3 0	
Volney's Lectures on History 1 0	
Owen and Bachelor's Discussion on the Existence of God, and the Authenticity of the Bible, 1 Vol. cloth 4 6	
R. D. Owen's Popular Tracts, 1 Vol. cloth 2 6	
Clark's Letters to Dr. Adam Clark, 1 Vol. cloth 5 0	
Fowler's Works on Phrenology, Physiology, &c., 1 Vol. cloth 5 0	
Channings Works, 6 Vols. Cloth 8 0	
Bible of Reason, 1 Vol. 10 0	
F. Wright's Popular Lectures, 1 Vol. cloth 3 0	
F. Wright's Few Days in Athens, 1 Vol. 1 6	
Do. Do. in a wrapper 1 0	
Revd. R. Taylor's Diogenes, octavo, half bound 5 0	
Palmer's Principles of Nature, 1 Vol. 2 0	
Do. Do. Do. wrapper 1 6	
Robert Owen's Book of the New Moral World, 1 Vol. 7 0	
Haslam's Letters to the Clergy 2 6	
Do. to the Bishop of Exeter 2 6	
Library of Reason, wrapper 1 6	

London: J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster Row.

FOWLER'S WORKS ON PHRENOLOGY and PHYSIOLOGY.

In the Press and shortly will be published, Lessons on Astronomy. By Mrs. L. N. Fowler.
Marriage: its History and Ceremonies, with a Phrenological and Physiological Exposition of the Functions and Qualifications for Happy Marriages. By L. N. Foster Esq. 6d.
The Natural Laws of Man: a Philosophical Catechism. By J. G. Spurzheim, M.D. 0 4
1 Love and Parentage 0 3
2 Matrimony 0 3
3 Amateness 0 2
4 Physiology, Animal and Mental 0 10
5 Memory and Intellectual Improvement 0 5
6 Hereditary Descent, its Laws, &c. 0 9
7 Familiar Lesson on Physiology 0 3
8 Intemperance and Tight Lacing 0 3
9 Tobacco, its Effects, &c. 0 3
10 Familiar Lesson's on Phrenology 0 6
The above 10 Tracts, bound in one Thick Vol. cloth 5 0
Lectures on the Ch of England Prayer Book 1 Vol. cloth 2 0
To be had also in 17 Nos. at 1d. each.
Clarkson's Cold Water Cure, or Every Man his own Doctor, cloth 1 0
Do. Do. in a wrapper 0 8
Popular Introduction to Astronomy 1 0
Life of William Penn 1 0
Interesting Documents relating to American Slavery 1 0
Life of Douglas, the Born Slave 1 6
Newton's Reasons for not Believing in the Doctrine of the Trinity 1 4
Dr. John Taylor on Original Sin 1 4
Law's Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life 1 4
Worcester on the Atonement 1 0
Barker on the Atonement 1 0
Published by G. Turner, Stoke-upon-Trent, and sold wholesale and Retail by J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head Passage Paternoster Row.

Just Published, price, 3d., sent free of Post on receipt of four Stamps,

THE GREAT BOTANICAL SECRET!

THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE INDIAN PILL faithfully printed from the hand-writing of Dr. Coffin, with the medical properties of the articles used. To which is added a copy of a Prescription written by Dr. Coffin, who charged a Lady five shillings for it. By W. W. Broom, author of "Words to the Enslaved," &c.
Bradford: published at 184, West-gate, Nottingham 13, Byard-lane.

Popular Works now Publishing by W. Dugdale, 16, Holywell-street, Strand.

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.—The

Posthumous Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley, in two Volumes,—pocket size, handsomely bound in cloth,—gilt edges, price 5s., by Post, 6d. extra. Shelley's Works, Vol. I, contains:—The Cenci, The Revolt of Islam, Queen Mab, Prometheus Unbound, Rosalind and Helen, Epipsychidion, Adonais, Hellas, Julian and Maddalo, The Witch of Atlas, The Triumph of Life, Alastor or the Spirit of Solitude, The Sensitive Plant, and Minor Poems. SHELLEY'S POEMS, Vol. II, Contains:—Prince Athanasia a Fragment, Fragments from an unfinished Drama, Ode to Naples, Demon of the World, The Wandering Jew, The Masque of Anarchy, Minor Poems, Songs, &c. Charles the First, Mazenghi; Hymn to Mercury, from the Greek of Homer; The Cyclops, a Satiric Drama, Scenes from the Faust of Goethe, Edipus Tyrannus, or Swell Foot the Tyrant, a Tragedy. Peter Bell the Third, with Notes, and Prefaces by Mrs. Shelley. This Edition is the only perfect one that has ever been published. It is only one third of the price of any other edition. The first Volume has a Portrait of Shelley, and a Vignette Engraving. The Second Volume, a View in the Ruins of Rome, of Shelly composing Prometheus Unbound, and a Vignette scene from Queen Mab. The Two Volumes can be sent by Post for 5s. 6d. Stamps taken. May also be had in Penny Numbers.

RICHARD CARLILE!—The MANUAL OF FREEMASONRY in three parts, by Richard Carlile.—Part I. Containing the three first degrees, with an Introductory Key Stone to the Royal Arch.—Part II. Containing the Royal Arch and Knight's Templar Degrees, with an Explanatory Introduction to the Science.—Part III. Containing the Degrees of Mark Man, Mark Master, Architect, G and Architect, Scotch Master or Superintendent, Secret Master, Perfect Master, Intimate Secretary, Intendant of the Buildings, Past Master, Excellent Masters, Super-Excellent Masters, Nine Elected Knights, Elect of Nine, Priestly Order of Israel, Provost and Judges, Prussian Knights, Red Cross Sword of Babylon, Knights of the Sword, Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, Knights of the White Eagle, Knights of the Eagle, Rosicrucian Ne Plus Ultra, &c., &c., with an Explanatory Introduction to the Science, and a free Translation of the Sacred Scripture Names. Published at 15s. originally, now reduced to 5s. for the whole. In one handsome volume. Postage 6d. extra.

VOLTAIRES PHILOSOPHICAL DICTIONARY.—In Two thick Volumes, price 6s., in cloth binding, with two portraits, medallion and full length. This edition was reprinted from the Six Vols. published at £2 10s. It was issued in 120 Nos., one penny each. It is now reduced one half, and may be had in 30 parts, two pence each, or handsomely bound, as above stated, for 6s. The postage of the two Vols. will be 1s. 6d. extra.

VOLTAIRES PHILOSOPHICAL ROMANCES, Novels and Tales, in one Volume complete, uniform with the Philosophical Dictionary. They may be had in 40 Penny Numbers, or in one Volume sewed, price 3s. 6d. The celebrity which these famous Tales have obtained, renders all comment superfluous. For wit, sarcasm and irony, they stand unrivalled. This will be the first uniform and complete Edition in the English Language, and will comprise the following celebrated works, in addition to several other Minor Pieces: Candid, or All for the Best; Zadig; Huron, or Pupil of Nature; the White Bull; the World as it Goes; the Man of Forty Crowns; the Princess of Babylon; Memnon the Philosopher; Micromegas; the Ignorant Philosopher; Plato's Dream; Babbea, or the Fakirs; the Two Comforters; Travellers in Seacartago; the Black and the White; Jeanet and Colin; What Pleases the Ladies; Lord Chesterfield's Ears; Johnny, or the Sage and the Atheist; History of a Good Bramin.

SYNTAGMA OF THE EVIDENCES OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION, being a Vindication of the Christian Evidence Society, against the Assaults of the Christian Instruction, through their Deputy J.P.S., commonly reported to be the Revd. John Pye Smith, of Homerton. By the Revd. Robert Taylor, A.B., and M.R.C.S., Orator of the Areopagus, prisoner in Oakham Gaol, for the Conscientious Maintenance of Truths contained in that Manifesto; equal to the Diogenes in its learning and research, and equally powerful in its arguments. Complete in 18 numbers, or in paper binding 2s. 6d., by post 8d. extra.

WILLIAM HONE; Hone's Apocryphal New Testament, being all the Gospels, Epistles, and other pieces now extant attributed in the first four centuries to Jesus Christ, His Apostles, and their Companions, and not included in the New Testament by its compilers. Translated from the original Tongue, and now first collected into one volume. A most extraordinary work. The following are the Contents. The Gospel of the Birth of Mary; the Protevangelion; An Historical account of the Birth of Christ; The Gospel of the Infancy of Jesus Christ; Thomas's Gospel of the Infancy of Jesus Christ; Gospel of Nicodemus; The Apostle's Creed; Epistle of Paul to the Laodiceans; Epistle of Paul to Seneca and Seneca to Paul; Paul and Thecia; Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians; Second Epistle of Clement; General Epistle of Barnabas; Epistle of Ignatius to the Ephesians; Epistle of Ignatius to the Trallians; Epistle of Ignatius to the Romans; Epistle of Ignatius to the Philadelphians; Epistle of Ignatius to the Smyrneans; Epistle of Ignatius to Polycarp; Epistle of Polycarp to the Philippians; The First Book of Hermas, called his Commands; The Third Book of Hermas, called his Similitudes; to this Edition is prefixed a History of the various Books of the New Testament, their Canonical or Apocryphal Origin, with a justification, by William Hone, against the liars and slanderers of the "Quarterly Review," price 5s. in handsome cloth boards, postage 6d. extra.

ANCIENT MYSTERIES DESCRIBED, especially the English Miracle Plays, founded on Apocryphal New Testament Story, extant among the unpublished Manuscripts in the British Museum, including Notices of Ecclesiastical Shows; the Festival of Fools and Asses; the English Boy-Bishop; the Descent into Hell; the Lord Mayor's Show; the Guildhall Giants; Christmas Carols, &c. By WILLIAM HONE. With Engravings on Copper and Wood.
"Is it possible the spells of Apocrypha should juggle Men into such strange Mysteries?"—SHAKESPEARE.

Now Publishing in Penny Nos. and Fourpenny Parts.

THE THREE TRIALS OF WILLIAM HONE, for Publishing Blasphemous Parodies on the Apostles' Creed; the Litany; and the Athanasian Creed; On "Ex-Officio Informations, before Judge Abbott and Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, December 18, 19, and 20th, 1817, at Guildhall, in the City of London. Perhaps the most memorable Trials of the present Age. Their influence is felt to the present day. They are now extremely rare and very high in price. The present edition is verbatim from the Original, and the whole Three Trials will be comprised in 18 Numbers at One Penny each.

** Catalogues Gratis, for One Stamp.—Stamps taken as Cash.

W. DUGDALE, 16, HOLYWELL STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

It affords me great satisfaction to meet you on the present occasion, anticipating as I do that although your labours may be of short duration, they will greatly conduce to the welfare and happiness of my people.

You are aware of the causes which led me to dissolve the late House of Commons. With anxious solicitude I watched the progress of the proceedings consequent upon the issue of the writs for the re-election of the second but not the least important branch of the legislature. I witnessed with much pain that in England and Scotland many constituencies repeated the mal-practices which in former times brought so much discredit on our constitutional system, and I learn with regret that numerous instances of bribery and corruption are likely to be substantiated before committees of the lower House. Ireland was the theatre of still more distressing occurrences. The elections were stained by scenes of violence and bloodshed. I have directed that those outrages shall be rigidly inquired into, and that those proved to be guilty, whether servants of the Crown, or members of the public, shall be dealt with as strict and impartial justice may command.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

It would be useless to deplore or punish the misdeeds of the past without seeking a remedy adequate to provide against their recurrence in the future. Convinced that the great cause of these evils consists in the defective state of the representation, combined with the ignorance of a portion of the people, and that the remedy will be found, in calling into action the patriotic feeling of all classes, and by affording every facility for the diffusion of useful information, I have instructed and commanded my ministers to lay before your honourable House a series of measures, designed to extend the elective franchise to every adult male of sane mind, not undergoing punishment for crime; to afford to each voter the protection of the ballot; to more equally apportion the electoral districts; to abolish the iniquitous property qualification heretofore required of English and Irish members of your House; to provide that members, as servants of the public, shall receive a reasonable fixed sum for their services; and lastly, to enact a return to the ancient usage of this realm, by the restoration of annual in lieu of septennial Parliaments.

And, furthermore, I have directed my ministers to lay before your honourable house, a brief but very important measure, providing for the abolition of the stamp on newspapers, the duty on paper and advertisements, and all other taxes on knowledge and restrictions upon the spread of general information.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

In common with my people, I have observed, with painful interest, the gradual extinction of those popular liberties, achieved by the people of Europe at the expense of much bloodshed and suffering, in the memorable year 1848. Especially I have lamented the sight of a neighbouring and gallant nation despoiled of its liberties; reduced by treason and violence to a state of abject slavery. The late advances of military despotism on the continent, command that England should be prepared for all contingencies. The most effectual defence against foreign aggression will be found, not so much in our regular organised forces, as in the arms of a free people. I have, therefore, instructed my ministers to propose the abrogation of all laws against popular training and drilling, and restricting the ancient and constitutional right of the people to bear arms. They will also submit to you a measure, extending and improving the late Militia Act, and providing for the enrolment of volunteer corps for the defence of the country. I have ordered the strictest investigation into the management of the navy, and I trust to your loyal co-operation to place that important arm of the national defences in a state of the most thorough efficiency.

With sorrow and indignation I have witnessed the atrocities of which Italy has been the theatre for some time past, and I have directed my Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to negotiate with the governments of France and Austria, for the amicable withdrawal of their forces from the soil of Italy, so that that country may be left to the free development of its national life and the enjoyment of a better future.

While it will be my earnest wish to preserve peace, I shall consider it my duty, relying upon your cordial support, to give aid and succour to all peoples struggling against tyranny, and aiming at the establishments of free and progressive institutions.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Many weighty and pressing measures demand the attention of the British legislature; amongst others, Revision of Taxation,—Reform of the Established Churches,—a popular remodelling of the army and navy,—National Education,—the Abolition of Pauperism,—thorough Sanitary Reform,—and complete justice to our colonies and dependencies. But these measures will be best considered when the House of Commons is a thorough reflex of the nation's will. Be it your mission, in this present session, to radically reform our representative system, and to restore to the people their rights as men and citizens. So doing, you will win for yourselves the nation's gratitude, and the admiration of posterity, and make this island a home of freedom, an example to all peoples, and a terror to all oppressors.

[The above, or something like it, will be her Majesty's speech a week hence, if, in the mean time she should dismiss her present ministers, and call to her councils true and faithful patriots.]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

"STAR OF FREEDOM" OFFICE,

Saturday Morning, 12 o'Clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FRIDAY MORNING.

In a message to the Senate, the President says:—

"The nation has just openly manifested its will to re-establish the empire. If you adopt it you will think no doubt with me that the constitution of 1852 ought to be maintained, and then the modification considered as indispensable will by no means alter the fundamental basis."

The proposition of the ten members of the Senate who demanded that the people should be consulted respecting the establishment of the Empire, is referred to a special commission, which is to report on Saturday.

ITALY.

ROME.—A letter from Rome of the 28th ult. says:—"Military executions on an extended scale continue to work out the decrees of the Sacred Consulta Tribunal. Those which I mentioned in my last letter as about to take place at Ancona, were carried into effect on the 25th instant. During the preceding night nine prisoners were transferred from the fortress to the Lazaretto, to be executed in the precincts of the latter establishment. Every thing relating to them was kept very secret, nor were their names divulged, but it is known that they formed part of the band of political homicides with whom Edward Murray was alleged to have acted." It is also certain that Murray himself was not

amongst the number. The prisoners, with the exception of one, met the announcement of their death with hardihood, spurning the ghostly aid of the monks appointed to attend upon such lucubrious occasions, and crying out for liberty and the republic. Notwithstanding a pouring rain, crowds of people assembled at daybreak on all the heights commanding a view of the internal yard of the Lazaretto, and remained there until midday, when the execution took place. Amongst the spectators were groups of priests and friars in great number."

TUSCANY.—The Grand Duke has refused to receive the deputation of English and others who had proceeded to Florence to intercede for the Medici.

LOMBARDY.—A letter from Como, of the 28th ult. announces the arrest of several persons there for political offences. Among them are an engineer, an apothecary, and a lady. Other persons, who were to be arrested, succeeded in making their escape. Many houses have been searched, and several arrests have taken place at Milan and Lodi. In the latter place, a Dr. Rossetti, on being arrested, attempted to commit suicide, by cutting his throat with a lancet, but was prevented. These arrests are looked upon as a consequence of the trial now in progress at Mantua.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER, 5th.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The House of Lords met at half-past two o'clock.

The members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the bar, Mr. Shaw Lefevre was informed by the LORD CHANCELLOR that his appointment as Speaker of the House of Commons had been confirmed and approved by the Crown.

After a few words in reply from the SPEAKER, and the retirement of the Commons, their lordships proceeded to swear in members until shortly before four o'clock, when they adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—In the House of Commons the members were summoned to the House of Lords to hear the commission read.

On their return the SPEAKER took his seat, and announced in a few words the confirmation of his appointment.

The swearing-in of members was then proceeded with, and occupied the house until its adjournment shortly after four o'clock.

THE TORY WHIP.—Mr. Rumbold, the member for Yarmouth, received one of the official circulars issued by Mr. Disraeli to the protectionist and Derbyshire members of the new parliament. Two tory votes are thus to be reckoned for that borough.

GUY FAWKES DAY.—Yesterday being the 5th of November, the usual search was made in Parliamentary cellars to discover the shade of Guy, and prevent the blowing up of the Parliament. The serious operation took place shortly after 11 o'clock a.m., by several of the officers of the two Houses of Parliament. With lamp in hand, and with solemn step and watchful eye, the expedition of discovery advanced along the corridors and descended into the cellars. The heated air of the pipes which run along the basement of the two houses attracted the attention of the searchers, but was pronounced by competent judges not to be dangerous. Every nook and corner was examined for the discovery of combustible materials calculated to blow up the new Palace of Westminster and the peers and commoners of the land, but none were found except some rubbish connected with the lighting and ventilating processes of the modern Guy, Dr. Reid. The shade of the ancient Guy was searched for in vain, and after a fruitless effort in the subterranean regions in the new Palace of Westminster, the searchers returned to the carpeted chamber of the upper-stories, covered with dust and nearly suffocated with foul air, to report Guy non est inventus, and that the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Her Majesty's faithful Commons, had no cause for apprehension.

—Globe.

GAS EXPLOSION AT SOUTHAMPTON.—On Thursday, about 5 o'clock in the evening, it was stated that there was an escape of gas in the gentlemen's waiting room of the Southampton Railway terminus. Mr. Johnson, the clerk of the works on the South Western Railway; Mr. Ireland, the superintendent of the railway carriages; and another official, who happened to be near the waiting room, proceeded there in consequence. She room is a lofty one, and a gaslight hangs from the ceiling at rather a high level. As the above-named individuals entered the room the smell of gas was not particularly strong, and Mr. Ireland mounted some steps to discover the locality of the escape. As soon as he mounted, he found the smell of gas very powerful, and he sung out, "There is plenty of gas escaping up here; get me a piece of lighted paper, that I may see where the escape is." A piece of lighted paper was handed him, and as soon as he lifted it up, a terrific explosion took place. It sounded about the premises as if a heavy piece of ordnance had been discharged twice. A number of persons ran to where the sounds proceeded from, and they saw a man rush out from the waiting-room, enveloped in flames. Every one cried out, "Lie down, and roll yourself about." This advice the man took, and numbers came to his assistance, and extinguished the flames. It was now discovered that the unfortunate person was Mr. Ireland. His hands, chest, and head were burnt dreadfully, and he was conveyed at once to the infirmary. Mr. Johnson was slightly injured—the other official escaped. The fire in the waiting-room was soon extinguished, but not before the whole of the wainscoting was completely charred. The windows were blown out by the concussion. The account last night was, that Mr. Ireland lies in a deplorable state.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.—Friday, Nov. 5.

BANKRUPTS.

COBB, NATHANIEL, Colchester, auctioneer.
GREEN, WILLIAM, Harrow-road, Middlesex, builder.
ROBERTSON, JOHN, Woolwich, publican.
PRENTICE, GEORGE, Artillery-lane, Bishopgate-street, City, licensed victualler.

NOBLE, WILLIAM, Charles-street, St. George's-in-the-East, stay manufacturer.

HANNAM, WILLIAM THOMAS, Brighton, wine merchant.
WOOD, WILLIAM, jun., Birmingham, builder.
FORSHAW, THOMAS, Birkenhead, master mariner.
LONGSON, WILLIAM, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, joiner.
DOOTSON, JOHN, Wigan, Cotton spinner.
ARMSTRONG, JOHN BELL, Manchester, tailor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

TODD, DAVID GOURLEY, and TODD, ROBERT FERGUSON, Glasgow, Commission merchants.

SLOAN, JAMES, and SLOAN, DYLLYMPLE, Thornhill, Renfrewshire, cotton-spinners.

SANDERSON, JAMES, Edinburgh, builder.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.—Tuesday, Nov. 2.

BANKRUPTS.

FYFFE, EDWARD, jun., Calcutta, and Howford-buildings, Fenchurch-street, merchant.
OLLIVIER, CHARLES, New Bond-street, music seller.
WARREN RICHARD, Nelson-place, City-road, coach-maker.
WARE, BETHEL, Tottenham-court-road, straw bonnet manufacturer.
LOADER, FREDERICK, Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, tailor.
BICKFORD, JAMES, Brighton, silversmith.
ATMORE, ROBERT, Gaywood, Norfolk, miller.
MENON, JOHN GRANT, Birmingham, stationer.
CROSS, CHARLES WHITE, Birmingham, surgeon.
MITCHELL, ALEXANDER, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, draper.
M'LINTOCK, JOSEPH, Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen manufacturer.
BEDFORD, JOHN, Wakefield, Yorkshire, cloth merchant.
RICHARDS, ROGER, Wrexham, Denbighshire, chemist.

MARKETS.

CORN.—MARK LANE, NOVEMBER 1.

The supply of new English Wheat moderate this morning, but the arrivals of foreign Wheat and American Flour have been large.

Barley generally sold readily, and choice malting samples brought 1s. more money than this day week.

The arrival of foreign Oats is large, and sold slowly at the rates of this day week.

Grey Peas and Beans fully as dear as last Monday.

PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Shillings per Quarter.	Shillings per Quarter.
WHEAT, Essex & Kent, white, new ... 34 to 42 up to 46 Ditto old ... 43, 47, 54 Ditto red, new ... 32, 37, 40 Ditto old ... 40, 44, 48 Norfolk, Lincoln, and Yorksh., red ... 42, 44, 45 Ditto ditto new ... 30, 35, 40 Ditto ditto white new, none Ditto ditto old, none	OATS, English feed ... 16, 19 fine 21 Ditto Potato ... 19, 21 extra 23 Scotch feed ... 21, 23 fine 24 Ditto Potato ... 22, 24 fine 26 Irish feed, white ... 17, 19 fine 21 Ditto Black ... 16, 18 fine 20 RYE ... 27, 29 old 29 BEANS, Mazagan ... 31, 32, 32 34 Ticks ... 32, 33, 33 35 Harrow ... 32, 36, 35 37 Pigeon ... 36, 40, 38 42 PEAS, white boilers ... 38, 44, 38 42 Maple ... 33, 36, 33 36 Grey ... 31, 33, 33 35 FLOUR, town made, per sack of 280lbs ... 38s. to 43s. Households, Town 35s. Country 33 Norfolk and Suffolk, ex-ship 29 30

FOREIGN CORN.

Wheat—	Barley—
Dantzic ... 42 to 53 Anhalt and Marks ... — Ditto White ... — Pomeranian red ... 41 .. 47 Rostock ... 44 .. 49 Danish and Friesland ... 36 .. 38 Petersbh., Archangel & Riga 38 .. 40 Polish Odessa ... 36 .. 38 Marianopoli & Berdianski 40 .. 42 Taganrog ... 29 .. 41 Brahan and French ... 40 .. 48 Ditto White ... 46 .. 48 Salonica ... 30 .. 32 Egyptian ... 30 .. 32 Rye ... 28 .. 30	Danish 24 to 26 Sask 27 .. 29 East Friesland 21 .. 22 Egyptian 19 .. 20 Danube 20 .. 21 Peas, White 34 .. 36 Boilers 38 .. 40 Beans, Horse 38 .. 40 Pigeon 32 .. 34 Egyptian 29 .. 30 Oats— Groningen, Danish, Bremen & Friesland, feed and blk 16 .. 17 Ditto thick and brew ... 18 .. 20 Riga, Petersburg, Archangel and Swedish 18 .. 19

COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUANTITIES OF CORN.

Averages from last Friday's Gazette.	Averages from the corresponding Gazette in 1851.
Wheat ... 117,026 qrs. 38 s. d.	Wheat ... 106,335 qrs. 36 s. d.
Barley ... 63,145 qrs. 28 s. d.	Barley ... 50,447 qrs. 24 s. d.
Oats ... 20,475 qrs. 17 s. d.	Oats ... 20,475 qrs. 17 s. d.
Rye ... 368 qrs. 30 s. d.	Rye ... 329 qrs. 23 s. d.
Beans ... 4,437 qrs. 34 s. d.	Beans ... 4,901 qrs. 28 s. d.
Peas ... 3,717 qrs. 30 s. d.	Peas ... 2,267 qrs. 27 s. d.

QUANTITY OF FOREIGN GRAIN ENTERED FREE FOR HOME CONSUMPTION DURING THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30, 1852.

Wheat, Foreign (qrs.) 14,097	Beans (qrs.) 1,640
Barley (qrs.) 2,550	Peas (qrs.) 1,055
Oats (qrs.) 13,353	Flour (cwt.) 82,137

PRICE OF BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

CATTLE.—SMITHFIELD, Nov. 1.

For the time of year, the imports of foreign stock into London last week were again extensive.

The arrivals of Beasts fresh up from the northern grazing districts were seasonably extensive, though somewhat less numerous than on this day se'nnight. The prime Scots, &c., owing to their extreme scarcity, sold readily, at an advance in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs. In all other breeds a fair average business was transacted, although the weather was unfavourable, and late rate were well supported.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal.)

Coarse and inferior Beasts...	Prime coarse woolled Sheep...
Second quality do ... 2 0 2	Prime South Down Sheep 3 10 4
Prime large Oxen ... 3 0 6	Large coarse Calves ... 2 6 3
Prime Scots, &c. ... 3 8 4	Prime small do ... 3 8 4
Coarse and inferior Sheep ... 3 0 3	Large Hogs ... 2 10 3
Second quality do ... 3 6 8	Neat small Porks ... 3 8 10

Sucking Calves, 18s. to 23s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 17s. to 22s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—Nov. 1.

These markets continue to be somewhat heavily supplied with each kind of meat, yet the general demand is steady, and prices are well supported. About 10,000 carcasses of meat arrived from the provinces last week.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef ... 2s. 0d. to 2s. 4d.	Inf. Mutton ... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.
Middling do ... 2 6 - 2	Mid. ditto ... 3 2 - 3 6
Prime large ... 2 10 - 3 0	Prime ditto ... 3 8 - 4 0
Prime small ... 3 2 - 3 4	Veal ... 2 8 - 3 0
Large Pork ... 2 6 - 2 10	Small Pork ... 3 8 - 4 0

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

Butter, per cwt.	Cheese, per cwt., Cheshire...
Friesland ... 88 to 90	Cheddar ... 50 to 70
Kiel ... 86, 90	Double Gloucester ... 52, 60
Dorset ... new 92, 98	Single do ... 44, 50
Carlow ... 82, 85	Hams, York ... 76, 84
Waterford ... 78, 86	Westmoreland ... 74, 80
Cork ... 80 —	Irish ... 60, 70
Limerick ... 70, 74	Bacon, Wiltshire, green ... 56, 60
Sligo ... 78, 82	Waterford ... 52, 54
Fresh, per doz. ... 9, 11 6	

HOPS.

We have a steady demand for the better sort of hops, at the currency of this day week.

Sussex Pockets ... 74s. to 84s.
Weald of Kents ... 78s. to 90s.
Mid and East Kents ... 90s. to 150s

HAY AND STRAW.—Nov. 2.

At per load of 36 trusses.	Whitechapel
Smithfield.	
Meadow Hay ... 55s. to 80s.	55s. to 80s.
Clover ... 75s. 97s. 6d.	75s. to 100s.
Straw ... 25s. to 33s. 6d.	25s. to 33s.
Cumberland.	
56s. to 80s.	
72s. to 95s.	
26s. to 34s.	

COAL MARKET.—Nov. 2.

Wallend Braddyll's ...	Wallend Kelloe ...
Do. Hetton's ... 18 0	Do. West Hetton ... 18 0
Do. Haswell's ... 18 3	Do. Tees ... 18 0
Do. Lambton's ... 17 9	Do. Gosforth ... 16 9
Do. Russ. Hetton's ... 17 9	Do. Hedly ... 16 6
Do. Stewart's ... 18 0	Do. Heaton ... 16 9
Do. Hough Hall ... 17 6	Tanfield Moor ... 14 3

Printed and Published at the Office, 2, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, in the Parish of St. Brides, London, by GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY, of No. 4, Brunswick-row, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, November 6, 1852.