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[PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY.]

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Her Majesty has gone thro' the ceremonial by virtue of which she opens the sittings of the legislative bodies by a speech. Royal speeches are proverbially unmeaning affairs, the object being, of course, to say as little as possible, so that the opposition may not prepare their plans with reference to the tactics intended to be adopted by the government. This particular speech does not disgrace its predecessors in that respect. It contains all the old formalities about "amity," of which every Englishman ought to be thoroughly ashamed; and gratitude for homoeopathic benefits. There are, however, three paragraphs in the composition which excite more than ordinary remark. One bears the mark of the literary tendencies of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announcing it as it does, that steps are to be taken to forward the advance of art and practical science. The second relates to Ireland, and shows the disposition to deal firmly, if not severely, with the priestly party there. While it recommends in an undertone as it were, that the Sister Isle should be dealt with in a spirit of liberality, it bespeaks the co-operation of the legislature to put down turbulence and discontent. This part of the speech declares open war with the nominees of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and will ensure for the Cabinet their determined opposition. Perhaps, however, that was already decided upon, so that the tone of the speech may matter very little. The third noticeable paragraph is that, respecting which there has been so much of curiosity, and respecting which there have been so many prognostications and speculations. It relates to Free Trade, and is to say the best of it exceedingly ambiguous. It does not express any opinion as to whether Free Trade is beneficial or injurious. It leaves that as an open question—protectionists are still at liberty to make good their case if they can, and Free Traders to make good their footing. If the battle had not been already lost and won beyond the possibility of reversal, it might be fought over again. The paragraph begins by admitting the prosperity of the people, an admission which the people themselves would not be so ready to make, and then goes on to say that "if" the legislature should be of opinion that that is owing to Free Trade *and other causes*, and if they find that the great fiscal change has inflicted great injury upon the agriculturists, it is hoped they will find some means of getting aid of the evil while they preserve the benefits.

Here is, so far as English policy goes, the commencement of the debate of the session. There is a wonderful virtue in an "if," and the "if" of the paragraph will be quite sufficient to wake the ready ire of the Manchester men. If our present position is owing to Free Trade indeed, who doubts it? Mr. Cobden will say. The answer lays in the three words "*and other causes*," and a powerful answer they open up, if handled by so acute a logician as Mr. Disraeli. When Cobden inquires to what you do attribute the decreased pauperism? The reply will be to more general employment. To what is that more general employment by the higher wages which prevail to be ascribed? The response may be to fewer labourers, in consequence of emigration and consequent diminution of competition for work. But, then what is to be said to increased exports? Answer fresh markets opened up in California and Australia. If Mr. Disraeli were to take that ground, it would be difficult to apportion what is due to Free Trade alone, and what to the operation of other causes, but it is uncertain what course Mr. Disraeli has marked out for himself, and it is hinted, that if the protectionists will demand protection, they may get it for themselves without his assistance.

It is certain that there have been grave dissensions in the Cabinet, the thicker-headed portion of the Tories opposing Disraeli, and the most intelligent seconding him but luke-warmly. These are said to have gone so far, that the Editor of a morning paper vouches for the following little bit of political romance. Not many days ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer consulted one of the principal personages connected with the *Times* newspaper, as to the amount of support he (Disraeli) might expect, if he made a bold move and threw off the aristocratic dunderheads, by whom he is surrounded altogether. What the magnate of the *Times* said we are not informed, but it may be inferred from the fact that a leader appeared in that paper exalting the intelligence of Disraeli, and deprecating the ability of his colleagues—the great danger of a split is evident to all who think. The tenth transmitters of foolish faces cannot bear their conscious inferiority to the descendant of the Jew, and he, with all the pride of intellect, is not willing tamely to submit to the ill-suppressed scorn and the covert insults of those whom he knows are as men beneath him. Such a union is as little likely to be happy as that of January and May, and the probable result is expressed in the scriptural words "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

Pending the preparations for the funeral of the Duke, the details of which are too well known to be reported, there are some reports worthy of notice, as indicating the position our Government is prepared to take as regards continental powers, and the temper some of those powers are likely to display towards us, when the opportunity serves. We are told that the flags which commemorate the victories of the duke, are to be removed from Chelsea Hospital, for fear that their exhibition should offend foreigners. If this were prompted by the motives which actuate the Peace Society, we could understand and appreciate it; but as Her Majesty's ministers are not prepared to join Messrs. Fry & Co., we can only ascribe it to downright cow-

ardice or to a desire to conciliate the French homicide, equally disgraceful. If there be fear of an invasion, the better way would be to say so at once, and be prepared for it. If, on the other hand, we are to be called on to show consideration for the usurper, who has shewn none for others, the announcement of the fact would be desirable; and if that did not cause Englishmen to rouse themselves from their degradation, we do not know what would. It is announced that the Austrian officers evince an unconquerable repugnance to shew their uniforms in London, and that no representative of Austria will assist at the obsequies. This is attributed by the *Times* to the remembrance of a drubbing Haynau got from the draymen. More likely the truth is, the hate they bear to even the semblance of freedom, and which leads them to cut down defenceless Englishmen in the street, will not allow them to have a share in the ceremony. Whichever is the truth, we can well bear to see the remains of the departed warrior borne to the grave, without the uniform of the tyrant mingling in the train. Spain has imitated the Austrian example. Three of the officers of her army to whom the mission was offered, refused it; and at last it was deputed to the Duke d'Ossuna, who being in London, cannot well refuse the office. We need not point out the estimation in which England is held abroad, when a fallen power like Spain, feels bold enough to offer such an insult.

The church is fairly astir, and there are symptoms of a pretty squabble. Convocation for the provinces of Canterbury and York have met. In the Canterbury assembly, the Commissioner of the Primate was uncompromisingly firm. He would allow nothing to be done. He would hear nothing. This assembling was a mere matter of favor; there was no authority for them to do business, and no business should be done. The Puseyite archdeacons and rectors, and vicars, who had come loaded and provided with all sorts of arguments for synodical action, were completely "shut up," and there was an end of the matter. The reverend gentleman who presided for his grace of York, was not so immovable, oblivious of the fact that all the danger of an action lies in the beginning, he allowed some of the provincial clergy to read petitions for a working convocation. The favoured gentlemen illustrated the saying, that "if you give some folks an inch they will take an ell." They wanted to found a motion upon their petitions. This the Commissioner resisted; they in turn protested, and the meeting was adjourned for a few days, when if the persons concerned were not clergymen, we should say there would be a row; and even as it is, their "sacred" character notwithstanding, that is very likely the proper term for what is coming.

In the meantime the stream is moving in another quarter. The laity, with some of the clergy to back them, have held a meeting at Freemason's Hall, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair. Here convocation was reprobated, and the practice of confession deprecated. The Bishop of Exeter, as might be expected, came in for his share of opprobrium. Mr. Pryme was put on a level with the literature of Holywell-street, and the puseyites generally, treated very unceremoniously. The hardest hit, however, was one aimed by Sir H. Verney. He said that there were abuses in the church, abuses not to be reformed by an assembly of ecclesiastics, but which laymen must put their hands to. The revenues of the church must be better applied, also a searching inquiry made into Cathedral trusts and Cathedral Schools. The spirit of Mr. Whiston is beginning to move even among churchmen, and if the puseyite efforts have the effect of rousing them up to see right done, we may have to thank Harry of Exeter, and his colleagues, for involuntarily causing a great good.

The deputation on behalf of the Madiahs, headed by Lord Roden, have returned. The Duke would neither receive their petition nor grant them an interview. They had no right to question the laws of the state, or interfere between him and his subjects. He might extend his mercy to the "culprits," but that was his affair, not theirs. The utmost they could gain was permission to visit the convicts; and we are promised the details of the interview. Lord Cavan, who was at the anti-convocation, intimated some hopes that the sentence would be remitted. What those hopes rested upon we have yet to learn, equally so to understand the grounds upon which Lord Roden feels the "respect" which he expresses for the Ducal tyrant—a sentiment we will venture to say is not shared with him by any honest and real friend of liberty.

As a commentary upon the peaceful professions contained in the Queen's Speech, some fifty thousand militiamen are being taught how to handle their muskets, and as a further symptom of confidence, in the good-will of Louis Napoleon, General Napier, our best living general, is appointed to the post of danger, the leadership of the men of Kent.

Mr. Lucas, the advocate of Tuscan despotism, whose heartlessness raised a shout of execration even among the better-disposed of his allies, has published a long letter to Sergt. Shee, for the purpose of convincing that learned gentleman that the difference between them is only apparent. He tells the Sergeant that he was mistaken in supposing the conviction of the Madiahs to rest upon reading the Bible only. Their real offence was proselytizing. He feels certain that the learned Sergeant will allow they ought to be punished for that heinous crime. We are curious to see what Mr. Shee will say in reply. It he does agree with Lucas, we shall say, "sad that such difference should be 'twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee." Mr. Lucas, however notwithstanding; it is certain that in Tuscany and throughout Italy people are imprisoned for reading the Bible, without adding to that wickedness the crime of proselytizing, and Lord Cavan, in his Freemason's Tavern speech, broadly stated the fact.

The democratic event of the week is the meeting of the Friends of Italy, at the Music Hall, Store-street, on Wednesday night. Mazzini and Kossuth were there, and spoke, though they could hardly be said to have made speeches. Mazzini struck the key-note, and Kossuth followed it. Their grief was too deep for words—too burning for tears. They felt that while tyranny everywhere dyes its hands in the blood of the sons of freedom, while Hungary is crushed beneath the heel of Austria, and the blood of the bravest of Italy's children spouts forth in answer to the musket shots of the barbarous Croats, they have something else to do than to make speeches. That it is the time for efforts not for perorations. It is time we thought as Kossuth and Mazzini think, as some of the best among us begin to think with them, that the time for talk has gone by, and the time for deeds more than begun. That with blood-thirsty tyrants, who have neither hearts nor consciences, supplications for mercy are useless, the utterances of contempt and indignation ineffectual, nothing but the sword will prevail.

Since our last the intelligence has reached this country of the death of Daniel Webster, the most powerful and influential of the American statesmen. In another column we give such particulars as are within our reach, of the life and last moments of the man who played so important and prominent a part on the stage of life. Till very lately his policy, considered from an American point of view, was the perfection of diplomacy, and we would fain believe that his recent mistakes, upon which we have had occasion to comment with some severity, were but the signs of the failing of that vast intellect which the hand of death has removed from the world. It is a curious coincidence that England and America are at nearly the same moment performing the funeral rites of two men who have done so much to mould the past and to influence the future.

The intelligence from the Cape leaves the Caffre war just where it was—unfinished. Report says that the Commander-in-Chief returned from his "triumphant" expedition beyond the Kei, because the want of provisions would not allow him to stay any longer, not because he had completed his work. Another ugly feature which appears is that the Fingoes, like the Hottentots, are not trustworthy. They have been supplying the Caffres with arms and ammunition. A number of them are in prison on the charge, and it is believed that many more will be apprehended. If there should be an open defection the whites will be left to fight their own battle single-handed.

The die is cast so far as Louis Napoleon is concerned. The Empire may be taken to be proclaimed; for when the Senate decrees, and the people are left to vote, of course all is settled. What with the fear of bayonets and the management of ballot boxes, there is no fear of a majority. Poor France—she who spurned the Bourbon and banished the Orleanist. She who listened to Lamartine and trusted Louis Blanc. She who proclaimed freedom and raised the trees of liberty, is now a the foot of a mountabank Charleston, and a group of penneless, characterless, adventurers. She who abolished capital punishment bows, perforce before the cowardly kidnapper of her leaders, and still more cowardly murderer of her Citizens. Poor France!—Her degradation was marked in England by an earthquake. Oh! there are more earthquakes, and not a few volcanoes in store. When a people cannot select, an army may, and there are hints of more and more military discontent. It is told that regiments are weeded and removed, and that officers, as well as men are, implicated. He who slays with the sword, by the sword shall he be slain. Louis Napoleon has drawn the weapon—it is beyond his power to sheathe it; and it may be that a stroke from it or a more ignoble weapon will yet mingle the turbid puddle which runs in his veins with the sea of bitter blood which he has caused to be shed. If so not, a tear will swell the torrent of tears which his ferocity has evoked.

The accession to the throne is marked by disputes, and the "Imperial" family, Amity, does not find a home beneath the purple. The Ex-king of Westphalia is indignant, that his family are excluded by the Senate from the succession. The cause is said to be the fear of the Republican tendencies of the young Prince, his son. It is supposed, however, that the wounded feelings of the President of the Senate will be arranged by lucrative posts being assigned to him and his offspring. It is hinted that he will be created Constable of France, and the young Imperial Republican be sent to govern Algiers.

The Belgian Ministry have dared to propose a law fettering the press. It will be a crime, if the law passes, to speak the truth of the French man-slayer. The proposition was received by the legislators in dead silence. The plea assigned for such an act (which is in direct opposition to the Constitution) is that such a law exists in all civilized nations. Is this peace, or are we civilized? If so, we had better relapse into barbarism. It is said that England has joined in forcing this enactment upon Belgium. Is that the shadow betokening our own fate? Dare any Cabinet propose such a law here? Are any of our legislators base enough to suffer such an ukase to pass? Would any court of law be bold enough to enforce it? If so, we speak for ourselves, and we believe every English writer will endorse the sentiment. If so, let it be done; but we will not be gagged. When a man breaks his oaths—plots against individuals and a people—desecrates religion—and sheds innocent blood, we will call him perjurer, conspirator, blasphemer, and murderer, aware that those who would dared to punish such honest expressions of opinion, would be hurled from power with all the force or contempt of abhorrence.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL: FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, NOVEMBER 9.

The farce proceeds gaily. Events hurry us quickly on to the Empire, as if the Empire were the most natural thing in the world. Yet how frightfully unnatural all this parody of the past really is, must be evident to everyone but the blind gamblers of the Bourse, who judge the merits of all things by the price of the public funds.

The following Presidential Message was read by M. Fould in the Senate on Thursday:—

"Senators,—The nation has clearly manifested its wish for the re-establishment of the empire. Confident in your patriotism and your intelligence, I have convoked you for the purpose of legally deliberating on that grave question, and of entrusting you with the regulation of the new order of things. If you should adopt it you will think, no doubt as I do, that the constitution of 1852 ought to be maintained, and then the modifications recognised as indispensable will in no way touch its fundamental basis.

The change which is in preparation will bear chiefly on the form, and yet the resumption of the imperial system is for France of immense signification. In fact, in the re-establishment of the empire, the people finds a guarantee for its interests, and a satisfaction for its just pride. That re-establishment guarantees the interests of the people, by insuring the future, by closing the era of revolutions, and by again consecrating the conquests of '89.

It satisfies its just pride, because in restoring, with liberty and reflection, that which 37 years ago the entire of Europe had overturned by the force of arms, in the midst of the disaster of the country, the people nobly avenges its reverses without making victims, without threatening an independence, and without troubling the peace of the world.

I do not dissimulate, nevertheless, all that is redoubtable, in at this day accepting and placing on one's head the crown of Napoleon; but my apprehensions diminish with the idea that, representing as I do, by so many titles, the cause of the people and the national will, it will be the nation which, in elevating me to the throne, will herself crown me.

(Signed)

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Given at the Palace of St. Cloud, Nov. 4, 1852.

"Greeted with immense and unanimous applause," says the *Moniteur*! But let us proceed to the next scene.

Shortly after the reading of the above precious documents, ten of the Senatorial lacques presented the following proposition for a *Senatus Consultum* to modify the "Constitution."

Art. 1. The Imperial dynasty is re-established. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is Emperor of the French under the name of Napoleon III.

Art. 2. The Imperial dignity is hereditary in the direct descendants, natural and legitimate, of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, from male to male, by order of primogeniture, and to the perpetual exclusion of the females and their descendants.

Art. 3. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, should he not have any male child, may adopt the children and descendants, natural and legitimate, in the male branch of the brothers of the Emperor Napoleon I. The forms and conditions of such adoption shall be regulated by a *Senatus Consultum*. If, at a period posterior to such adoption, Louis Napoleon should happen to have male children, the adopted sons cannot be called to the throne until after the natural and legitimate descendants.

Art. 4. In default of any natural and legitimate heir, or of any adopted heir of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the imperial dignity devolves to Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte and his natural and legitimate descendants, the issue of his marriage with the Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, from male to male, in the order of primogeniture, and to the perpetual exclusion of the females and their descendants.

Art. 5. In default of any natural and legitimate or adopted heir of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and in default of any natural and legitimate heir of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte and his male descendants, an organic *Senatus Consultum*, proposed to the Senate by the ministers assembled in council, with the adjunction of the presidents, acting as such in the Senate, in the Legislative corps, and in the Council of State, and submitted to the people for acceptance, shall name the Emperor, and regulate in his family the order of succession from male to male, to the perpetual exclusion of the females and of their descendants. Up to the moment when the election of the new emperor is terminated, the affairs of the state are to be governed by the ministers then in functions, who are to form a council of government, and to deliberate by a majority of votes.

Art. 6. The members of the family of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, called by circumstances within the line of succession, and their descendants of both sexes, form part of the imperial family. A *Senatus Consultum* will regulate their position. They cannot marry without the consent of the emperor, and their marriage, contracted without such authorisation, involves the privation of all claim to the succession, both for him who has contracted it and for his descendants. Nevertheless, should it so happen that there exists no child from such marriage, when brought to an end by death, the prince who had contracted it recovers his rights to the succession. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte fixes the titles and the position of the other members of his family. He regulates their duties and obligations by statutes which shall have the force of law.

Art. 7. The Constitution of January 14, 1852, is maintained in all the enactments which are not contrary to the present *Senatus Consultum*, and modifications can be made in it except in the forms and by the means provided for the purpose.

Art. 8. The following proposition shall be submitted to the people for acceptance in the forms determined by the decrees of the 2nd and 4th of December, 1851:—"The people desire the re-establishment of the Imperial dignity in the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, with the succession in his direct descendants natural and legitimate, or adopted; and in default of such descendants in the person of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, as has been regulated by the *Senatus Consultum* of the day of Nov., 1852."

This was transmitted to the Minister of State, who, on the part of the man ere while "Content to serve France under an humble title," announced that the "chosen of the people" bore with great fortitude, this new infliction, and offered no opposition to its being considered. Accordingly, a Committee was appointed to examine the proposition and draw up a report upon it. That report has been made. It is said to be from the pen of M. Troplong, who read it in the Senate on Saturday. It is very lengthy and very stupid; a mere repetition of the sophisms by which the Bonapartist journals have sought to mystify the people. The Empire, says Mr. Troplong, is to be the *Empire of Peace*, the revolution of 1789 without its revolutionary ideas!! No doubt, and it is also to be "religion without intolerance," equality without the follies of equality, love for the people without socialist charlatanism, and national honour without the calamities of war." Bravo, logical Troplong!

On Sunday the *Senatus Consultum* was signed by 86 out of 87 Senators, and after the sitting, the Senators and Cardinals dressed in their livery, proceeded to lay their *Senatus Consultum* at the feet of their master.

Yesterday the *Moniteur* published two decrees, the one convoking the French people in its *Comitia* on the 21st and 23rd of the present month, to vote *oui* or *non* on the *Senatus Consultum*, the other convoking the Legislative Body for the 24th. To the "Legislature" is reserved the honours of counting their master's forged votes!

By granting Louis Bonaparte the right of adoption, the senate has aroused the ire of Jerome and his son Napoleon, and Jerome has accordingly resigned the Presidency of the senate. A petition emanating indirectly from Jerome Bonaparte, has been presented to the Senate, against the adoptive clause, and he and his son, it is said, have had a fierce quarrel with the future Emperor on the same subject. But the cunning bandit of the Elysee, has his uncle and cousin completely under his thumb, so that they must sing small.

BELGIUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BRUSSELS, NOV. 10.

The gang of cowards and knaves who have had the insolence to thrust themselves forward as the leaders of the Belgian nation, have

been long in disclosing the cloven foot, and making apparent that the "liberalism" and "moderation" of which they have boasted, was but servility and treason—servility towards foreign tyrants and treason towards the liberties of Belgium. They have brought forward their "project of law," for the suppression of the liberty of the press, and have thus early signalled their government by a shameful and unconstitutional concession to Louis Bonaparte. The proposition was read in the Chamber of Representatives yesterday, by M. Faider, Minister of Justice (?), and is as follows:—

Art. 1. Whoever, by speeches, cries, or menaces in public meetings or by writings, printed papers, images, or placards, distributed or sold, offered for sale or exposed to the public view, renders himself guilty of offences towards foreign sovereigns or heads of governments, or wickedly attacks their authority, shall be punished with an imprisonment of from three months to two years, and a fine of from 100 to 2,000fr., and may be deprived, for a space of time not less than two or exceeding five years, of the rights mentioned in the 42nd Article of the Penal Code.

Art. 2. None may allege as excuse or justification that these writings are but the re-production of foreign publications.

Art. 3. Proceedings will be taken on the demand of the representatives of those heads of governments who feel themselves outraged; that demand shall be addressed to the minister of Foreign Affairs; the complaint will not be produced on the trial, but the ministerial dispatch will be attached to the *proces*.

Art. 4. The mode of procedure prescribed by articles 4, 5, and 6 of the law of the 27th of March, 1847, will be followed in the repression of offences, provided for by the present law. Article 6 of the law of the 15th of May is applicable to the same offences.

Art. 5. Proceedings must be taken within three months from the commission of the offence.

Art. 6. The law of the 26th of September, 1816, is repealed.

By the terms of the Belgian Constitution, this proposed law is clearly unconstitutional, and as such it is denounced by all the honest portion of the press this morning. The 18th Article of the Constitution says:

The press is free; censorship can never be established; no caution can be exacted from writers, publishers, or printers. When the author is known, and resident in Belgium, the publisher, printer, or distributor cannot be pursued.

A Paris correspondent of the *Nation*, writing on Saturday, states as a *positive fact* that Louis Napoleon has decided upon war:

If we consider the efforts made for some time past, for the effective arming of the navy, we may suppose that the attack will be directed against England. Louis Napoleon has said: "It is from London the decree annexing Belgium to France shall be dated." Remember these words; master of England, by the same blow he will make himself master of your country. But will he succeed in England? That is the question.

PRUSSIA.

The Chamber will meet, it is believed, on the 29th, though the day has not yet been definitely fixed. In the great cities the elections are a demonstration against the party who would lead Prussia back to the situation of 1847. Berlin, Cologne, Breslau, and Halle, send liberal men to the new chambers. M. Champhausen, the former minister, has been elected for Cologne, and declines the seat. M. Wentzel, a prominent member of the left, has been elected by three constituencies. In the provinces the electors have returned a crowd of country gentry, whose votes for the most part will be at the service of the government. The extreme reactionary party has been disappointed at the hustings, as the great majority of the new members will support the constitution against any serious attempted violation under the name of revision.

A "chair" of Homœopathic Medicine is about, it is said, to be established in the University of Berlin. As another medical fact, it may be mentioned that a celebrated German physician is about to publish a scientific condemnation of the present loose sleeves worn by the ladies. He proves that they promote rheumatism and all kinds of complaints, and recommends a return to the long and close sleeves of a former period.

ITALY.

ROME.—The executions at Ancona on the 25th may be reckoned the most appalling ever witnessed. Only one of the victims out of nine would listen to the priests. The shooting of them was entrusted to a detachment of Roman artilleymen, armed with short carbines, old-fashioned weapons, many of which missed fire, so that at the first discharge some of the prisoners did not fall, but ran off, with the soldiers pursuing and firing at them repeatedly; others crawled about, and one wretch, after being considered dead, made a violent exertion to get up, rendering a final *coup de grace* necessary. Other executions are to follow.

PIEDMONT.—The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 5th inst. announces that the king had definitively composed his Cabinet as follows: M. Camille Cavour, President of the Council and Minister of Finance; General Dabormida, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Ponzio di San Martino, of the interior; M. Cibrario, of Public Instruction; General La Marmora, of War and Marine; M. Boncompagni, of Grace and Justice; and M. Polleceppa, of Public Works.

The *Italia e Popolo*, the organ of the republican party, published at Turin, was seized by order of the public prosecutor on the 4th.

TUSCANY.—In the sitting of the 30th ult. of the Royal Court of Florence, the examination of witnesses in the case of Guerrazzi and others was continued. Professor Corbani, of Siena, late secretary of the Tuscan Chamber of Deputies, deposed that, in December, 1848, he dined at a gentleman's table at Siena with several persons, among whom was Nicolini, who described themselves as agents of the government, and nevertheless indulged in expressing republican sentiments. Cross-questioned by Guerrazzi, witness said he could not tell whether those persons were really agents of the government or not, but that they gave themselves out for such. In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of the 8th of February, 1848, witness did not remark whether Guerrazzi showed himself hostile to Nicolini, as the latter had driven witness close to the window, and threatened to throw him out of it if he did not instantly accept the plebiscite proclaiming the republic. Witness, however, recollected having heard Guerrazzi often declaim against those who wanted to lead the Chamber to hasty conclusions. Petracchi, one of the defendants, then rose, and explained that he was among the persons alluded to by M. Corbani, and that he had gone to Siena with several others, after asking Guerrazzi, then minister, for permission to do so, in order to pacify the parties then raging in that town.—M. Giulio Massoni, an attorney's clerk, deposed that he was the person who brought Montanelli the letter; left by the Grand Duke on the day of his flight. According to witness, Siena was faithful to the Grand Duke, and very peaceably disposed, until Montanelli came to throw all into disorder. Luigi Ricci, Montanelli's cook, deposed to the same effect but only from hearsay. Other witnesses were called to prove that the arrival of Montanelli was the cause of the Grand Duke's flight; but they could only testify as to rumours current at the time; and Guerrazzi and his counsel observed that cooks, tailors, and joiners were not fit persons to bear witness as to the political opinion of the town. The depositions of the following witness related to the events of Feb. 7, (the day of the flight of the Grand Duke), and to the part which Montanelli, Pantanelli, and other republicans played on that occasion. The counsel for the defence observed to the court that all these witnesses had only spoken of rumours not of facts known to them personally. The court adjourned to the 3rd.

TURKEY.

The *Constitutionnel* says:—"We have accounts from Constantinople of the 26th ult. The finance question continues to absorb the attention of the Turkish Government. The Ministers perceive how important it is for the credit of Turkey to prove that, in refusing to ratify the loan, they have not acted with levity, and were sure of

being able to provide for the wants of the present moment. Consequently they do not relax their efforts to procure funds, and the list of voluntary subscriptions remain open, until Abbas Pasha gives his answer to the demand of two years' tribute. It is hoped in that way to be able to arrive at the object which is in view. M. Djezaerli, the Farmer-General and Director of the Customs, has been arrested, and all his property placed under sequestration. This measure was decided on in an Extraordinary Council of Ministers, and carried into execution the same evening. His deficit is calculated at 80,000,000 piastres (20,000,000 francs), of which one-fourth is guaranteed. At the same sitting a commission was named to examine the customs' accounts. It is feared that this examination will bring to light grave matters against former Ministers, and, in particular, against Nafiz Pasha, who was cognizant of all his operations. It is said that the Porte intends having the administration of Nafiz Pasha investigated. What gives some consistency to this rumour is the fact that the Sultan has refused to accept the 400,000 piastres which that personage offered as a voluntary gift. Our correspondent speaks of the serious disturbances which have broken out in Syria among the Druses of the Haouran, relative to the conscription, which they refuse to consent to. After some skirmishes between the insurgents and the Imperial troops, the Seraskier Mehemet Ali was preparing to march against the former with 14,000 men and 30 pieces of canon. Another grave affair is that which Ahmed Effendi, the Turkish Ambassador at the Court of Persia, has occasioned at Teheran. On his arrival in that city, the ambassador displayed from his hotel a Turkish flag, with an inscription insulting to the Persian religion. The gratuitous insult caused great indignation, and the Shah enjoined his Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople to display in his turn, the Persian flag, the inscription on which is a great insult to the Mahometans. This affair has caused great agitation among the Mussulman population, and all who are acquainted with their fanaticism dread the excesses to which it may lead. All the clergy is in movement. The Porte, in answer to the observations of the Foreign Powers on the imprudent conduct of its Ambassador in Persia, replied that Ahmed Effendi acted of his own accord, and in direct opposition to the instructions given him. It was rumoured that Ahmed Effendi was recalled, and that Kemal Effendi, Inspector-General of Public Instruction, was to take his place. A violent conflagration had taken place two nights before at Galata, and burnt down between 500 and 600 houses."

UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 26TH.

The hand of death has withdrawn Mr. Webster from the Presidential contest. Thus has another of America's great statesmen gone, at the very time his mighty intellect was most needed. Mr. Webster died at his residence, at Marshfield, on Sunday morning last. The disease by which he was cut off is said to have been a cancerous affection of the bowels.

The reputation of Daniel Webster will suffer much in consequence of his inconsistent support of the Fugitive Slave Law. Probably, however, that course was dictated more by a desire to prevent a break up of the Union, than any love of our abominable "domestic institution." His death will much contribute to the success of Scott in the coming election. Mr. Fillmore, the present holder of the Presidential office, has given his hearty support to General Scott, and expresses confidence in his success.

The Hon. Horace Mann of Boston, who had been accused of being in the interest of Scott, addressed a large free-soil meeting at Newton, on Thursday night, he declared that no honest free-soiler could vote for either Pierce or Scott, that only Hale represented their opinions, and it was the duty of every free-soiler to vote for him. This admonition was wanted, for, I regret to say, many of the free-soil party have looked more to expediency than to principle, and thinking their own candidate's case hopeless, have ranged themselves under the banner of that one of the two dominating factions, which they individually considered to be the worthiest of support.

After Kossuth left here, some of his enemies endeavoured to palm off upon the public an absurd falsehood, relative to the money obtained by him in America, which, they said, reached a great amount, and on which he was reported to be living luxuriously in London. The Boston *Commonwealth* thus replies to the foul aspersion:—

"We take this opportunity of stating, from positive knowledge, that of the 90,000 or 100,000 dollars which Kossuth collected in this country, hardly a dollar crossed the Atlantic with him. He expended it in this country in purchasing and making munitions of war, by the manufacture of which he gave employment to a large number of his destitute countrymen. He had for months nearly a hundred of them employed in making cartridges alone. He also expended it in carrying on a most extensive and costly correspondence with his agents in Europe, transmitting, of course, his letters by private messengers, who went at the risk of their lives, and had to be paid proportionably, and who, of course, had to be amply furnished with money for emergencies. Every letter which Kossuth sent to Hungary cost him on an average 500 dollars. The money that he raised here was of course easily absorbed by these expenditures, and with it, as we know, was spent, a considerable sum belonging to his wife, which her relatives in Hungary sent to her for her own use, but which she gave to her husband for his cause. Kossuth left America penniless and in debt, as in 1849 he left Hungary, after two years' administration of the treasury of that rich kingdom."

IRELAND.

THE EXODUS.—The export of emigrants from the quays of Waterford at the close of the last week maintains the average of the preceding three months; 500 persons, "many of whom were in a respectable line of life," embarked between Friday and Saturday to try their fortune either in America or Australia.

REPRESENTATION OF LISBURN.—Mr. Inglis, the Lord-Advocate of Scotland has issued his address. The hon. gentleman refers to his connexion with the Government as a guarantee that his principles are those great principles of Conservative policy of which Lord Derby is the recognised representative.

INVESTIGATION AT ENNIS.—The Government have ordered, and are pursuing an inquiry at Ennis, into certain charges against C. O'Brien, M.P., arising from alleged misconduct during the late election for the county Clare.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN COUNTY DUBLIN.—Incendiary fires have become frequent of late in some of the remote districts of the county Dublin. On the night of Sunday, the 31st ultimo, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, some evil disposed person set fire to the haggard and barn of Mr. Bartholomew Senior, of Rathcoole, and were it not for the timely assistance of the neighbours, the loss of property would have been seriously great. However, the barn and a large quantity of oats were totally destroyed. At the same hour the dwelling-house and offices of Mr. Thomas Mulloy, of Rathredon, were observed on fire. Mr. Mulloy's family were all in bed, and with much difficulty they escaped being burned, as the whole concerns were totally destroyed. The loss of property must be considerably large, as all his valuable furniture was demolished.

APPLEBY.—So excellent has been the conduct of the body of Militia-men now "on duty" in this town that the Appleby Mechanics' Institute have made the whole corps honorary members of that institution, as a mark of esteem and approbation from their "fellow-citizens."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, NOV. 11.

The Queen opened Parliament in person, but in consequence of the state of the weather, the opening was not attended by so many of her Majesty's liege subjects as generally attend royal processions. The repulsive state of the weather was a source of great disappointment to the country people who came to town, many of them from a considerable distance, to see the procession. There were few persons in the street, and still fewer on the stands, and on the tops of the Admiralty, Horse Guards, Whitehall, the Home Office, Board of Trade, and other public establishments, on which crowds were wont to congregate on the opening of Parliament. As the day advanced the rain increased, and became a continuous pelting storm. Her Majesty, however, proceeded to the House of Lords, accompanied by Prince ALBERT, the great Officers of State the Yeomen of the Guard, and a troop of Cavalry, arrived at the House of Lords at two o'clock precisely. A few minutes after the Queen had entered the House, and taken her seat on the throne, she delivered the following

SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I cannot meet you for the first time after the dissolution of Parliament without expressing my deep sorrow, in which I am sure you will participate, that your deliberations can no longer be aided by the counsels of that illustrious man whose great achievements have exalted the name of England, and in whose loyalty and patriotism the interests of my Throne and of my people ever found an unfailing support. I rely with confidence on your desire to join me in taking such steps as may mark your sense of the irreparable loss which the country has sustained by the death of Arthur Duke of Wellington.

"I am happy to acknowledge the readiness with which my subjects in general have come forward, in pursuance of the Act of last session, to join the ranks of the Militia; and I confidently trust that the force thus raised by voluntary enlistment will be calculated to give effective aid to my regular army for the protection and security of the country.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their anxious desire to maintain the friendly relations now happily subsisting with my government.

"Frequent and well-founded complaints on the part of my North American Colonies, of infractions, by citizens of the United States, of the Fishery Convention of 1818, induced me to despatch for the protection of their interests a class of vessels better adapted to the service than those which had been previously employed. This step has led to discussions with the Government of the United States; and while the rights of my subjects have been firmly maintained, the friendly spirit in which the question has been treated induces me to hope that the ultimate result may be a mutually beneficial extension and improvement of our commercial intercourse with that great Republic.

"The Special Mission, which in concert with the Prince President of the French Republic, I deemed it right to send to the Argentine Confederation, has been received with the utmost cordiality, and the wise and enlightened policy of the Provincial Director has already opened to the commerce of the world the great rivers hitherto closed, which affords an access to the interior of the vast continent of South America.

"I have the satisfaction of announcing to you that the sincere and zealous efforts of the Government of Brazil for the suppression of the Slave Trade, now nearly extinguished on that coast, have enabled me to suspend the stringent measures which I had been compelled reluctantly to adopt, a recurrence to which I anxiously hope may be proved to be unnecessary.

"The Government of her Most Faithful Majesty have fully recognised the justice of the claim which my Government have long urged for the abolition of the discriminating duties on the export of wine, and have passed a decree for giving complete effect to the stipulations of the treaty on this subject.

"You will probably deem it advisable to resume the inquiries which were commenced by the late Parliament, with a view to legislation on the subject of the future government of my East Indian Possessions.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The estimates for the ensuing year will in due time be laid before you.

The advancement of the Fine Arts and of Practical Sciences will be readily recognised by you as worthy of the attention of a great and enlightened nation. I have directed that a comprehensive scheme shall be laid before you, having in view the promotion of these objects towards which I invite your aid and co-operation.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"It gives me pleasure to be enabled by the blessing of Providence to congratulate you on the generally improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes. If you should be of opinion that recent legislation in contributing, with other clauses, to this happy result, has at the same time inflicted unavoidable injury on certain important interests, I recommend you dispassionately to consider how far it may be practicable equitably to mitigate that injury, and to enable the industry of the country to meet successfully that unrestricted competition to which Parliament, in its wisdom, has decided that it should be subjected.

"I trust that the general improvement, notwithstanding many obstacles, has extended to Ireland; and while I rely with confidence on your aid, should it be required, to restrain that unhappy spirit of insubordination and turbulence which produces many, and aggregates all of the evils which afflict that portion of my dominions, I recommend to you the adoption of such a liberal and generous policy towards Ireland, as may encourage and assist her to rally from the depression in which she has been sunk by the sufferings of late years.

"Anxious to promote the efficiency of every branch of our National Church, I have thought fit to issue a Commission to inquire and report to me how far, in their opinion, the Capital Institutions of the country are capable of being made more effective for the great object of religious worship, religious education, and ecclesiastical discipline.

"I have directed that the Reports of the Commissioners for enquiring into the system of education pursued at Oxford and Cambridge should be communicated to the governing bodies of those Universities for their consideration, and I rely upon your readiness to remove any legal difficulties which may impede the desire of the Universities at large, or of the several colleges, to introduce such amendments into their existing system as they may deem to be more in accordance with the requirements of the present time.

The system of Secondary Punishments has usefully occupied the labours of successive Parliaments, and I shall rejoice if you shall find it possible to devise means by which, without giving encouragement to crime, transportation to Van Dieman's Land may at no distant period be altogether discontinued.

The subject of Legal Reform continues to engage my anxious attention. The Acts passed in the last Session of Parliament have been followed up by the orders necessary for putting them into operation; inquiries are in progress, by my direction, with a view of bringing into harmony the testamentary jurisdiction of my several Courts, and Bills will be submitted to you for effecting farther improvements in the administration of the law.

"To these, and other measures affecting the social condition of the country, I am persuaded that you will give your earnest and zealous attention; and I pray that by the blessing of Almighty God, your deliberations may be guided to the well-being and happiness of my people."

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Wool-sack at five o'clock.

THE ADDRESS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR having read her Majesty's Speech, The Earl of DONOUGHMORE rose to move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, which, as usual, was an echo of the Royal Speech. The first topic to which it would be his duty to allude, was an Act which had been passed in the course of the last session, for the enrolment of the Militia. It had been judged necessary that the people of this country should be placed in a position to resist foreign invasion, not because foreign invasion was considered imminent, but because it was thought right that this great country should be prepared to meet an invader upon her own coasts. That measure, he was happy to say, had been most successful. The condition of foreign affairs was most satisfactory. They were assured by her Majesty that she continued to receive assurances of kindly feelings from all foreign Powers. The Noble Earl then proceeded to allude to the present position of France, animadverted in strong terms on the freedom with which the President had been attacked by the public prints, and regretted that the chosen ruler of France, as he might call him, should have undergone such undeserved attacks from a portion of the press of this country. The Noble Earl then alluded to the other points of the speech, and concluded by moving the adoption of the Address.

The Marquis of BATH, in seconding the motion claimed the indulgence of the House, it being the first time of his having addressed them. The Noble Lord referred at some length to the readiness with which the militia had enrolled themselves. Though it was true that the great majority of the population were in a state of unexampled prosperity, it was no less true that there was a class which required help, this help, he believed, would be afforded by her Majesty's present Government without interfering with the existing policy of the country. The Noble Lord concluded by seconding the adoption of the address.

The Earl of DERBY spoke at great length; reviewing the circumstances under which his lordship's government had taken office—their determination to take the sense of the people of England with regard to their commercial policy—their appeals to the country, and the subsequent discovery that the majority were in favour of the present system, under which it could not be denied that they had reaped great benefits. The question carried with it the whole financial policy of the country. He did not deny that he saw before him some difficulty and future embarrassment, but he bowed to the decision of the country; at the same time that he was desirous to mitigate as far as possible the evils which the present system had inflicted on certain classes. For a detail of the plans which the government proposed under those circumstances, he referred them to the motion which his friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would bring forward for the consideration of the other house in "one short fortnight."

The address was then adopted, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The SPEAKER did not resume the chair till half-past four o'clock.

THE INQUEST AT SIX-MILE-BRIDGE.

Sir JOHN FITZGERALD gave notice that, on Tuesday next, he should move for a copy of the evidence taken at the coroner's inquest in the Six-Mile-bridge affair.

TENANT RIGHT IN IRELAND.

Mr. Sergeant SHEE gave notice that, on this day fortnight, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the custom of Tenant-right in Ulster, and securing compensation to improving tenants; and also for limiting the power of evictions in certain cases.

REPUBLIC OF PERU.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought up a report of the treaty with the Republic of Peru.

THE ADDRESS.

The SPEAKER then read the Queen's Speech, after which—

LORD LOVAIN rose to move the address in reply. After passing an eulogium upon the Duke of Wellington, the Noble Lord alluded to the success which had attended the enrolment of the Militia, notwithstanding the auguries respecting it. After a brief reference to the differences on the American Fishery question, the Noble Lord went on to observe, that her Majesty entertained sanguine hopes of the final extinction of the slave trade, Cuba being the only spot in the world where it now flourished. He next adverted to the gratifying intelligence that transportation to Van Dieman's Land would soon cease, expressing a hope that some other means would be found for disposing of the criminals of the country. He readily admitted that the commercial policy which had been adopted for the last three years had contributed to the very great prosperity which existed in the country. (Loud cheers from the Opposition benches.) He said so as the representative of an agricultural county. But he drew a very great distinction between what was called Free-trade and the abolition of the duties upon corn. He believed that the abolition of prohibitory duties on articles of living having due regard to the revenue to be raised, was judicious and unexceptionable. But the abolition of the duty upon corn stood upon another footing. There could be no doubt that the repeal of the corn-laws had occasioned suffering among a large and important class, and he was confident that the recommendations in the Royal Speech would not be overlooked by the House. After expressing a hope that all party differences would be laid aside, the Noble Lord concluded with moving an address, which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech.

Mr. EGERTON seconded the Address, speaking in the same strain as the preceding speaker.

Mr. C. P. VILLIERS was dissatisfied with the ministerial speeches, and demanded to know the real opinions of the ministers.

The SPEAKER was on the point of putting the question, when Mr. HUME rose and said, he was ashamed of the Government.

(Hear, hear.) An earnest appeal had been made to the Government upon a most important and vital question, and yet they had not the manliness to respond to it. (Cheers.) What, was there not a man in the Government honest enough, or courageous enough to tell Parliament what they wanted, or what they intended to do? He trusted for the sake of the country that there was; but no matter whether there was or not, he was satisfied of this, that Parliament would not separate till it had extorted from the Ministers a clear and full explanation of their intentions. (Cheers.)

Mr. WALPOLE, briefly alluding to the observations of Mr. Hume, said, with regard to what had fallen from the hon. member for Wolverhampton (Mr. Villiers), that he agreed that the question of the commercial policy of the country must be finally settled, and if the hon. gentleman would move an amendment, the government were prepared to go into the discussion at once. It was not the intention of the government to disturb that commercial system under which the country had been found to flourish.

Lord J. RUSSELL added his condemnation of the wavering policy of the ministry. He rejoiced to hear that the government did not intend to return to protection; but there was a paragraph in the Royal Speech which seemed to hint at something like protection in a disguised form, and of this he warned them to be on their guard.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the paragraph which had been alluded to, which, so far from being evasive, contained a decisive declaration in favour of the great principle of competition of the commercial policy of the country. He did not consider that the Government interfered with this great principle when they declared their intention of taking into consideration the claims of certain classes who—apart from its benefit to the community at large—had suffered from the recent policy.

Mr. GLADSTONE severely commented on the conduct of the Government.

Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr. CHRISTOPHER defended the Ministry, as did also Mr. ADDERLEY.

Mr. OSBORNE attacked the Government in a sarcastic and powerful address, and was followed by

Mr. COBDEN, who concluded by declaring that, unless they (the Ministry) avowed Free Trade, and were prepared to adopt it in its broadest sense, they should never remain a day in office with his consent, or a day after their abandonment of their principle, if he could turn them out.

After short addresses from Mr. BALL, and Sir J. V. SHELLEY—the former of whom avowed himself a Protectionist in the fullest meaning of the word—

Lord PALMERSTON alluded to several points in the Royal speech which afforded him matter for congratulation. He was rejoiced to hear of the proposition of Mr. VILLIERS, and promised it his cordial support.

After a few words from Colonel SIBTHORPE, who avowed himself as thoroughly protectionist as ever, and expressed his "disgust" at sentiments that he had heard in the house that night—sentiments that left him doubtful where he ought to seat himself.

The usual formalities were gone through, and the motion agreed to without dissent.

The House then adjourned.

EARTHQUAKE IN LIVERPOOL.

A violent shock of earthquake was felt in Liverpool and neighbouring towns, at about half-past four o'clock on the morning of Tuesday. It was distinctly felt by several persons in Liverpool, but was experienced with greater violence on the outskirts, and on the Cheshire side of the Mersey. Several of the persons who experienced the shock were in bed at the time, and they describe it as though persons were walking heavily across the floor, causing the windows and door to shake violently. Others thought that their houses were being burglariously entered, and made a search accordingly. The police constables who were on duty during the night, distinctly confirm it. Telegraphic accounts have also been received from Holyhead and Bangor, which mention it having been felt there, accompanied with a loud noise, the wind being S.E. at the time. The last few days have been wet and sultry, and the atmosphere unusually warm. The barometer is unusually high for this season of the year, and during Monday night the thermometer rose nearly a quarter of the circle, although heavy rain had fallen.

In the Shrewsbury gaol, which seems to be in the immediate line along which the shock passed with the greatest severity, the scene was for a short time truly alarming, the prisoners not knowing to what to attribute the rocking sensation which they felt. The turnkeys attributed the noise in the first instance, and the rattling of doors and windows, followed by the shouts, to a combined attempt of the prisoners to escape. The truth being ascertained, order was restored. The violence of the shock is evidenced by a portion of wall adjoining Marshall's Thread Factory, near the Castle Forgate, having fallen, and another portion of the wall at the goods station of the railway terminus having sunk considerably. The bells also of the Abbey Church were momentarily shaken. At Wellington and Oswestry, and other places adjoining, the shock was felt. It is somewhat remarkable that though the entire vicinity felt its influence, its intensity was limited to a very narrow line or strip of country comparatively speaking.

Accounts have been received from Birmingham, Worcester, Congleton, Chester, Chirk and other places, stating that shocks have been felt there.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY EVENING.

An extraordinary sensation has been excited here by the shock of an earthquake, which great numbers of the citizens felt at 4 o'clock this morning, but of the nature of which no one appears to have been aware, until, after a comparison of notes among neighbours, it became certain that the sensation produced could only have arisen from the cause I have mentioned. The following account from the *Evening Freeman* gives the amplest details on the subject that have been collected:—

We have this day to record the occurrence of one of those great phenomena of nature most unusual in the region of the globe which we inhabit—namely, an earthquake—a slight, but very perceptible, shock of which was felt in Dublin and the surrounding country within a minute or two of four o'clock this morning. Owing to the hour at which it took place being one when so few persons were awake, almost all the accounts of the phenomenon that we have heard are given by those who were aroused by the shock from their slumbers, and who could not, consequently, have been able to observe the commencement of the shock, or the mode in which it appeared to affect the surface of the earth. From our own observation, however, and the concurrent testimony of hundreds of others who have offered their information, or among whom we have caused inquiries to be made, we are enabled to state that at the time we specified—the houses in the city and neighbourhood were simultaneously shaken to the foundation, and the greater number of their inmates aroused from sleep by the sudden noise and motion. The impressions which various persons felt on awaking are differently described. To some it appeared that some tremendous weight had fallen and shaken the house; others supposed that an explosion of gas had taken place; many timid persons were alarmed with the apprehension that robbers had broken into the house; others state they were almost heaved out of their beds; and the greater number were induced to get up and light their candles. It is evident that a good deal of difference in the manner in which the shock was perceived arose from the structure of the houses themselves, and that while high and slightly built houses rocked with the motion, others, more firmly built, and lower, simply appeared to tremble. In all cases the windows shook violently, and the delft, glasses, candlesticks, &c., rattled audibly. Some fancied they heard the floors of their rooms crack beneath a heavy footstep; and on the minds of most of those who were thus abruptly awoke from their midnight dream, an undefinable feeling of fear and awe was impressed.

Accounts have reached us from Kingston, Bray, Kilruddery, Dalkey, Glenagarry, Howth, Clontarf, Glasnevin, and other places in the vicinity, in all of which the vibration was felt as we have already described it. Persons who have arrived by railway from greater distances give similar statements; and the passengers by the packet arrived at mid-day from Holyhead mention that in Wales the earthquake was felt very strongly, and of course about simultaneously, the time having been nearly the same, making allowance for difference of longitude. On board ship in the channel the shock was not perceived.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S FUNERAL.

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The following order of proceeding in the public funeral of the late Field-Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G., to be solemnized in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday, the 18th day of November, was issued by the authority of the Earl Marshall last week. We have considered it preferable to publish it the week immediately preceding that in which the funeral is to take place.

ORDER OF PROCEEDING TO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

On the evening of Wednesday, the 17th of November, the remains of Field-Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G., will be removed, under an escort of cavalry, from the Hall of Chelsea Hospital, to the Audience-room of the Horse-Guards, and on the following morning, at half-past seven o'clock, the procession having been formed in St. James's-street, along Pall-mall, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, and the Strand, to Temple-bar, and thence to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, in the following order:—

INFANTRY—Six Battalions, consisting of
Three Battalions of Her Majesty's Regiments of Guards
One Battalion of Her Majesty's 33d Foot.
One Battalion of the Royal Marines.
One Battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

Each Battalion of 600 strong, making 3,600.

CAVALRY—Eight Squadrons, consisting of
Three Squadrons of Her Majesty's Life Guards;
Five Squadrons of Cavalry, making 640 Swords.

ARTILLERY—Seventeen Guns of the Royal Artillery.
Marshalsmen on Foot.

Messenger of the College of Arms on Foot.

Eight Conductors with Staves on Foot.

Chelsea Pensioners in number eighty-three on Foot.

Twelve Enrolled Pensioners on Foot.

One Soldier from every Regiment in Her Majesty's service.

Three Trumpets and One Kettledrum.

Two Pursuivants at Arms in a Mourning Coach.

The STANDARD or PENNON,

Carried by a Lieutenant-Colonel, supported by two

Captains in the Army on Horseback.

Servants of the Deceased in a Mourning Coach.

Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower.

Deputations from Public Bodies in Carriages.

Merchant Taylors' Company.

East India Company.

Corporation of the Trinity-house.

Barons and Officers of the Cinque Ports,

With the

Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenant of Dover Castle.

Captains of Deal, Walmer, Sandgate, and

Sandown Castles.

Board of Ordnance and Ordnance Department.

Delegation from the University of Oxford, in

Two Carriages.

Deputation from the Common Council of the City of London in

Three Carriages.

(Will fall in here after the Procession has passed through

Temple-bar.)

Three Trumpets.

Two Pursuivants at Arms in a Mourning Coach.

THE GUIDON.

Carried by a Lieutenant-Colonel, supported by two Captains in

the Army on Horseback.

Controller of the late Duke's Household, in a Mourning Coach.

Physicians to the Deceased in a Mourning Coach.

Chaplain of the Tower,

Chaplain of the Forces in the

London District,

Chaplain-General of the Forces,

In a Mourning Coach.

High Sheriff of the County of Southampton.

Sheriffs of London in Two Carriages.

Aldermen and Recorder of London; a Deputation consisting of

Four Carriages,

[Will fall in here after the Procession has passed through Temple

Bar.]

Companions of the Order of the Bath, represented by Four, in

One Carriage.

[Members of the House of Commons have Seats reserved for them

in the Cathedral.]

Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath,

represented by Four, in One Carriage,

Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, represented by

Four, in One Carriage,

In each Class, one from the Army, one from the Navy, one from

the East India Company's Service, and one from the

Civil Service.

Three Trumpets.

Heralds in a Mourning Coach.

BANNER OF WELLESLEY,

Carried by a Lieutenant-Colonel, supported by two Captains in

the Army on Horseback.

The Lords Justices of Appeal.

Chief Baron the Exchequer.

Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Master of the Rolls.

Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench:

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Paymaster-General of the Forces.

The Right Hon. the Secretary-at-War.

The Right Hon. the Judge-Advocate-General.

Master-General of the Ordnance.

First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.

Secretaries of State for the Home and Colonial Departments.

[Speaker of the House of Commons, if not with the House.]

Barons,

Bishops,

Viscounts,

Earls,

Marquises,

Dukes,

Will have seats reserved in the Cathedral.

Earl of Malmesbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Earl of Derby, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.

Earl Marshal of England.

Lord Great Chamberlain.

Lord Privy Seal.

Lord President of the Council.

Lord Archbishop of York.

Lord High Chancellor.

Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

[At Temple-bar, the Lord Mayor, carrying the City Sword, will

join in the Procession.]

Assistant Quarter-

master-General.

Aide-de-Camp to

the Deceased.

Deputy Quartermaster-

General.

Quarter-master-General.

Adjutant-General.

Aide-de-Camp to

the Deceased.

Deputy-Adjutant-

General.

Adjutant-General.

His Royal Highness Prince ALBERT, in a carriage drawn by

Six Horses;

attended by the Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household,

and the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness.

A Second Carriage with other Attendants.

A Third Carriage with other Attendants.

Four Trumpets.

Sergeant Trumpeter.

Herald.

Norroy King of Arms in a Mourning Coach.

THE GREAT BANNER,

Carried by a Colonel, supported by two Lieutenant-Colonels

on Horseback.

[Here on reaching the Cathedral, the Dignitaries of the Church, meet-

ing the Body at the West Door, fall in.]

FOREIGN BATONS.

The Baton of the Deceased, as Field Marshal, borne on a Black

Velvet Cushion in a Mourning Coach, by the Marquis

of Anglesey, K.G.

Gentleman { The Coronet of the Deceased, } Gentleman

Usher. { borne on a Black Velvet Cushion } Usher.

{ in a Mourning Coach, by } {

{ Clarenceux King of Arms. } {

The Pallbearers, Eight General Officers, in Two Mourning

Coaches.

THE BODY,

Covered with a rich Black Velvet Pall,

adorned with Escutcheons,

upon a

Funeral Car, drawn by Twelve Horses,

decorated with Trophies and

Heraldic Achievements.

Gentleman { Garter Principal King of } Gentleman

Usher. { Arms in a Mourning Coach. } Usher.

THE CHIEF MOURNER.

In a long Mourning Cloak,

his Train borne by

the Marquis of the Hon.

Salisbury. William Wellesley. Tweedale.

Supporter, the Marquis of

Salisbury. Ten Assistants to the Chief Mourner.

Relations and Friends of the Deceased.

The late Duke's Horse, led by the Groom to the Deceased.

Officers and Men from every Regiment in the Service; consisting

of one Captain, a Subaltern, a Sergeant, a Corporal, and

five men from every Regiment, with Bands,

representing every such Regiment.

Carriages of the Queen and of the Royal Family.

Troops to close the Procession.

At Temple-bar the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, attended by the Recorder and a Deputation from the Aldermen, by the Sheriffs, and a Deputation from the Common Council, will receive the procession.

The three carriages containing the Deputation from the Common Council will fall into the procession immediately after the delegation from the University of Oxford. The six carriages of the Sheriffs and Aldermen will fall into the procession between the carriage of the High Sheriff of the county of Southampton and that containing the Companions of the Bath, which positions will be indicated by a conductor on horseback.

In order to give space for the admission of the carriages of the Common Council, of the Sheriffs, Recorder, and Aldermen, the second Mourning Coach and the carriage of the Companions of the Order of the Bath will respectively halt until those carriages have taken their rank in the procession.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, bearing the City Sword, will be placed between the carriage of his Royal Highness Prince Albert and that of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Upon arrival at St. Paul's Cathedral, the Marshalsmen and conductors will divide and range themselves on each side at the foot of the steps without the great west door: the Chelsea and enrolled Pensioners, together with the soldiers from every regiment in Her Majesty's service (two officers from every regiment having been previously provided with seats in the nave behind the place assigned to the soldiers), proceeding into the nave, will file off right and left; the rest of the procession, having alighted, will move forward in order, to the west door of the church, on entering which they will proceed up the nave. The officers of arms, the officers bearing the banners with their supporters, and the officers of the late Duke's household, will take their places in the area.

The deputations and delegations from public bodies, the officers of the Tower of London and of Dover Castle, the castles of Deal, Walmer, Sandgate, and Sandown, the Barons and Officers of the Cinque Ports, the Physicians of the deceased, Chaplains, and the High Sheriff of the county of Southampton, will be conducted to their seats: The Common Council, Sheriffs, Recorder, Aldermen, and Lord Mayor, will proceed to their own seats. The Companions, Knights Commanders, and Knights Grand Cross of the Bath, representing the Order of the Bath, will be conducted to the seats appropriated to them; the Lords Justices, the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron and Chief Justices, the other official personages, Ministers and great officers of State, will also be conducted to the seats appropriated to them respectively.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert will be seated in a chair on the right hand of the chief mourner; the suite of his Royal Highness will take their places near his Royal Highness.

The body, when taken from the car, will be received by the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the choir, and borne into the church, attended and supported as follows:—

The Spurs, borne by York Herald.

The Helmet and Crest, borne by Richmond Herald.

The Sword and Target, borne by Lancaster Herald.

The Surcoat, borne by Chester Herald.

Foreign Batons.

The Baton of the Deceased, as Field-Marshal, borne by the Marquis

of Anglesey, K.G.

The Coronet and Cushion, borne by Clarenceux King

of Arms.

THE BODY.

The remainder of the Procession will follow as before marshalled. The Supporters of the Pall will be seated on stools on each side of the body. The officers bearing the bannerols will be ranged behind the supporters of the pall.

The Chief Mourner will be seated in a chair at the head of the body, his supporters on either side, the trainbearer behind, and the assistant-mourners upon stools, also on either side. The relations and friends of the deceased will take their places behind the Chief Mourner.

The body being placed on a bier, and the pall being removed, the coronet and cushion will be placed on the coffin, as also the Field Marshal's baton of the deceased.

The foreign batons will be held during the ceremony by military officers of high rank in the respective armies of the different foreign Powers, and they, with the Marquis of Anglesey, will occupy stools at the foot of the coffin.

The part of the service before the interment and the anthem being performed, the body will be deposited in the vault, and, the controller of the deceased, breaking his staff, will give the pieces to Garter, by whom they will be deposited in the grave.

It is stated to be the Queen's intention to view the funeral procession from Somerset-house, and it is stated that the large room of the Geological Society, which commands the Strand, is being fitted up for her reception.

THE LYING IN STATE.

The inhabitants of the Cinque Ports and the surrounding district of country were on Tuesday gratified by obtaining permission to visit the remains of the Duke in Walmer Castle—Mr. Kendal, the late Duke's valet, having represented the matter so strongly to the new Duke, and through him to the Lord Chamberlain, that the leave sought for was obtained. On Friday no one will be admitted to Chelsea Hospital but with a card of admission from the Lord Chamberlain. On Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following, the public will be admitted from nine to four o'clock each day, subject to such regulations of police as may be necessary to prevent danger or disorder.

REMOVAL OF THE BODY TO LONDON.

On Wednesday evening, in accordance with previous but un-announced arrangements, the remains of the Duke of Wellington were removed from Walmer Castle to Chelsea Hospital. They were brought up to town by a special train on the South-Eastern Railway.

The procession left Walmer shortly after seven; at that hour the coffin was placed within the hearse, which was followed by two mourning coaches, containing the present duke, his brother-in-law, Lord Arthur Hay, Captain Watts, the Captain of Walmer Castle, and other mourners, besides the official persons connected with the Lord Chamberlain's department.

Minute guns were fired from the time of the starting of the procession from Walmer, and was taken up by the other fortresses on the coast. On their arriving at the Deal station, which was guarded by a detachment of the Rifle Brigade, under the command of Colonel Beckwith, the present Duke of Wellington and the mourners were received on the platform by the chairman, Mr. Macgregor, M.P., and the deputy-chairman, Mr. Renshaw, also by the other officers of the South-Eastern Railway; by the Mayor of Deal and the Mayor of Sandwich, with other municipal officers of those boroughs. The present duke was conducted to a private room whilst the necessary arrangements were being made preparatory to the departure of the train. At ten minutes past nine p.m., all was ready, and the train started. It reached London at half-past twelve. At the Bricklayers' Arms terminus the whole committee of the directors were present to receive it; and at every previous station, though the only stoppages were at Ashford and Tonbridge, the platform was lined with railway officials holding lamps in their hands, which served to show further back groups of spectators.

The station at Deal was lined by the Rifle Brigade with arms reversed, a detachment of the same brigade, under the command of Major Macdonald, preceded it thither. At London the arrival was awaited by a troop of the 1st Life Guards, under the command of Capt. De Roos and Lord Mountcharles. Mourning carriages were also provided to follow the hearse.

The procession to Chelsea did not leave the Bricklayers' Arms till nearly one o'clock. It passed down the new Kent-road, by Newington Causeway, through Kennington-lane, into the Kennington and Vauxhall roads, thence over Vauxhall-bridge, past Picnic, to Chelsea, where it was met by a company of Grenadier Guards, and the body received by the Lord Chamberlain with the most distinguished formality, and with every demonstration of respect from the many persons who, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, had there assembled.

SHIPWRECKS AND ACCIDENTS AT SEA.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—Intelligence was received at Lloyd's on Saturday of a most shocking shipwreck and loss of life. The agent at Queenstown (Cork) communicates the arrival of the Oxfeda, Mr. Smith, master, from New Orleans, which reports that on the 16th of September, while in the Gulf of Mexico, they fell in with the wreck of the American vessel Mount Vernon, and succeeded in taking off six unfortunate creatures, who for six days had been exposed to the most terrible amount of suffering. They were almost starved to death, having been clinging to the sides of the wreck for six entire days without the least provisions or water. They learnt from the poor fellows that the remainder of the crew, with some passengers—in all 12, had perished. The six survivors were put on board the Superior, which was bound for America, and which would convey them to their native country. Information has also been communicated of the washing up at Arklow of a large quantity of wreck, which led to a belief that a ship of upwards of 1,000 tons had been lost on the coast during the late gales, and that all on board of her had perished.

WRECK OF THE WHALE-SHIP "HORN."—It is our unpleasant duty to record the total loss of the ship *Horn*, which for the last sixty-nine years has been employed from Dundee in pursuit of the Greenland whale fishery. The circumstance is rendered all the more distressing, that it has occurred after the vessel had accomplished a successful fishery, survived the innumerable dangers of the Arctic regions, arrived first of the whaling fleet on the coast, communicated the success of the vessels she had left, arrived at the entrance of the desired river, and within eight hours' sail of the port. The *Horn* caught her last fish on the 9th of October, left the ice on the 13th, passed through the Pentland Firth on the 1st instant, and was stranded in St. Andrew's Bay between 10 and 11 o'clock on Friday evening the 5th inst. The crew were all saved.

THE PARLIAMENTARY RADICALS.—At present, (we grieve to write it,) Hume, Cobden, and Bright seem to be as entirely without a policy as Lord Derby. The protectionists and the radicals alike say to the country, "Put us in power! Give us a policy! and then,—we will do what we can." We must not allow the radical party to deceive us, if they deceive themselves. Their desire for reform of parliament is not, in itself, a policy; it is but such a reconstruction of the central machine of state, as shall make it possible for a radical ministry to exist. We need in every part of England, not a temporary league—got up at the expense of rich men who are personally aggrieved—a league aiming at only one object—frequented by only one side of politics. We want in each town and county a permanent and free legislature, resting upon the whole population, competent to tax all for the good of all—not needing leave of parliament to mind the local welfare, but free to do all acts of sovereignty which do not hinder the general welfare of England. Such legislatures will enlighten each community better than any league, and will alone make it possible for any enlightened parliament to exist or to act freely.—*Sheffield Free Press.*

A NAME FOR A PRINCESS.—A Seville journal states that the infant daughter of the Duchess de Montpensier, had received the following names:—Maria Christina, Francisca de Paula, Antonia, Luisa, Fernanda, Amelia, Felipa, Isabel, Adelaida, Teresa, Josefa, Joaquina, Justa, Rufina, Lutgarda, Elena, Carolina, Bibiana, Polonia, Gaspara, Melchosa, Ana, Baltasara, Agueda, Lucia, and Narcisca.

CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

—O—

CAUTION TO ADVERTISERS.—Persons advertising in the London papers should be careful how they trust their correspondents. Mr. R. Vincent, of Lewick, Sussex, advertised a valuable mare, and Mr. Thomas Orton, of Wapping, two Shetland ponies for sale, in the London daily papers, and both of these gentlemen received offers from a person giving his address near Manchester. This person affected to be a particular whom he was dealing with, wished to be treated as one that the mare and ponies should be sent down in the care of grooms, when, if sound, he would remit back post bills for the amount of the purchase money. They were sent down accordingly, and delivered into his care, the price bargained for being 35*l.* for the mare, and 33*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* for the ponies. The money was not forthcoming, and the parties made application to Mr. Richard Beswick, chief superintendent of police, Manchester, who informed them that the man was one of those notorious and successful swindlers (and had been for years) who keep just within the law, and never would pay. On inquiry it was found that the Shetland ponies had been sold immediately on their arrival in Manchester for 40*l.* The mare, which has been recovered for Mr. Vincent, was found in the field of a gentleman who had lent 11*l.* upon her.

MURDER AT CREWKERKE.—This town was thrown into the utmost consternation on Tuesday night last by the murder of a well-known unfortunate woman, named Jane Holland, by a young man bearing the ominous name of Savage. We hear that he first attacked the young woman at an inn or beer-house in a fit of jealousy, and that he subsequently followed her to her mother's house, where he inflicted such injury about her head with his fists that she died almost immediately.

THE MURDER AT BUCKLAND, NEAR TAVISTOCK.—The greatest possible excitement prevails in the usually quiet village of Buckland Monochorum, near Tavistock, through the barbarous murder of the poor Woman, Mary White, on the morning of Saturday week last. At a meeting of the parishioners, it was resolved to raise a subscription for the purpose of defraying the expenses attending the steps that were being taken for the discovery and apprehension of the murderer. A reward of 50*l.* has been offered by the local magistracy, and Mr. J. H. Gill, one of the magistrates, has put himself into correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Home Department with the view of increasing the reward. The unfortunate woman who has been killed, lived alone in a small house, situated in the centre of the village of Milton. All traces of the murderer seem to be very obscure. We, however learn that some information has been received which will be strictly followed up.

AN ENTERPRISING YOUTH.—A young man, wearing the uniform of an officer of the navy, with the cross of the Legion of Honour glittering on his breast, has for some time past been parading about the streets of Paris, making extensive purchases of goods on credit, and borrowing different sums of money from respectable persons with whom he contrived to become acquainted. For some of his purchases he paid by bills of exchange, signed with false names, his dupes accepting them with singular readiness. He was particularly fond of figuring in the neighbourhood of the markets, and of conversing with the market people. He inquired with much interest into the circumstances of every one, and kindly offered his influence with the government, which he represented to be very great, to obtain places or favours. He affected great morality, and paid his addresses, with a view to matrimony, to the daughter of a dealer in vegetables in the Marche St. Honore, and at the same time to the daughter of a fowl-dealer of the Marche des Blancs-Manteaux. As he felt no doubt that he was conferring a great honour on them, he allowed the proud mothers of the young ladies to make him presents, and even to supply him with money. A few days ago he was invited to dine in a respectable family. Whilst waiting for the arrival of other guests, he happened to be left alone in the private sitting-room of his host. In order not to waste his time, he broke open the secretary and possessed himself of a considerable sum of money which it contained. After that exploit he of course did not stay for the dinner. But the host, more affected by the loss of his cash than of his society, hastened to the police, and they immediately commenced an active search after the young gentleman. He was captured yesterday. On being taken before a commissary of police, he said his name was Viscount Anatole de Vilfort, then that it was Hector de Sarrey, afterwards that it was Edgar de Sainte Hildegonde, then that it was Jolibois. But at last, seeing that the commissary was not likely to be duped, he gave his real name, confessed that he had formerly been condemned by justice, and that he was one of the chiefs of a band of malefactors.—*Galvani.*

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD EMIGRANTS.—LIVERPOOL, MONDAY.—This morning Mr. Mark Marks, a bullion agent, residing in this town, and who for several years has been looked upon as a highly respectable tradesman, was brought before the police court, together with an emigration agent named Henry Fairburn, charged with a conspiracy to defraud a person from Leicestershire, named Robert Gardner, who was on his way to New York, of between 90*l.* and 100*l.* It appeared that the prisoners had given the prosecutor a draft on a New York banker for 1,025*l.* in exchange for the sum of 305*l.*, and had succeeded in passing off the draft in consequence of the prosecutor's ignorance of American currency. After a lengthened investigation, Mr. Mansfield, the stipendiary magistrate, said there was a clear case for a jury; and the prisoners were fully committed to take their trials at the assizes.

THE DOUBLE MURDER NEAR STAFFORD.—The two sons, Henry and Thomas Blackburn, continue in custody on suspicion of having some knowledge of the barbarous murder of their aged parents, at Ashpitts, near Stafford. The police have obtained a chain of evidence which will go far to bring to justice the guilty parties.

THE DRYPOOL MURDER.—Mrs. Robinson, the lodging-house keeper who received Snape and Smith in the twilight of the morning after the murder, has been surrendered by her bail, it being suspected she was about to proceed to Australia. She and her husband had given up housekeeping, had sold their furniture and packed up their apparel. She gave out that she was going out of town for three weeks, but did not state where to; she entered a cab and drove towards Beverly, but was discovered in quite a different direction, at Hesse, the first station on the railway from Hull to Liverpool. There she was recaptured on Tuesday last. On Wednesday her solicitor offered before the magistrates new bail, or the deposit of 50*l.* Both were refused.

THE MURDER OF THE BARONESS DE SCHIMMELPENNINGK, at the Chateau of Lomnitz, in Prussian Silesia, was recorded a short time ago. Her son immediately offered a reward for the discovery of the murderer, and caused two able police officers to be sent down from Berlin. They discovered an old shoe beneath the window through which the murderer had entered, and a piece of unbleached linen, both of which articles they had reason to believe had belonged to a man named Belt, who had been employed as gardener for a long time by the Baroness, though she had more than once been obliged to discharge him for petty thefts. He was arrested, and a large sum of money was found secreted in his chamber. He refused to say where he had obtained it, though, as he had always been in a state of great poverty, it is not likely that he could have come honestly by it. He was placed in secret confinement, and has, it is said, since confessed that it was he who committed the murder.—*Galvani.*

SHOCKING BRUTALITY.—A boatman, named William Abbott, was charged before the magistrates at Manchester, on Monday, with causing the death of an old man, named William Walmsley, by kicking him. On Tuesday night week, Abbott, in a state of intoxication, had gone to sleep in a timber-yard, of which Walmsley was the private watchman, and next morning was awoke, cold and wet from exposure, by Walmsley. He accused the old man of having tried to steal his watch, and threw him down and kicked him until he had fractured three ribs. Walmsley was carried to the Royal Infirmary, where he died on Friday morning, one of the fractured ribs having penetrated the lungs. The magistrates committed the prisoner to the Liverpool assizes to take his trial for manslaughter.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM AT BULWELL.—At about one o'clock on Sunday morning last, Mr. John Oldham, of Bulwell, was aroused by an alarm that an oat straw-stack belonging to him was on fire. With the assistance of neighbours the fire was soon extinguished, but not until damage to the amount of 4*l.* had been caused. A large stack of barley straw belonging to Mr. Alfred Faulconbridge was also about an hour afterwards discovered to be on fire. The engine from Mr. Cartledge's works was sent for, but the stack was entirely consumed. Both the fires are supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and a handsome reward has been offered for the apprehension of the offenders. No clue has yet been obtained.—*Nottingham Journal.*

MURDER AT HINTON BLEWETT.—During the last few days an inhuman murder has been brought to light in the neighbourhood of Hinton Blewett, Somersetshire. It seems that on Monday, as a pack of harriers were drawing a field for a hare, some of the dogs "opened" at the mouth of a well. Thinking it possible that a hare might have fallen down there, some of the party descended; but instead of a hare, they discovered the dead and mutilated body of a child. It was turned over to the authorities, and the constable set inquiries on foot, and traced out the murderers. A woman named Sophia Payne had been residing some time at Hinton Blewett with her three brothers, and had a child a few weeks ago. The child, however, first disappeared, and immediately afterwards the mother left the place. Thomas Powell, the constable, succeeded in tracing the woman to Bristol, where, on Monday he arrived in search of her. He proceeded to the central station and stated his mission, with a request that the city police would render him assistance. He then left, and took a walk, and during his ramble met the object of his search, who was lodging at Mrs. Davis's, in Frogmore-street. He at once took her into custody, and conveyed her to the station, and from thence to Hinton Blewett. When she passed through Chew Magna, on her way to Hinton Blewett, the child was alive. Since that period one of the brothers has admitted that he had a hand in throwing the child into the well, and on making the admission he too was taken into custody. The child was about a month old; but there is a difficulty in ascertaining whether it was dead or alive when thrown into the well by its inhuman relatives. Hinton Blewett is a small village, four miles and a half from Pensford, and contains only 400 inhabitants.

THE MONMOUTHSHIRE BURGLARY.—HEREFORD, TUESDAY.—The Government having offered £50 in addition to the reward offered by Mr. Window for the apprehension of the robbers, the country was scoured without effect, until Superintendent Payne, of the Herefordshire police, apprehended the prisoner Murphy on a charge of passing counterfeit coin, when he found upon him a couple of pistols which have since been identified as those stolen from Mr. Window. Three other companions of the prisoner were followed, and as they entered Hereford the police seized one of them (O'Brien), who immediately drew a loaded pistol, threatening to shoot the officers if they did not stand back. The policemen, Bennett and Hawkins, of the Hereford police, seized his arm, and in the scuffle the trigger was pulled and the cap exploded, but luckily did not ignite the charge. The pistol was loaded with powder and ball. Higgins was subsequently apprehended at a tavern in Hereford. A second loaded pistol was found on O'Brien. The prisoner O'Brien has since made a confession. He admits his participation in the burglary, and states that for the last six or seven years he has been living by the same species of plunder. He says five others assisted him, and that the other prisoners were part of the gang. On the day after the robbery Murphy gave him (O'Brien) £6 10*s.* as his share of the booty. Evidence having been taken of the capture of the prisoners, they were remanded, and ordered to be conveyed to Pontypool (Monmouthshire) for examination by the Monmouthshire magistrates.

CRUELTY BY A LAW STUDENT AND HIS WIFE.—The investigation of the charge against Mr. John Pemberton, of Birkenhead, and his wife, of various acts of cruelty to a girl named Elizabeth Malcolm, aged 18, from the Liverpool Female Orphan Asylum, was closed on Tuesday night. Several witnesses having corroborated the girl's statement of having been beaten upwards of 20 times by the defendants with a rope, a constable's staff, and a poker, Mr. Harwood Banner, the secretary of the Liverpool Female Orphan Asylum, and a member of the Liverpool Town-council, was next examined, and deposed to the girl having been in the asylum for upwards of eight years. He had every opportunity of judging of her character, which he considered was during that time very satisfactory, both in point of truth and morality. The magistrates said they were unanimously of opinion that there was sufficient evidence to send the case before another tribunal; and the defendants were committed to take their trials at the next Cheshire Sessions, at Knutsford.

ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES.

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HORRIBLE DEATH OF A SAILOR.—On Friday morning, shortly before 12 o'clock, an accident of a horrible nature occurred to a young man, about 30 years of age, named George Hudson, living at 3, Tranter's-buildings, Roan-street, Greenwich. It appears that the deceased had arrived from Quebec on Monday in the *Prince George*, and was paid off on Wednesday. Since this time he had been freely indulging in drink, and on Friday morning he was in the "Grey Coat Boy" public-house, in the above street, in company with several females, when he suddenly ran out, and by some means, yet unexplained, fell beneath a brewer's dray, said to belong to Mr. Huggins, brewer, the wheel of which passed over his head, smashing the forehead in a most frightful manner. As soon as the accident was observed the dray was stopped, when the unfortunate man's brains were found scattered about in all directions, death being of course instantaneous.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Captain James Sargeant, Deputy-Governor of the Defence convict hulk, stationed opposite the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, while crossing on a plank on the middle-deck of that vessel, with the intention of inspecting some meat bought on board as food for the convicts, fell down to the lower deck, broke his thigh, and sustained other injuries so severe that he died on Saturday last, the accident having taken place on the Wednesday of the same week. Captain Sargeant had served in the 13th Light Dragoons previous to his appointment to be Deputy-Governor of the Defence convict hulk.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Friday afternoon, while a gentleman, supposed to be from the north, was eating a broiled kidney, in a house in the Flesh-market Close, Edinburgh, a piece of it stuck in his throat and choked him. He was taken to the infirmary, but life was extinct.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN.—Mr. Sparks, jun., of Liverpool, the gentleman whose legs were shattered by a railway carriage at the Huyton station of the London and North Western Railway recently, died on Friday night week.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ISIS.—A distressing and fatal accident occurred on the Isis, on the afternoon of Friday, by which a young gentleman, just in the prime of life, met with a watery grave. From the evidence adduced at the inquest, before G. V. Cox, Esq., M.A., coroner for the University of Oxford, on Saturday morning, it appeared that three undergraduate members of Jesus College Oxford, viz., Messrs. William Llewellyn Howe, R. Kendall, and L. Morris, hired a boat called a "dingy," and rowed down the Isis to Abingdon; on their return, and just after passing Sandford, the wind began to freshen, when they resolved to hoist the sail, and while in the act of doing this Mr. Howe overbalanced himself and fell in the water; the sudden movement caused the dingy to sink, and his two friends had to swim for their lives. Fortunately they succeeded in reaching the shore, and were surprised to see their companion (who was considered a good swimmer) struggling in the stream. Mr. Kendall gallantly swam to his assistance, and succeeded in laying hold of his hand, but by some means Mr. Howe clasped him round the body, and both went down together. The former gentleman while under the water released himself from the grasp of the latter, but on coming to the surface he found himself so weak that, to save himself, he swam to the shore. An alarm was immediately given, but before any assistance could be rendered, the stream, which was very rapid, took Mr. Howe some little distance, and then the unfortunate gentleman was dashed over the lasher. His body was found in about an hour afterwards, and conveyed to the public-house at Sandford, where the inquest was held, and in accordance with the evidence a verdict of accidentally drowned was returned. The deceased had been at college about a twelvemonth. He was a native of Cardiff, and has left a widowed mother childless, to lament his untimely end.

FALL OF A NEW CHURCH AT SHEFFIELD.—Sunday last witnessed the destruction of an almost completed new church in this town, caused by the falling of the tower. It was in course of erection in a part of the town called Moorfields, in one of the new ecclesiastical districts constituted under the late Sir R. Peel's Act, and was styled St. Jude's Church, Moorfields. When the workmen left off at the close of last week the tower was at its full height and ready for roofing, the remainder of the structure being already roofed. On Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, the tower fell in one mass, with a fearful crash, destroying the entire building, with the exception of the outer walls, the arches, the clerestory roof, &c., of the chancel, and its aisles. The fabric was hemmed in closely by buildings mostly inferior cottages. The tower falling longitudinally, rather than transversely, the effect was confined to the new structure, and the neighbouring buildings escaped destruction or damage. Some children who were playing in the vicinity were slightly injured by a few of the stones rolling against their legs, but with that exception no one was in the slightest degree hurt. It was most fortunate that the accident happened on the Sunday, as this (Monday) morning there would have been upwards of twenty men employed in fixing the roof of the tower, and plastering the inside of it. The total loss is estimated at present, to be about £800.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Much concern has been caused in the vicinity of Ware by a most shocking and fatal accident befalling Mr. Edward Chuck, the eminent maltster of that town, and who, perhaps, was one of the largest in the kingdom. Early on Wednesday morning the deceased gentleman was riding in a gig, with a friend, to his farm, in the outskirts of the town, when the vehicle by some means came in contact with a waggon that was passing. The horse stumbled, and the unfortunate gentleman was thrown forward with such force as to fracture his knee most frightfully. Every medical service was rendered, and Mr. Solly, the eminent surgeon, of London, was telegraphed for, and arrived. After a consultation, it was agreed to amputate the limb, and the unfortunate sufferer having been put under the effects of chloroform, the operation was performed. He expired the same evening. His wealth is stated to be very considerable.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening an accident, resulting in the death of two highly respectable persons, took place at the Seaforth station of the Liverpool, Crosby, and Southport Railway. Mr. Edward Hamnett, of Islington, Liverpool, principal of an eminent firm in that town, was with his niece, a governess in a school at Seaforth, waiting for the arrival of the 8 p.m. train from that station to Liverpool. It was rather stormy at the time, and on the arrival of the train a great many passengers rushed to obtain seats. Mr. Hamnett, who was upwards of eighty years of age, was also endeavouring to obtain a seat, and was getting into a carriage, when the train began to move off. He let go the handle of the carriage door, and with his niece, who had hold of his arm at the time, was dragged under the carriages, and both were instantaneously killed. This accident is similar to the one which occurred to Mr. Sparkes, of Liverpool, about three weeks since, at the Huyton station of the London and North Western Railway, and which took place a short time ago. An inquest on the bodies was held on Tuesday. After hearing a great many witnesses, who deposed to the manner in which the unfortunate accident occurred, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," coupled with the following presentment:—"The jury cannot separate without remonstrating with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company against the removal from duty on Sundays, from roadside stations, of the porters generally employed when extra traffic generally occurs." They also suggested to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company that in future a bell should be rung on the Liverpool, Crosby, and Southport Railway previous to the starting of every train.

ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning at about three o'clock, a man was found on the London and North Western Railway, near Huyton, about six miles from this town, with both his legs cut off. It is supposed that he was crossing the line at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, when he was run over by the down-train from Manchester. It is reported that this case has ended fatally. We have been unable to learn the name of the unfortunate man, who, however, is believed to be a valet of Lord Derby.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.—Whilst some men were employed on Thursday week in blasting the rocks at Richmond-walk, Devonport, an unexpected explosion took place, arising from the want of proper caution, and the fire having communicated with a barrel containing half a cwt. of powder, that too exploded. The result was that the men named respectively J. Pengeley, Edw. Willis, E. Welch, J. Sellick, and William Veale, sustained very severe injuries, their clothes being literally torn off their backs. They were immediately conveyed to the Devon and Cornwall hospital, and it is hoped that they will eventually recover.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—On Tuesday afternoon information was received from King's College Hospital, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, of a child, of the name of J. Bart, son of a carpenter, residing at 10, Clement's-lane, Strand, being brought dead to the above hospital at half-past eleven o'clock on Monday night. It appears the mother was awakened by the coldness of the child, and on examination found it apparently dead. Dr. Macnamara found the hands and face cold, but the lower part was rather warm. There were no bruises or other external marks on the body to account for the death. In the opinion of the medical gentleman, the child must have died of asphyxia.

THREE MEN BURIED ALIVE.—An earth-slip took place on Friday week at Sheffield, overwhelming three men, who were taken out alive, but expired immediately.

SUICIDES AND INQUESTS.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—The body of a young man, named Stephen Hook, was on Monday, the 25th ult., taken out of the river Thames, near Sutton Courtney, Berks, after having been in the water for a space of three weeks. The deceased had been missing since Abingdon Michaelmas fair night, when he was last seen in company with some women of questionable character, and in a condition rather the worse for the merry-making of the day. A day or so subsequently his hat was found in the water, near Culhambridge, and fears were entertained, which the recovery of his body have realized, that the poor fellow had come to his fate in some untimely manner. An inquest was accordingly summoned to inquire into his death, before Mr. Edward Cowher, a coroner for Berks, but it was adjourned until the following day for further evidence to be produced, and for a *post mortem* examination of the body to be made, when the jury again met, and evidence was given by Mr. Hamilton, a surgeon, who stated that on the examination of the deceased's head he had discovered a quantity of blood on the brain, but there was no external marks of violence to account for it. A man named Dore, who lives on the Abingdon-bridge, deposed that he was aroused on the night of the fair at a very late hour by an altercation between a man and two women, but he was not able to state that it was the deceased; but as the statement threw a doubt about the circumstances which it was desirable to have removed, the inquest was further adjourned for a week, in order that additional evidence might, if possible, be obtained. At the inquiry, just concluded, at the Swan Inn, Sutton Courtney, Mr. Iremonger, superintendent of the Abingdon police, brought up in custody Mary Ann Fisher and Mary Turner, the two girls who it was stated were with the deceased on the bridge at Adingdon at a late hour on the night on which the deceased was supposed to have met with his death. There was, however, no proof to connect them with the suspicious death of the deceased. Under these circumstances, and as the medical testimony went to show that the effusion of blood on the brain of the deceased had resulted from violence, the jury, after a most patient investigation, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons to the jury unknown."

CHILD MURDER IN LAMBETH.—On Monday, Mr. Carter, the coroner for East Surrey, held an inquest at the Duke of Sussex, Gibson-street, Lambeth, on the body of George William Lapham, aged seven weeks, for whose attempted murder, by pouring vitriol, or some other burning acid, down his throat, his father's servant, Johannah Connor, aged 20, was on the 22d ult. examined before the magistrate at the Lambeth police-office, and remanded till it should be ascertained whether the case would terminate fatally. On the jury having assembled, the Coroner asked Mr. Sewell, surgeon of the New Cut, whether it would be requisite for the ends of justice to have a *post mortem* examination of the body? Mr. Sewell replied he should not consider himself justified in giving an opinion till that had been done. At first it was his impression that none of the acid had entered the stomach, as the child appeared to be getting rapidly well, but as it afterwards suddenly sank and died, a *post mortem* examination was positively necessary before he could determine the cause of death.—The Coroner remarked that, it would then be necessary to adjourn for the autopsy to be made. He forthwith gave Mr. Sewell an order to make the *post mortem* examination.—Mrs. Jane Lapham, wife of Mr. George Lapham, baker, of 57, Lower-marsh, Lambeth, was then examined, and her evidence was to the effect that, on the evening of October 20, about 7 o'clock, the servant (Johannah Connor) came to her in the shop and said the child, who had been left in her charge upstairs, was crying. Witness immediately went upstairs to the bedroom where the child was, and on lifting him the bed found he was foaming at the mouth and crying very violently. She wiped his mouth, and on looking inside it discovered it to be quite white, and there was a mark outside, as if from a burn, extending down the neck. The white linen pocket-handkerchief with which she wiped the child's mouth she afterwards discovered to be burnt. Johannah Connor having followed her upstairs, witness said to her that she must have burnt the child with the candle, but she denied it. She afterwards told her she must have put the candle in his mouth, but she denied that also. After some time, however, she said it was an accident, and that she had let the candle fall out of the candlestick on him. Mr. Sewell, surgeon, was sent for, and he came, as well as his assistant. He said that it was impossible for it to have been an accident; something must have been put into the mouth. After the injury the child had been fed with the breast, but had great difficulty in taking it, from the bad state of the mouth. The servant girl was afterwards given into custody by Mr. Lapham. She was found in the back-yard apparently in a fit, but which seemed to have been a pretence. The child died on Friday morning last. Miss Emma Rolles, sister of the last witness, stated that she had since found two bottles in the watercloset. She had given one of them to Mr. Sewell, and on his applying the liquid which it contained to a piece of rag, it burnt it like the white handkerchief with which the child's mouth had been wiped. A juror suggested that the contents of the bottles should be examined by some qualified person. The Coroner replied that Mr. Sewell, who was about to make the *post mortem* examination of the body, could do so, and ordered them to be sealed up and forwarded to him for that purpose. The inquest was then adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE EARL OF RIPON'S.—On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Bedford, coroner for Westminster, held an inquest at Charing-Cross Hospital, on the body of Robert Goodman, aged 54. The deceased, who was a painter, was on Tuesday last engaged in painting the exterior of the residence of the Earl of Ripon, No. 1 Carlton-Gardens, and for the work he was about was standing on a ladder placed upon a stage thirty feet from the ground. Unfortunately, he overreached himself, and thus overbalanced the ladder, which immediately fell, and precipitated him on his head into the area underneath. He was forthwith taken to the above hospital, where he was promptly attended to by the house surgeon, but expired on Sunday in consequence of the injuries. The medical gentleman stated that death was the result of laceration of the brain; but the skull was not fractured, which was accounted for by the fall having been broken by his coming in contact with a gas-pipe across the area. The jury regretted that the numerous scaffold accidents which had lately occurred had not impressed on masters as well as workmen the necessity for adopting precautionary measures, and more care. Verdict, "accidental death."

DETERMINED SUICIDE IN THE MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL.—Mr. Bayliss ironmonger and inventor of the fire-escape, residing at 273, Strand, had for years contracted with the Middle Temple for keeping in repair and lighting the gas-lamps of the dining-hall. That duty was latterly performed by his son Josiah, aged 25. The hall not having been lighted up at five o'clock, the usual hour, on Friday evening, the steward ordered inquiries to be made after Mr. Bayliss, who was seen a short time previously engaged in the hall preparing lamps. The servants accordingly examined the hall, and its surrounding apartments; when, upon entering the lumber-room over the hall, they discovered Mr. Josiah Bayliss suspended by a rope from a nail in the wall, and quite dead. Mr. Baker, the summoning officer, had the body removed to his parents' residence in the Strand, to await a coroner's inquest.

FRATRICIDE BY A BOY.—On Wednesday, a coroner's jury, which sat at the Bank of England Tavern, Praed-street, Paddington, returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against the lad William Baker, aged 17 years, who had killed his brother, 2 years older, under the circumstances stated in our police report.

DETERMINED SUICIDE OF A MARRIED WOMAN.—On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Northampton Arms, Northampton-street, Bethnal-green, relative to the death of Lydia Jones, aged 52, the wife of a carman, who committed the following determined act of suicide at No. 20, Northampton-street, where she was residing with her husband. She had been in a distressed state of mind for some time, but no cause could be assigned for her unhappiness. Last Saturday morning, after her husband had left at six o'clock, she hung herself by a handkerchief to the bed-post, where she was found by her husband on his return to breakfast. She had previously placed the apparel which she wished to have put on after her death in the bed-clothes. Verdict—"Temporary insanity."

ALLEGED FATAL FAMILY SQUABBLE.—On Tuesday Mr. Brent, deputy coroner, held an inquest at the Wellington, University-street, St. Pancras, on Mrs. Mary Chapman, aged 67, widow of Mr. Chapman, the extensive ladies boot and shoemaker, late of London-street, Tottenham-court-road, who is alleged to have died from maltreatment. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned the following verdict:—"Deceased died from a natural disease, and not neglect or otherwise, as suspected and charged."

SUICIDE OF A LUNATIC.—Mr. G. S. Brent, the Deputy Coroner for West Middlesex, concluded, on Monday evening, at the Cleveland Arms, Charles-street West, Westbourne-terrace, Paddington, a lengthened inquiry touching the death of George Williamson, aged 25, a carpenter, residing at 24, Upper Brook-mews, in the same locality, who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, in his room, on the Wednesday evening previous, whilst in a state of undoubted lunacy. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

SUICIDE IN THE HACKNEY ROAD.—On Tuesday, Mr. Baker (the coroner) received information of a suicide of a gentleman of the name of Brett, who was formerly in affluent circumstances, and who resided with his wife, at No. 10, Nicholl's-square, Hackney-road. For some years he was engaged in large speculations, in which he was frequently unfortunate. Rather more than three years ago he was an extensive loser, the effect of which was very perceptible in his future habits, as he became much depressed in spirit and was frequently extremely melancholy. His mind eventually became very much disordered, and as there were fears that he might commit self-destruction, it was thought necessary that he should be removed to a lunatic asylum, and on Friday last a certificate was signed by Dr. Jeffs, of Finsbury-square, and Mr. West, another medical gentleman, to the effect that he was of an unsound state of mind, and that his removal to the Kent Lunatic Asylum was necessary. On Monday last, it is stated, he obtained a knowledge of his intended removal, when he became much distressed. In the afternoon he was unfortunately left alone for a short time by Mrs. Brett. On her return, she found him suspended by a silk handkerchief to a bed-post. She called the assistance of some persons in the house, upon which he was instantly cut down. Mr. Wallace, surgeon, Trafalgar-place, Hackney-road, who was sent to, instantly attended, and used every means to restore animation, but without effect.

SUSPECTED CHILD MURDER.—On Wednesday, a lengthened inquiry took place at St. George's Tavern, Belgrave-road, before Mr. Bedford, touching the birth and death of a child at the mansion of Captain Codrington, 32, Eccleston-square, under suspicious circumstances. After much deliberation upon the evidence adduced, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the mother of the child, Harriett Earwaker, an unmarried woman cook in the establishment of Capt. Codrington.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN THE WATERLOO-ROAD.—On Wednesday an unpleasant excitement was created in the neighbourhood of the Waterloo railway terminus, by the discovery of a dead body, under circumstances standing greatly in need of explanation. A female, who for some considerable time had resided in the house 86, Granby-street, had not been seen for several days by her fellow inmates, and on Wednesday morning one of them had the curiosity to push the door of her room, which was ajar, wide open, when the body of the female was disclosed sitting in a chair, the head reclined on a pillow, which was resting on a table. Life was extinct. A police officer and a surgeon were at once sent for. It was the opinion of the latter, after a survey of the body, that the death had occurred several days previously. The pocket worn by the deceased contained a number of silver coins, and on the table on which the body was resting was a candlestick, the candle of which had burnt out.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT AT BUTLEIGH.—Last week we gave an account of a very distressing and fatal accident which occurred the previous Saturday in the Dean of Windsor's woods at Butleigh, Somersetshire, and which it will be remembered, resulted in the death of Mr. Hungerford Colston, of Lydford, owing to the accidental discharge of the gun of Mr. Tudway, M.P. for Wells, the contents of which were lodged in Mr. Colston's knee. An inquest has since been held on the body, and the jury has returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

THE ALLEGED POISONING AT NORTH OCKENDON.—This case of supposed murder, which has created so much sensation throughout Essex, has been brought to a close. The person alleged to have been poisoned was a female, named Sarah Lister, whose death took place between two and three years since, and the person against whom suspicion rested was her husband, an ostler at the White House Inn, at Ockendon. The man cohabited with the daughter of the woman (by a former husband), who accused him of poisoning her mother. The accusation coming to the ears of the clergyman of the village, and the woman persisting in the charge, the body was disinterred; and at the inquest held on the remains by Mr. C. C. Lewis, the coroner, an order was given for an analysis of the stomach and its contents, the proceedings being adjourned to enable the examination being made. Professor Taylor, the Lecturer of Guy's Hospital, has communicated the result of the analysis to the coroner, from which it appeared that the deceased had not died from the effects of poison. The man has since been liberated.

FIRES.

FIRE AT WAPPING.—On Saturday night, shortly before eleven o'clock, a fire of a most destructive character broke out on the extensive premises of Messrs. Paton and Charles, soap boilers, High-street, Wapping, which resulted in an immense sacrifice of property. The frontage of the manufactory was situated within fifty yards of the Thames Tunnel. The flames were first discovered by a policeman issuing from the windows in the rear of the boiling-house. An immediate alarm was given, but by the time the first engines were got to work, the whole of the boiling-room and the warehouses adjoining were in flames. Mr. Braidwood shortly afterwards arrived with several powerful engines, and a good supply of water being at hand, the firemen were able to protect the houses on the western side, but all hopes of saving any portion of Messrs. Paton and Charles's premises were vain. The cause of the calamity is not at present known. The firm is insured.

FIRE AT THE HULL RAILWAY GOODS STATION.—On Saturday evening a fire broke out in the goods warehouse of the York and North Midland Railway Company at Hull, which, before it was extinguished, totally destroyed the building, together with several thousand pounds worth of goods.

HIGHLAND EMIGRATION.—Her Majesty's ship Hercules is appointed to be stationed at this port for some days, for the purpose of receiving on board, and conveying to Australia, nearly 800 intending emigrants from Skye and Ulster.—*Campanello Journal.*

LAW COURTS.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE BARONESS VON BECK'S CASE.—CONSTANT DERRA DE MERODA v. GEORGE DAWSON AND OTHERS.—It will be recollected that this action was tried at the last assizes at Warwick, before Mr. Baron Alderson, and that a non-suit was entered, under the direction of the judge, the learned Baron being of opinion that the evidence against the defendants was insufficient. Mr. Serjeant Miller now applied to the court for a rule to show cause why the nonsuit should not be set aside and a new trial had. Rule nisi granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

THE NORWOOD CONVENT CASE.—GRIFFITHS v. L'ESPINASSE AND ANOTHER.—The plaintiff in this case is a girl named Griffiths, 15 years of age, and by her next friend she sued the defendants, as superiors of the Convent of our lady at Norwood, to recover damages in consequence of the loss of her eye, and also for general injuries to her health, alleged to have been occasioned by the ill-treatment, carelessness, and neglect of the defendants, to whose care she had been entrusted. The trial, it will be remembered, took place at the last Surrey assizes, when the jury found a verdict for the defendants. Mr. Montagu Chambers, Q.C., now appeared on the part of the plaintiff to move for a rule, calling upon the defendants to show cause why this verdict should not be set aside, and a new trial had upon the grounds—first, that Chief Justice Jervis, who presided at the trial, had misdirected the jury; and secondly, that the verdict was not warranted by the evidence. Rule refused.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

ROBBERY BY CARMEN.—Thomas Brown and William Bunn were indicted for stealing 166 lbs. of sugar, the property of Thomas Whitwell, the master of the prisoner Bunn. Bunn was sent by his master on the 10th of November, with two hogsheads of sugar, to Stratford. The prisoner having been suspected, his master followed the cart, and stopped it in the Bow-road. On searching the cart, the prisoner Brown was found concealed under the tarpaulin, with a bag of sugar, which he had extracted from the hogsheads. A cooper's adze was found in the cart, and when the hogsheads were weighed they were found deficient of the exact amount of sugar found in the bag. The jury found them guilty. Brown was sentenced to ten years' transportation, and Bunn to twelve months' hard labour.

POLICE COURTS.

MANSION-HOUSE.

A QUICK-SIGHTED OFFICER.—Alfred Masters was brought before the LORD MAYOR, charged with having worked at a private still. Elmy, an Excise officer, said,—"Between 11 and 12 o'clock this day, I went to the warehouse No. 6, Little Bush-lane, Upper Thames-street, in consequence of information. The entrance door was locked, and, having placed other officers round the premises, which are very extensive, I went to another part of the house, forced a trap-door open, and found in two of the rooms stills in full play. I found a large quantity of molasses and spirits, and the apparatus for carrying on the business of distillation upon a large scale. Immediately afterwards the prisoner, who had been apprehended in endeavouring to escape from another part of the premises, was brought in. He took a coat from the stillroom and put it on, and he told me he had been working there for £1 a-week. The officer who apprehended the prisoner said, the prisoner had, with another man, broken through the window of another house in the desperate endeavour to escape from the officers who had broken through the trapdoor in pursuit. The premises were, it was proved, unentered in the Excise books. The companion of the prisoner had escaped. The LORD MAYOR.—Do you wish to say anything, defendant? Defendant.—No; I don't see there's any use. I'd like to ask the witness whether he saw me through the trapdoor? Witness.—Yes, I certainly did. Defendant.—Well, I'm bless'd but you must have had good eyes, old fellow, for I didn't see you.—(Laughter). The LORD MAYOR.—The sentence of the Court upon you is, defendant, that you pay the penalty of £30, or go to prison for three calendar months. The prisoner was committed."

FORGERY.—Josiah Harris, who has been several times under examination upon the charge of having obtained a quantity of guano, in payment of which he uttered a forged acceptance for £166 6s., was brought up for final examination. The prisoner, upon being asked whether he wished to say anything upon the subject of the accusation against him, said—"I have a good defence, and that I shall reserve, my lord. Committed for trial."

BOW STREET.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON A HUSBAND BY HIS WIFE.—Caroline Wheaton Read, the wife of Mr. James Read, tobacconist, of 2, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, was charged before Mr. HENRY with having attempted to poison her husband. Susan Horsell, a servant maid in the house, and a young man named Frederick Wright, in the same employ, deposed to having heard repeated quarrels between their master and mistress, who lived together very unhappily. They stated that the prisoner had often said in their presence, that she wished she could "slow poison him;" that "he must be as hard as iron, or he would have been dead long ago;" and that "she would give a good sum of money to see his corpse brought into the house." On Tuesday last their master sent to Mr. Hooper's, opposite, for a black draught. The prisoner poured out about two teaspoonfuls of it and then dropped some laudanum into it, out of a pennyworth, which had been recently procured. She told Susan that she was doing it to make master sleep better at night; but the servant communicated the circumstance to Wright, who went and purchased another draught, and then took an opportunity of substituting it for the one which was intended for Mr. Read. He sealed up the latter, and kept it in his possession. On Thursday evening Mr. Read ordered some broth, which the prisoner prepared for him: but he complained that he could not drink it, for it was bitter and unpalatable. The prisoner threw the broth into the dusthole, but the servants mentioned their suspicions to Mr. Read, who then gave his wife into custody. The witness Wright, on being cross-examined by Mr. Wontner (who attended for the wife), made some additional statements. He said that on Thursday the prisoner told him that if she could get rid of Mr. Read she should not be a widow more than six months. Mr. Cooper would take care of that. Mr. Cooper was a lawyer's clerk, he believed, who visited at the house. He was a friend of Mr. Reed's, but he had been often there in the husband's absence. Mr. Read had lately forbidden him the house. The prisoner told witness this on Thursday morning, and at the same time said, "I love Mr. Cooper, and have good reason to love him." Witness was cleaning the windows at the time with oxalic acid, and she asked him to give her some, but he refused to do it. Mr. Read, the prosecutor, deposed to the bitterness of the broth, which he could not drink, and said he had been ill for several weeks, in consequence of sleeping in damp beds. Susan, the servant, had caught the prisoner in the act of wetting the sheets with a sponge. She was also given to drinking.—The prisoner repeatedly protested against the truth of these statements. She did say, "that he must be as hard as iron, or he would not be living now," but that related to his drinking habits. It was a false and wicked charge.—In cross-examination the husband admitted that he had often requested Mr.



Cooper to take his wife to theatres, but he had been deceived in him. Mr. HENRY did not think it a proper case to send to a jury, especially as the broth had never been analysed. There was no necessity to analyse the draught, because it was admitted that only a very small quantity of laudanum was put into it, avowedly with the intention of promoting the ease, and not the death of her husband.—The prisoner.—I did it to soothe him, having often seen my aunt do the same thing.—Mr. HENRY.—It is well known that laudanum is often used judiciously or ignorantly, but with very good intentions. He was not altogether satisfied with the evidence of the servants as to the expressions said to have been used by the prisoner. It seemed very improbable that a woman, intending to destroy her husband, would disclose her purpose to her servants, or talk to them about her love for another man. The remarks, if made, were far more likely to have resulted from the angry feeling of a moment. If the prosecutor and his wife could not live happily together, it would be better to make some arrangements for a separate maintenance.—The husband.—I am in danger of my life from her, and she shall never again darken my doors.—After a long discussion the husband agreed to allow the prisoner 15s. per week, and take their only child himself. She demanded her plate and jewellery, but he refused to give her anything except her clothes and some bed linen.—Upon this understanding the prisoner was discharged.

THE PENALTY OF "LARKING."—Robert Garden, army saddler and accoutrement-maker, Edward Kemp, a young gentleman, who stated that he was living with his friends, and was said to be the son of a general, and John Williams, a naval officer, were placed at the bar before Mr. HENRY, charged with creating a disturbance and assaulting the police at Jullien's premenade concert, at Drury-lane Theatre, on Monday night. Inspector Durkin, of the A division, described the character of these disturbances at Drury-lane. A number of young men made it a rule to go in a party, apparently for no other purpose than to get up a row. They usually commenced by raising a cry of "A ring, a ring!" upon which they formed themselves into a circle, enclosing a large body of respectable and peaceably-disposed persons. A piece of money or paper was thrown down, and then the "ring" made a rush to the centre, amid indignant protestations from the men and the terrified shrieks of the women. The people who were encircled naturally pressed outward, and they were met with an equal crush in the opposite direction; while the police, who did their best to capture the ringleaders, were knocked about on all sides. Witness had been on duty at the theatre for several years past, and had always witnessed disturbances of a similar kind, commenced in the same way. The signal for beginning operations was usually made at the close of the first part of the entertainment, and they were generally kept up at intervals during the remainder of the night. Witness saw the defendants taking part in the disturbance on Monday night, and his attention was particularly directed to Kemp, because he had seized one of the constables by the collar, and nearly throttled him; and when witness begged him to release the constable, or he might choke him, he (the defendant) said he would not. Mr. HENRY said it was too bad that the public should be deprived of the amusement which they had paid for by the wanton interruption of a set of foolish young men. The conduct of Williams and Garden had not been so disgraceful as that of Kemp, but he felt bound to inflict upon them the full pecuniary penalty of £5 each, or 14 days' imprisonment in default of payment. With respect to Kemp, however, painful it was to him to send a person of his age and apparent station to prison, he must be taught that conduct like his was not to be atoned for by the mere payment of a fine. As a salutary caution to him, therefore, as well as to others of his class, he should order him to be committed for 14 days. The decision of the magistrate appeared rather to startle the "gents" and sympathizers, by whom the court was crowded during the proceedings.

CLERKENWELL.

STABBING BY A BOY.—Wm. Bonner, aged 13, was placed at the bar, charged by John Bonner, his brother, aged 15 years, with having stabbed him with a knife, by which his life is placed in danger. The injured boy, who was very weak and pale, said he was the son of labouring parents, of No. 2, Weller's-court, St. Pancras-road. During their absence from home the prisoner took a knife to cut the loaf, when he (witness) endeavoured to prevent him doing so, on which the prisoner rushed at him and stabbed him under the ear. He bled very much, and ran out for assistance. He was taken to the house of Mr. Kirkwood, surgeon, of Brewer-street, Somers-town, where the wound was dressed. The surgeon said that the wound was of considerable extent, and the boy's life was in danger. The prisoner was remanded.

CAUGHT IN A TRAP.—A man named Brown was charged with an attempted robbery at the house of Mr. John Chard, gold cutter, of Queen's-street, Clerkenwell. Mrs. Chard yesterday forenoon had occasion to go into the kitchen, when her attention was attracted by the sound of footsteps upstairs. She hastened above, and saw the prisoner peeping out of the parlour, upon which she pushed him inside, and said, "Now I have caught you in a trap, my boy." She immediately made an alarm, and her husband and other persons apprehended the prisoner whilst attempting to make his escape out of the front parlour window. The drawers, &c., in the parlour had been ransacked, and were in confusion. The prisoner, who was identified as having been confined under a conviction for vagrancy, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

MARY-LE-BONE.

THE ROBBERY BY A CATHOLIC LADY.—Anne Campbell, a female of respectable appearance, was again examined on a charge of stealing jewels, the property of Mrs. Julia Ann Phillips. Some evidence was gone into in reference to the case, and Mr. Wontner said that his client was quite willing to abide by the decision of a jury, being conscious that upon her case being brought before a jury she would be acquitted of the charge. Mr. Broughton said he looked upon the case divested of catholicism or protestantism entirely, and it must be dealt with in another court, to which the prisoner would be sent for the robbery.—The prisoner, who by the advice of her solicitor reserved her defence, was fully committed for trial. Bail was taken for her appearance.

FRATRICIDE.—Wm. Baker, only 11 years old, was charged with having caused the death of his brother, Charles, aged 14, by throwing at him a desert knife, and thereby stabbing him in the side.—On Friday afternoon last the deceased was teasing his brother (the prisoner), and hit him many times with great force upon the back with a saucepan lid, upon which prisoner threw at him a knife, which perforated his left side. Deceased ran down stairs bleeding, and was conveyed in an exhausted condition to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, in which institution he lingered for a time and ultimately died.—Medical evidence stated that the knife had penetrated the cavity of the lungs. Hemorrhage occasioned by the wound was the cause of death.—The prisoner was remanded.

MARLBOROUGH SEREET.

ASSAULTS BY A FRENCHMAN.—Edward Bucheted, a Frenchman, was charged with having violently assaulted two police-constables. The prisoner was fined 20s. for each assault, or 14 days' imprisonment.

ROBBERY BY A BILL-BROKER AND HIS CLERK.—Robert Henderson Robertson, of 26, Berkeley-square, carrying on business as a bill-broker at 5, Lothbury, and Robert Hills, his Clerk, were committed for trial, the first for stealing a promissory note for 550*l.*, the property of Mr. John Milnes, a wool-stapler, of Rochdale, in Lancashire, and the latter with aiding and abetting his employer to commit a felony.

FELONY.—James Chatterley, William Chick, and James Margetts, were brought up for final examination, charged with having committed several felonies.—The prisoners in the first instance were apprehended for attacking, in Oxford-street, on the morning of the 5th inst., Mr. Robert Street, landlord of the Pineapple public-house, Portman-market, with intent to rob him. Mr. Street stated that he was going towards home with about fifty or sixty sovereigns in his pocket, when the three prisoners ran against him, surrounded him, commenced striking at him, and knocked him down by a blow on the eye. It was Margetts who struck the blow. About 14 of the sovereigns were scattered on the pavement, but the prompt appearance of the police prevented any advantage being taken of that circumstance. Complainant did not think he had lost any money; but he felt satisfied that, had the constable not come up at the time, he should have been robbed.—The prisoners strongly protested their innocence, and asserted the respectability of their characters.—The three prisoners were fully committed on two charges of felony.

WORSHIP STREET.

MURDEROUS ATTACK.—John Ludd, a journeyman cabinet-maker, was placed at the bar before Mr. D'Eyncourt, charged with cutting and wounding a young woman named Mary Anne Mitton, with intent to murder her.—Mr. John Cousins, the landlord of the Coach and Horses, Holywell-lane, Shoreditch, stated that shortly before five o'clock on the preceding afternoon the woman Mitton entered his house in the company of another woman and ordered some refreshment, of which she was partaking in front of the bar, when he heard a man in the street call to her by the name of "Mary," and she immediately went out to him. After a short interval he heard a loud uproar in the street, and directly afterwards the injured woman was brought back to his house by two men, who supported her in their arms; and observing that she was bleeding profusely from a frightful wound in the throat, he gave directions for her immediate removal to the hospital.—James Cousins, the nephew of the last witness, stated that while standing in front of his uncle's house at the time in question, his attention was attracted by the screams of a woman who was struggling with the prisoner on the opposite side of the street, and endeavouring to disengage herself from his grasp. He instantly ran to her assistance, and after forcing the prisoner from her, he caught her in his arms as she was in the act of falling to the ground, and carried her into the public-house, where he discovered that her throat was cut, and that the sleeve of his coat was saturated with blood. On hastening out in search of the prisoner, he found that he had effected his escape; but the table knife now produced, the point of which was bent and stained with blood, was handed to him by a man who had picked it up close to the spot where the struggle had taken place.—Police-constable N 236 stated that he succeeded in apprehending the prisoner at his mother's house in Hoxton on the preceding night, and on acquainting him with the nature of the charge, he made no observation whatever, and had not uttered a word during the time he had been in custody.—The constable handed to the magistrate a certificate from the house surgeon of the hospital, describing the serious nature of the injuries the woman had sustained; and added that, from his inquiries that morning, he had ascertained that she was in a state of imminent danger.—It was intimated to the magistrate by Alderman, the gaoler, that the wounded woman was the wife of a soldier who had been engaged for the last two years on foreign service in Canada, with his regiment, during the latter part of which period she had formed a connection with the prisoner, with whom she had been living for some months past. It appeared, however, that she still kept up a correspondence with her husband, and having recently received a letter from him, apprising her that his regiment had been ordered home and that she might shortly expect to see him, her feelings were so powerfully wrought upon by the intelligence, that she made a determined attempt at self-destruction, for which she was brought to this court about ten days since, and committed to prison; but, after a week's incarceration, she was delivered over to the care of her mother.—The prisoner, who had listened to the evidence with an air of sullen apathy, and maintained an obstinate silence throughout the investigation, was ordered to be remanded for a week to afford time for ascertaining the result of the injuries the woman had sustained.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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A little girl at Bristol has recently been poisoned with eating cockles. Amongst the latest novelties in female attire are bonnets made of leather. The weight of rabbits imported weekly into the Thames from Ostend, varies from 50 to 100 tons.

A new fraud has lately been discovered—the "milling" of threepenny pieces, so as to make them resemble fourpenny pieces.

In London there are more Irish than in Dublin; in Manchester and Salford more Irish than in Cork; in Glasgow as many Irish and descendants of Irish as in Belfast.

The electric telegraph wires and poles at Galway have been struck down by lightning. The wire or needle in the instrument at the terminus was completely fused.

THE REGISTRATION.—A summary of the North Lancashire revision shows a total gain to the Reformers of 255 votes. At Rochdale the same party have gained 80 votes.

SWEARING-IN OF THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—On Monday, Alderman Challis, the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, was sworn into office in the Guildhall, with the usual formalities.

NO DOCKS FOR PORTSMOUTH.—The government have officially notified to the corporation of Portsmouth, this week, that they will not sanction the construction of commercial docks within this port upon government property.

REPRESENTATION OF ABINGDON.—We are informed that Mr. J. T. Norris, of Sutton-Courtney, possessing considerable influence in the borough and its vicinity will be a candidate for the seat vacant by the death of Major-General Caulfield.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.—Mr. Samuel Holme, was this day unanimously elected Mayor of Liverpool for the ensuing year, in place of Mr. Thomas Littledale, who retires from the civic chair with the good wishes of his townsmen.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT.—Mr. James Disraeli, brother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been appointed to the readership of the county courts of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Lincolnshire; circuits, 17, 18, and 19.

UNPOPULARITY OF THE MILITIA.—A correspondent says:—On the militia being called out at Hertford for this month, to exercise, every captain but one resigned; and this day (Nov. 9) the remaining captain, Baron Dimsdale, has also resigned.

GREENWICH TIME AT EXETER.—It has been determined at a public meeting of the inhabitants, convened by the mayor, to alter the clock to Greenwich time. The cathedral chapter have held out for some time, but have at length given way, and the clock of the cathedral has accordingly been altered.

THE LEAGUE ESSAYS.—At a meeting on Saturday at Manchester it was determined to extend the time for these essays to the 1st of March. Several gentlemen preparing to contest the prizes had written to prefer this request. The prizes offered, it may be recollected, were 250*l.* for the first, and 50*l.* for the next best essay.

THE CONVICT CANNON, THE SWEEP.—Since his conviction communications have been passing between the Secretary of State for the Home Department and Chief Baron Pollock, who tried him, on the subject of his being finally disposed of, and it is understood that the learned Judge has expressed his opinion that he should be transported for his natural life, and an order to that effect was on Saturday transmitted to the Governor of Newgate.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL PACKET COMPANY.—Among the passengers who went out in the Tagus, which left Southampton on Monday, with the Peninsular mail, were the secretary and one of the directors of the Australian Mail Packet Company. They are gone out to Lisbon to investigate the affair of the Melbourne steamer, on the spot. The commander is to be superseded, and the chief officer is to be appointed to the command. A new chief officer went out in the Tagus.

TRADE COMBINATIONS.—At a recent meeting of the London Strong Boot and Shoe-manufacturers' Association it was agreed that non-society men should henceforth be admitted to employment on equal terms with society men. It was also determined that such abuses as forcing men to lodge in their employers' houses, supplying them with coffee or tea against their will, and making them pay sittings, should be abolished.

THE PROPOSED PARK AT FINSBURY.—On Wednesday evening, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Finsbury was held at Highbury Barn Tavern, to urge upon the government the necessity of securing the ground already surveyed for the proposed royal park for Finsbury. The meeting was numerously attended.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JUSTICE CROMPTON.—The bar of the Northern Circuit, practising at the Court of Passage, have presented a handsome silver vase to Mr. Justice Crompton, who, before his elevation to the bench, while judge of the above court, performed his duties with great ability, and gave much satisfaction to both parties.

UNHEALTHINESS OF LUCIFER MATCH MAKING.—By a decree of the local government of Erfurt, no persons are in future to be engaged in lucifer match manufactures who have imperfect or partially decayed teeth. It has been found that the phosphorus used in the manufacture acts on the decayed surface, and spreads to the bones of the jaw, which are in bad cases consumed; the disease is called the *knochenfrass*. All the workmen who have defects in their teeth are to be dismissed. The poisonous tendencies of lucifer matches have long been known to medical men in England.

STRANGE HALLUCINATION.—A German, residing in Paris, a hatter, lately lost his reason from grief at the death of his wife, and fancied himself made of glass. He was accustomed to tell the people not to approach him too near lest they should break him; and for the same fear he scarcely moved, and could with difficulty be persuaded to eat. Last week he hanged himself. A letter left on the table stated that he had voluntarily put an end to his existence to avoid being broken to pieces.

THE BIRKENHEAD SUBSCRIPTION.—The committee of the United Service Birkenhead Fund held their monthly meeting at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, on Saturday, for the purpose of delivering the bounty of the subscribers to the widows and other relatives of those who perished at the disastrous wreck of that ill-fated ship. The committee, since the subscription was opened in April, have issued upwards of 1,000*l.*, having collected the cases of and relieved 138 persons connected with both services. Of these more than 100 are relatives of the soldiers who were on board at the time and lost their lives in her. The committee hope the funds already at their disposal, with what they may yet receive, will enable them to continue their present rate of bounty till next spring.

EXECUTION IN FRANCE FOR INCENDIARISM.—A man named Doungny was executed at Ounans on the 8d instant, for the crime of incendiarism. From motives of revenge, he had set fire to a house in which an old man of 32, a woman of 30, and a boy of 10, perished. Doungny had been confined to the prison of Lous-le-Saunier from the period of his condemnation. He was asleep on the night of the 2d, when the gaoler entered to awake him. It was only when he entered the carriage which was to take him to the place of execution, that the idea flashed across him that his last day had arrived. He at first uttered some faint cries of despair, but soon after directed all his attention to the spiritual exhortations of the ecclesiastic who accompanied him. He ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and after having embraced the clergyman, delivered himself over to the executioners. The moment after he had ceased to exist.

A SAILOR'S HOME FOR THE TYNE.—A very important meeting of merchants, shipowners, &c., was held in the Town Hall, North Shields, on Friday night, for the purpose of taking measures for the erection of a Sailors' Home in that town, for the use of the seamen visiting the Tyne. The chair was occupied by the mayor, Alexander Bartleman, Esq., and nearly £1,000 was subscribed by the gentlemen present. The Duke of Northumberland has promised a handsome subscription, probably as much as is already subscribed.

LOCAL MUSEUMS OF ART.—Some time since the local committee managing the Macclesfield School of Art, published a copy of the catalogue of the casts, &c., of ancient statues and ornaments used as examples in the school, at the cost of the local committee of that place. This having been brought to the notice of the Board of Trade, a minute of the board was passed, in which—"My Lords" state that they "view this publication with general satisfaction, as affording a proof both of the interest which the local committee of Macclesfield take in their school, and of their desire to make the collections known and useful, not only to students, but to the inhabitants of their locality generally. Their Lordships consider that, by taking such measures to enlist the sympathy of all classes with works of art, sure foundations are being laid of obtaining for the benefit of the town more extended and complete collections of them, and, so far as Parliament may place means at the disposal of my Lords, it will be their wish to encourage and assist, but not supersede, local efforts in promoting art education among the people, by means of collections of works of art." After this declaration of an important principle, coupled with a former announcement of a willingness to contribute half the prime cost of examples, it remains to be seen how far Parliament will be disposed to grant the necessary funds, and localities to avail themselves of the opportunity.

ANTIQUARIAN EXCAVATIONS AT PEVESEY.—During the last two months Messrs. Roach Smith and Mark Anthony Lower, aided by their friends, have been directing excavations on the site of the Roman castrum at Pevesey, with a view to ascertain the original plan of the building. Pevesey is one of the most interesting places in England, but, from its peculiar situation, is almost unknown, except to the more opulent visitors of Hastings and Eastbourne, by whom it is visited chiefly for its picturesque attractions. The castrum, which encloses some dozen of acres, is by far the most perfect Roman building in this country. Nearly two-thirds of the great wall, 25 feet in height, and 9 in width, with huge solid towers, remains almost as perfect as ever, in defiance of time, of the ancient invaders, and of modern spoilers. Anderida, as the Roman tower was called, made an obstinate defence against the Saxons, who seem to have succeeded by undermining the walls on the north and south sides. On the side facing the sea there is a bank of considerable elevation, overlooking a second of about half the height. It was supposed that these natural advantages were considered by the Romans a sufficient substitute for stone walls, especially if, as it is supposed, the sea flowed up to this side of the fortress. The excavations have, however, shown that the outer bank is in fact nothing more than an overturned wall, now buried many feet under the soil and herbage. On this side a small postern gate has been discovered, and one opposite to it in the north wall; the chief entrance is proved to have been the only one for carriages. The castrum includes a fine Norman castle, partly formed out of the Roman walls, the adaptation of which has been well developed by these researches.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.—The fate of this interesting monument has at length been decided through the exertions of the Crystal Palace Company. Lord Derby permits the removal of the column, and its erection in the Sydenham grounds, upon condition that the Government may hereafter reclaim it on payment of all expenses incurred in the transit.

OXFORDSHIRE MILITIA.—During the week the militia have been drilled daily in Blenheim-park, on the left hand side near the entrance, a spot exceedingly well adapted for the purpose. The men are making great progress in their military knowledge, under the guidance of Sergeant-Major Austen, of Baldon, who was formerly in the Coldstream Guards, where he served for 21 years, and on retiring on full pay received a good conduct medal.

CONFESSION AND CONVOCATION.—On Wednesday, a very numerous meeting of the members of the church of England was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, for the purpose of adopting resolutions against the attempted introduction of auricular confession, and the threatened revival of convocation. Several such resolutions were unanimously adopted.

EARTHQUAKE AT MALAGA.—Three sharp shocks of earthquake, preceded by a loud rumbling noise were experienced eight days ago at Malaga. All the houses and public buildings were shaken, but it is not stated that any were thrown down or injured. The inhabitants assembled in the public squares, and many of them went on board vessels in the port. The temperature was suffocating, and the sky cloudy.

EXTENSION OF STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.—An efficient line of steam communication with Australia, by means of large and powerful vessels is about to be commenced by the General Screw Steam Shipping Company. The increase of trade between England and our Australian colonies renders the establishment of steam communication absolutely necessary in these days of rapid progress, and there can be no doubt of the success attending this and other undertakings of a like kind.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD IN BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, THURSDAY NIGHT.—This town is suffering under the visitation of a most disastrous flood occasioned by the heavy rains which have been falling for some days past. The river Rea has overflowed its boundaries and occasioned an immense destruction of property.

In one part of the town the streets are impassable, and some houses have fallen. The traffic is stopped on the Birmingham and Gloucestershire line of railway, and the Walsale station is several feet under water.

"JUSTICE—IMMUTABLE, UNIVERSAL, ETERNAL."

EDWARD MURRAY.—MORE MURDERS IN ITALY.

THERE was a time in this country's history when if word had been brought to these shores that certain persons had been thrown into prison for reading the Bible, the Protestant feeling of the nation would have been so aroused that a crusade for the liberation of the victims of priestly intolerance would have been the first thought of the people. And if word had come that, in addition to the Bible-reading victims, a man bearing a British name, with British blood flowing in his veins, had, in sheer mockery of even the forms of justice, been condemned to death by a foreign government, above all, by that hateful incarnation of Fraud and Crime, the Papal Government, that intelligence would have set England in a blaze. The first thought of Englishmen would have been, not of whining petitions, and cringing negotiators, but arms, and the national flag. How different now! Terrible is the moral atrophy that has fallen upon this nation. Is it the precursor of actual death? Has England passed the culminating point of her progress? Is her march henceforth to be downwards—down to the grave of those perished empires that would not hold fast by Duty and Honour, and so met and merited the doom ever attendant upon the self-abasement of nations, as of men?

The readers of this journal are already acquainted with the case of EDWARD MURRAY, who, for some time occupying the post of Inspector of Police, at Ancona, was charged with complicity in the matter of a certain assassination alleged to have been perpetrated in that town about the time of the flight of PRUS from Rome, and when, naturally, popular excitement verged upon violence. I say MURRAY was accused as above, not that he was guilty. He protests that he is not guilty, and numerous respectable persons, respectable in the best sense of that much abused term, have testified their belief in his innocence. I have before me the sworn statement of Dr. CAMILLI MATTEOLI, ex-governor of the city and province of Ancona, dated Corfu, June 4, 1852, in which he states his firm conviction of MURRAY's innocence; and adds that when our countryman was at liberty to go whither he pleased "he remained at Ancona after the fall of the Republic, and the restoration of the Pontifical authority, and constituted himself a prisoner for the purpose of meeting any charge which might be brought against him." This is a course which a man conscious of guilt would certainly not have pursued. But guilty or innocent, it is sure that he has not had a fair, free, open trial, and therefore his countrymen have a right to presume his condemnation to be a crime against Justice, and his sentence an outrage upon England. He was condemned to death, but his sentence has been commuted to imprisonment for life with galley-slaves! A punishment a thousand times worse than death. And this is the mercy of PRUS; this the concession which seems to have satisfied "Sir" H. BULWER; this is the way in which MALMESBURY, DERBY, D'ISRAELI, and the rest of the Tory rulers of England who permit our national name to be outraged by that despicable thing, mis-called government, the Papal Despotism! Is there not force sufficient in public opinion to compel these miserable trucklers to a truculent Tyranny to do their duty, or punish them for their betrayal of the nation's honour?

Within a few days it will be seen whether the Parliament has the will, as it certainly has the power, to command MURRAY's instant liberation. If Parliament fails in its duty, the vindication of Justice, and the national honour will devolve upon the people. Eternal shame will rest upon the people of Britain if they tamely allow their countryman to linger, rot, and perish under Papal bonds; if they permit the limbs of a Briton to be degraded by the chains of a galley-slave, and his blood to congeal in the icy stagnation of death under the tortures of Popish executioners.

The town edition of last Saturday's STAR OF FREEDOM contained intelligence that the military executions continued to work out the decrees of the "Sacred Consulta Tribunal." On the 25th of October nine political prisoners were shot at Ancona. With one exception, the victims spurned the ghostly aid of the priests, and made their death-prayer a shout of death-defying homage to "Liberty" and "the Republic." It appears that the executioners did their accursed work so clumsily, that at the first fire they merely wounded some of the victims. Hereupon the execution became a hunt as well as a butchery. Some of the unhappy men attempted to save themselves, but were pursued, and by repeated efforts were shot to death. They were said to be the fellow prisoners of EDWARD MURRAY. Now comes another tale of horror, not reported in our English papers, up to Thursday, November 11th, but which was told with blanched cheek and quivering lip by JOSEPH MAZZINI to the audience assembled at the Music Hall, Store-street, on Wednesday evening. He stated he had just received a letter from Italy, apprising him that the day after the execution of the nine prisoners at Ancona, twenty-seven more were shot at the same place, and under circumstances equally diabolical. More victims have been long marked out, and probably, some of them ere this time have been numbered with the long list of Italy's martyrs.

Remember, these murdered men had not been guilty of any recent "offence," nor was their condemnation of yesterday. They had suffered the miseries of three year's imprisonment. Many months ago they were condemned to die, and from that time the sentence of death has been hanging over their heads—a refinement of cruelty that links the "Vicar of Christ" with the Persian Shah, and exalts, by comparison, the Sultan of the Turks to a lofty height of mercy and love. As it was in the beginning, so is the Romish imposture still—brutal and implacable; lustful after blood; exulting in the miseries of Humanity.

In the Lombardo, Venetian provinces arrests continue by wholesale; and some of the best of men are driven by despair to follow the example of GIOVANNI PEZZOTTI, and take or attempt their own lives under fear that torture might induce them to betray their cause. Presently the gallows and the guillotine will be in requisition; the political scaffold will again stream with blood; and the death-shot will be ringing in the streets of Milan, Mantua, Brescia, Verona, and Venice. Massacre of the brave, patriotic, and pure-hearted in preparation, yet no Power sufficiently strong, bids the murderers halt, or proceed at their peril; desist or die!

What is to be done?

Ah! if each Briton, worthy of the name, would only put to himself, and to his neighbour, that question, the mode and means of action would soon be found. You who read these words—you who read the account of Italy's sufferings in other papers, why do you not set to work to arouse the national conscience? Each man

of you should see to the enlistment of his neighbour in this righteous work of brotherhood and humanity; this practical realization of the Gospel's law:—*As you would that others should do unto you, do you also unto them.*

There is much to be done, even to impress the friends of Freedom with a proper sense of the duty they owe to the principles of their adoption. By surface-observers, the meeting of the "Friends of Italy" on Wednesday evening was doubtless looked upon as vastly encouraging, indeed almost a triumph. I must dissent. To be sure the meeting was well attended, very enthusiastic, and all that sort of thing; but years of experience have taught me to distrust that kind of enthusiasm which finds vent in, and ends with, "enthusiastic cheers." Something too much of thoughtlessness; somewhat too little of stern resolution yet marks even the best of our public meetings. I do not object to the welcome given to KOSSUTH and MAZZINI, but I can imagine another kind of reception that would, I venture to affirm, have afforded them more gratification and more hope. I can imagine the assembly so stricken with grief at the martyrdom of the fallen patriots, as to have had no breath to expend in applauding the living, however deserving; the only shout of that assembly, a cry for vengeance, on hearing fall from MAZZINI's lips, trembling not with fear, but agony—the frightful news that twenty-seven more martyrs had sealed their faith with their blood.

I beseech the reader to carefully peruse the speech of JOSEPH MAZZINI; and then say, are not our ordinary speeches, resolutions, cheers, and expressions of sympathy, puerile and almost contemptible, in presence of the MIGHTY WOE of which the Italian triumvir is the incarnate representative.

What is to be done? The Society of the Friends of Italy tell us to petition Parliament; to petition by units, tens, twenties, hundreds, and thousands; calling on the British Legislature to demand the withdrawal of the French and Austrian forces from Rome and the neighbouring Italian States. It is well. More on this subject next week. To petition is well as a first step. It will help to enlighten public opinion. It will make known to our legislators and government the sympathy of the English people for Italy. It will encourage the Italian patriots, and give hope to a people driven to the verge of despair. But something more is necessary; to wit—the might that slumbers in the arm of England, that so an end may be put to Italy's sufferings, and her oppressors be plucked from their height of arrogance and tyranny.

As yet this idea is the dream of but a few. Even "friends" of Italy avowedly shrink from the contemplation of a national manifestation of force on the side of Italy. Well, this dream of the few must be talked of, written of, propagated, until it shall become the fixed idea of the many. Is that very difficult? Is much time necessary? Not so. Let only a beginning be made by earnest men, and the work will be half accomplished. There are moments when, as by an electrical shock, the mind of a people becomes impressed with a great truth, and a nation comprehends in an instant, of time, the imperative necessity of a great act of duty. Perhaps we are on the eve of such a supreme hour in our country's history. Brothers, let us work to realize this dream.

Over and above petitioning, there is ready to our hands the SHILLING SUBSCRIPTION FOR EUROPEAN FREEDOM. Contributions thereto will arm the Italian leaders with the means of hastening the hour of combat, and help towards bringing that combat to a speedier issue. Lip service and lip sympathy must give place to deeds. In KOSSUTH's resolution, to speak no more, is conveyed a lesson which Englishmen will do well to study. A simple test will determine the worth of all who profess to love Liberty—"By their deeds ye shall know them!"

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.

BRITANNICUS.—The important subject to which our correspondent alludes shall have our attention.

"A SUBSCRIBER," ARbroath.—If "Our Subscriber" has been an attentive reader of the STAR OF FREEDOM, or of the NORTHERN STAR, he must be perfectly cognisant of the opinions of the editor of this journal on the question of the suffrage. But one thing we believe necessary to make Universal Suffrage a verity is, that the people should have too much public spirit and political morality to suffer themselves to be made the dupes and tools of any Bonaparte, whether on a large or a small scale.

THOMAS WILCOCK, Bradford.—We regret that press of matter compels the omission of your excellent article.

"A BRITISH MOTHER" asks why we "do not enter an indignant protest against the abominable waste of public money involved in the Duke's funeral?" We heartily agree with the sentiments of "A British Mother," but any protest would be nothing more than a mere waste of words.

THE O'CONNOR FUND.—Received from J. F., and friends, Glossop, 10s. 6d. D. Frost, Rotherham, 1s.

JOHN SHAW'S BENEFIT.—We understand the Committee for getting up the entertainment at the Standard Theatre are actively at work, and very sanguine of success. The representation takes place on Tuesday, the 10th, and we heartily hope that all who admire consistency and sterling worth, will rally round our persecuted and patriotic friend, John Shaw, whom we have known for many years as an indomitable Democrat.

W. W. B., Bradford.—Your communication reached us too late for insertion in the present number.

THE SHILLING SUBSCRIPTION FOR EUROPEAN FREEDOM.—Sir,—I think Mr. Linton's shilling subscription will succeed, or the pretended love of country will be sheer humbug, but I think there should be a 6d. rider to it, to enable those who cannot afford a shilling to subscribe sixpence, which will show if the great community love justice and humanity better than hypocrisy and deceit, and if so, to teach the tyrants of earth that their tenure of occupation is on a fleeting foundation, and their selfish purposes must, in the nature of things, come to a close. But, as I am trespassing on your time, I subscribe myself, yours most respectfully,

JAMES RUSSELL.

[Two of those who cannot subscribe more than sixpence each, might subscribe a shilling between them.—ED.]

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE,

Proprietor Mr. John Douglass.

Third week of the "House on the Bridge," pronounced by all, the best drama of the day.—Re-appearance of Mr. E. Blanchard, and his wonderful dogs.—12th week of "Uncle Toms Cabin," the best and only correct version produced.

On Monday and during the week, to commence with the

HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE,

In which the whole strength of the company will appear. To be followed by the drama of the "Dumb Sailor Boy," in which Mr. E. Blanchard and his wonderful Dogs will appear.

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ROYAL NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.

Opposite the Eastern Counties Railway, Shoreditch,

For the Benefit of JOHN SHAW, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1852, on which occasion the following Gentlemen will appear, in addition to the talented Company already engaged:—

Mr. THOMAS COOPER, Author of the "Purgatory of Suicides."

Mr. HENRY SANDERS,

Mr. S. MEARS, who will give his unrivalled imitations of London Actors.

The Evenings Entertainment will commence with the celebrated drama, entitled "THE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE."

Mr. THOMAS COOPER will recite Burns' celebrated poem of, 'Tam o' Shanter,' A Comic Song in character, Mr. HENRY SANDERS.

To be followed by a laughable Interlude, entitled

"THE INTRIGUE."

Mr. S. MEARS, will introduce his unrivalled imitations of London Actors.

The whole to conclude with

"THERESE; OR, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA."

Gallery 3d.; Pit 6d.; Pit Stalls 8d.; Upper Circle of Boxes 9d.; Lower do. 1s. Dress Circle 1s. 6d.; Private Boxes on do. 2s.; Do. on Upper Circle 1s. 6d.

Tickets to be had of the following Members of the Committee:—Mr. Cooper, Hall of Science, City Road; Mr. Hayward, Treasurer, "Ship," High-street, Great Garden-street, White-chapel; Mr. J. Russell, Chairman, 2, Winchester-street, Waterloo Town; Mr. Arthur, Peacock Tavern, Maiden-lane, Strand; Mr. Henderson, 15, Baker-street, Bedford-square; E. Cramp, 15, Baker-street, Bedford-square; J. Hart, 25, Wells-street, Mile-end-new-town; Mr. Docksey, 22, Marman-street, Commercial-road; Mr. T. Davis, 9, York-street, Commercial-road; Mr. Brown, 12, Samuel-street, Commercial-road; Mr. Knowles, 12, Gun-yard, Houndsditch; Mr. J. Evans, 2, Chequer-yard, High-street, Aldgate; Mr. Emerson, 17, Northampton-street, Mile-end; Mr. Russell, 7, Suffolk-street, Northampton-street, Mile-end; Mr. Scruby, 9, Wilks'-place, Pearl-street, Spitalfields; Mr. Swallow, Lower Chapman-street, St. George's; Mr. Scotter, Rising Sun, Calender-yard; Mr. Arnett, Middlesex-place, Somers Town; Mr. Green, 24, Willow-street, Paul-street, Finsbury; Mr. Mathias, 80, Broad-street, Ratcliff; Mr. H. Sanders, 25, Great Manchester-street, Bethnal-green; Mr. Smith, Secretary, 53 Church-street, Mile-end-new-town; and Mr. J. Shaw, 24, Gloucester-street, Commercial-road.

Star of Freedom.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1852.

THE TWO ROYAL SPEECHES.

Blessed are those who expect nothing, for verily they shall not be disappointed! We cannot say that we were very sanguine that her Majesty would "call to her council true and faithful patriots," and therefore, we are not greatly surprised that she did not deliver, in presence of the Lords and Commons, the common-sense speech, published in last Saturday's STAR OF FREEDOM. The speech manufactured by DERBY, DISRAELI, and Company will be found in another column, and the reader will observe how vast is the contrast between the sentiments and sentences of our used-up aristocracy—for the speech is really *theirs*, and not Queen VICTORIA'S—and that language of common-sense which her Majesty might and would have uttered, had she stood forward as the mouthpiece of the Democracy.

The speech in our third page is neither better nor worse than the average of royal orations. Take it for all in all, it beautifully illustrates the art of talking and saying nothing. It is true there is a considerable wilderness of words, but that is all. The impartial reader beginning at "My Lords and Gentlemen," and ending at "my people" can come but to one conclusion, and must give expression to one unqualified verdict, that there is *nothing* in it.

The loss of the "Dook," with the loyalty of the Militia, &c., are matters of course. The measures of Her Majesty's ministers in relation to India and our educational institutions, have yet to be developed. Of this our readers may rest assured, that no good thing can come out of the Nazareth of that Toryism, which is too cowardly to logically act up to its despicable creed, and, at the same time, too bigotted and illiberal to deal with the great question of national education in a free and fearless spirit, or to do that justice to India, which might go some way towards atoning for the past of English oppression; and to herald for that Empire, a brighter and a better future.

The particular paragraph in the royal address most likely to create much ado about nothing, in that Temple of Talk, the Westminster Debating Club, is the one in which the Tory ministry most beautifully plays the part, of *Pistol* by eating the leek of Free Trade. Yet this conversion will hardly satisfy Manchester. If there is aught of sense or meaning in that part of the paragraph, referring to the agricultural interest, there is that "looming in the future," in the shape of compensation to the aggrieved landlords, for the loss of their monopoly, which, in the present state of parties is not likely to receive legislative sanction without a severe struggle; most probably a Ministerial *boulversement*; not unlikely another "appeal to the country;" and, possibly, thereupon—the deluge!

Her Majesty's discourse respecting her "Foreign Relations" is particularly flat, stale, and unprofitable. The paragraph concerning the Brazilian Empire and the slave trade is an old acquaintance, and must have been stereotyped about the year one of Her Majesty's reign. The Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation seems to be making a handsome provision for himself, and for his French and English allies. Certainly an improvement on the Canibal propensity of that wholesale butcher, Mister ROSAS, alias SAWNEY BEANE. Speaking of SAWNEY BEANE, reminds us of that delectable gentleman across the Channel, whom her Majesty, with more politeness than good taste, speaks of as the "Prince President." With better taste, her Majesty turns to the wines of Portugal, and inti-

mates a better understanding with the "fair, fat, and forty" DONNA MARIA, with regard to that important branch of our commerce with that country. We are sorry to add that her Majesty assures us of the continuance of amicable relations with all foreign powers. We must say that this jars upon our feelings. It is as though a respectable and amiable lady in private life should announce her friendly connection with a gang of convicted smashers, perjurers, burglars, and assassins.

This is an age of wonders. Last Tuesday we had an earthquake; in another Tuesday or two the new Empire will be finally proclaimed; and on some other Tuesday, not very far distant, the Revolution will be in full swing, "catawampously chawing up" the crowned vampyres of Europe. But, not to speak of the future, it appears we are already arrived at, or are closely verging upon the Millennium. "Prosperity" is so general that only the suffering landlords, like "poor froze-out gardeners" need and claim the sympathy of the Legislature. Alas! that Majesty should send to May-fair only for "best possible advisers." If only Rag-fair might be consulted, what another story there would be to tell!

And now let the reader turn back to last Saturday's STAR OF FREEDOM, and read over the speech VICTORIA might have delivered. Imagine her inaugurating free knowledge and universal suffrage. Imagine her expressing sympathy for the down-trodden nations of Europe, her appeal to the hearts and arms of the people, and her declared resolution to defend England's own and Freedom's cause against "a world in arms"—the voice of all the nations would pronounce her "every inch a Queen," or rather the beneficent incarnation of power, combined with right and justice. But the speech of Thursday proves that it is not the mission of monarchy to regenerate the world: that glorious task is reserved for Democracy—for the peoples.

THE SQUIREARCHY AND THEIR GAME LAW.

In another column will be found an account of a "riot," which took place last week at Keighly, in Yorkshire. The facts of the case are briefly these:—Some poachers, while pursuing their nocturnal avocation, fell in with a game-keeper in the employ of Mr. BUSFIELD FERRAND, of Harden Grange. To prevent his being troublesome, the poachers tied his hands to his heels, stowed him away among the leaves, and there left him. A truly pitiable condition, this, for the defender of the Law and the Rights of Property. He was, however, relieved by some of his fellows, and in consequence of his knowledge of some of his captors, a reward was offered for their apprehension, and three were duly caught, and placed in "durance vile" a few days afterwards. They were examined before the magistrates, and held to bail to answer the charge at the sessions.

But as the defendants left the court, JOHNSON, the game-keeper, was surrounded by the immense crowd that had collected outside of the court-house, and it is very probable that the keeper was addressed in no very good-natured terms, since it is just possible that the persons forming the crowd were mere "rabble," altogether incapable of appreciating the justice and the advantages of the Game Laws. That they laboured under this deplorable incapacity is all the more probable in that a goodly number of the inhabitants of Keighly are somewhat averse to recognize those laws; and it is likely enough, therefore, that very many in the crowd had ample reason to hate one of a body by means of whom they had had relations, friends, or acquaintances arrested and imprisoned, or had themselves suffered, in pocket or in person.

Be that as it may, it is certain the crowd gave Mr. Game-keeper JOHNSON no friendly greeting, but it does not appear that he met with any personal injury. In this pitiable plight was the unpopular keeper, when up comes the still more unpopular master, Mr. W. BUSFIELD FERRAND himself. Now it so happens that this Mr. FERRAND has been at considerable pains to win for himself the hearty execration of the inhabitants of the district, in which he has residence and authority. During the period of political excitement in 1848, the conduct of this worthy was especially ferocious. Then, his manner had that in it which seemed to say, that he would be far more at home, as the assistant of HAYNAU in the Italian and Hungarian butcheries, than as an English "country gentleman," resident among the democratic population of the West Riding of Yorkshire, where, unfortunately, he had no sufficient opportunities of proving his sincerity in the cause of Monarchy, and his hatred of "rabble rule."

Such is Mr. BUSFIELD FERRAND, whose presence, it may be presumed, was but little likely to allay the irritation of the crowd. Judging the countenances of those around him to be by no means favourable to himself, our anti-Chartist hero of 1848, considering, probably, that all men entertain the same feelings, and love of violence, as he had formerly displayed, coward-like, he at once began to conjure up thoughts of a personal attack upon him by the crowd. He then must needs proceed to a course of abuse and provocation. His stupid terror was such as to make him only contemptible in the eyes of all, and had there been among the persons assembled those who desired to inflict upon him personal violence, they could not fail to have been reminded of it by FERRAND's unmistakable manifestation of cowardice, showing what his conscience led him to expect at the hands of the people.

Mr. FERRAND's subsequent proceedings were absurd enough in all conscience, and they were as criminal as they were absurd. He had the Riot Act read, but the crowd seeing no good reason why they should disperse, refused to do so, and remained to witness the further antics of the terrified squire. As neither the crowd outside, or the fears in his own mind would disperse, Mr. FERRAND telegraphed to Bradford for the aid of the military, and accordingly, a detachment of the 21st Regiment was dispatched to his assistance.

It is clear that no violence was intended towards Mr. FERRAND; indeed, our correspondent, on whose testimony we can place implicit reliance, positively asserts, that had Mr. FERRAND gone quietly on, and relieved the crowd of his unwelcome presence, he would have been allowed to proceed to the railway station without molestation. This he did not do. He took every means to exasperate the assemblage, whose sentiments he well knew to be hostile to himself, and he wound up his folly by calling out the military, thus risking confusion and bloodshed, by provoking a collision between the troops and the excited population. Fortunately, nothing of the kind occurred. The populace dispersed when the military came up, and the heroic FERRAND was left master of the field. But if bloodshed had taken place, whose would have been the fault?

It may be said, and truly, that the primitive cause of all these heart-burnings among the population of the rural districts is other and greater than the freaks of the unhappy FERRAND. No doubt the Game Laws, themselves, constitute the cause of the chronic warfare that is now carried on between the Squirearchy and the People. Laws to monopolise the productions of nature for the benefit of the few, are so palpably unjust, that their breach is naturally looked upon as a merit, and not as a crime. We need not wonder, therefore, that poachers, knowing themselves to be innocent, will not tamely submit to be punished. They are apt, rather, to consider resistance as a duty, and thus it is that so much bloodshed has been occasioned by the accursed Game Laws. Every unjust law is demoralising, but we believe that no species of legislative enactments have done more to vitiate the people than these.

And what hope have we of obtaining their abolition so long as the legislative power shall remain in the hands of that class of which Mr. FERRAND is a sample? Clearly none, and it is, therefore, the imperative duty of every man who loves justice to seek by all means to obtain a Legislature composed of men who will not suffer such disgraceful and vitiating enactments as the Game Laws to remain upon the statute-book.

THE PRISONERS OF THE INQUISITION.

Two natives of Tuscany, man and woman, husband and wife, by name FRANCESCO and ROSA MADALAI, were recently condemned by the tribunals of that state, acting under the influence and by command of that priest power, which may still be best described by that name of fear—*The Inquisition*, to six years imprisonment, for the offence of having been detected in the act of reading the Bible! The advanced age of the victims, and the severities and indignities connected with their sentence, have moved a section of the British people,—the Exeter Hall and Dublin Rotundo section, the ultra-Protestants, who recently sent a mission to Florence to solicit pardon for the unfortunate MADALAI. When we say, that "Lord" RODEN headed the deputation to the "Grand Duke," our readers will comprehend the narrow and contracted point of view from whence our Protestant sympathisers took cognisance of this shameful act of persecution. Tory bigots standing up for the rights of free conscience, and free speech, have a rather difficult part to perform, inasmuch as they have to reconcile their assertion of religious freedom with their traditional belief in the right divine of despotism! Arrived at Florence, "Lord" RODEN and his friends sought an interview with the Duke, which was refused; his dukeship's minister intimating, that his "august Sovereign" (a miserable flunkey of Austria!) could not allow any foreign interposition in his affairs; and this too while he is the prisoner of an Austrian Guard! There was nothing for "Lord" RODEN and his friends, but to return whence they came. Accordingly they faced about leaving behind them a letter and address to the "Grand Duke," containing sentiments which make us blush for the cause of Free Thought, dishonoured by the misrepresentation of these men. In the documents before mentioned they assure his "Imperial Royal Highness" of "the profound respect," towards him, which fills their breasts; and they take care to add.—*This respect which is on our lips, is also in our hearts!* They proceed:—"The evangelical Christians who have sent us hither have all learned, in the study of the Holy Scriptures to honour established powers." Elsewhere they express their "respect for the sentiments of the prince." With these slavish despicable ideas to guide them—RODEN and his friends had no mission to play the part of Freedom's advocates. The "established power" in Tuscany answers the deputation that "the husband and wife MADALAI, Tuscan subjects, have been condemned to six years of seclusion by the regular tribunals for the crime of spreading protestantism, which, inasmuch as it attacks the religion of the state is punished by our laws." Thus hath willed the "established power," and the sentence on the MADALAI expresses "the sentiments of the prince." Both that "power," and those "sentiments," RODEN and his confederates profess to honour and respect even from the bottom of their hearts! With what right, consistency, or decency can such men ask the Tuscan Duke and his Jesuit-councillors to reverse the sentence of the "regular tribunals?"

The Evangelicals, whether they mean it or not, do but labour to bring the Bible into contempt, when they tell us that their study of "The Holy Scriptures" has taught them to worship Despotism and whine like scoured curs at the footstool of arbitrary power. They have been bad students or they might have learned something better. When EHUD went to EGLON, King of Moab, with the words on his lips "I have a message from God, unto thee, O King!" his petition for the liberation of the enslaved took the shape of the avenging steel. A scriptural lesson which oppressors would do well to bear in mind, and which the oppressed should never forget.

Be the effect of Bible-reading what it may—whether it makes men sycophants like the Evangelicals, or tyrannicides like the immortal Commonwealth men who severed the head of CHARLES STUART from his body, it is the right of all who choose, to read it; the right of the MADALAI as it is our right to read the same book, to read the Koran, SHAKSPERE, and PETRARCH, MILTON and DANTE, GIBBON and SISMONDI. We sympathise with the MADALAI not only because of their wrongs but because of the great wrong under which entire Italy is suffering. In every Italian state it is an offence to read the Bible; it is a crime to spread Protestantism; it is treason to study the master minds of ancient and modern days; and blackest of all earthly sins to attempt to irradiate the darkness of priest-wrought ignorance by diffusing the light of Free Thought. To sympathise with the MADALAI is well, but insufficient, miserably insufficient. It is not merely two persons but twenty-two millions who pine under the like oppression, wear the like chain, and should command the like earnest sympathy.

Let these anti-pope men show their consistency and prove their sincerity by giving a helping hand to the Italian Republicans. Italy, freed from the compression of foreign bandits, would make short work with the Papal abomination. The temporal power of the Pope would at once be abolished; and all pains and penalties for Bible-reading and "spreading Protestantism," would forthwith terminate. With free discussion, free knowledge, and free and general education through-

out the Italian peninsula, the spiritual influence of the Pope would soon share the doom of his temporal rule; and his last chance of fleecing the faithful, would be to unite with Mister LUCAS in editing the *Tablet of Infamy*. As to his High Mightiness the Arch-Duke of Tuscany, King Bomba and the Jesuit gang, they would have to tramp in double quick time. Here is a mission for Protestant sympathisers; and their reward assured. Let them help JOSEPH MAZZINI. Free Italy will guarantee them freedom of religion; and that reformation commenced five hundred years ago by the bold Englishman JOHN WICKLIFFE, will be completed under the banner of regenerated Rome.

ROBERT BLUM.

In the German Fatherland, even in the more circumscribed circle of his native Saxony, it is forbidden on pain of police-violence, fine, and imprisonment, to pay public homage to the memory of ROBERT BLUM. The thronged crowds shrink at the name of a dead man. The purple-clad CAINS tremble in the presence of that spirit of Freedom which the name of ROBERT BLUM embodies, and which they could not consign to the grave along with the poor mortal frame riddled by Austrian shot.

ROBERT BLUM was an extraordinary man; sprung from the lowest depths of poverty, he knew personally all the miseries of the people, and he devoted his wonderful talents to the overthrow of that system which presses with the most crushing severity upon the working classes. Gifted by nature with the invaluable faculty of eloquence (so potent for good, though so often foully misused), he laboured by study and exercise to perfect that talismanic power; of course he succeeded. By energy and perseverance he gradually raised himself from the squalor of poverty to that better situation in life which he ornamented by his unflinching devotion to the cause of the people. He was essentially a man of progress. With the Free Congregations founded by RONGE he battled for the rights of conscience. As a politician, he developed his free sympathies before the Revolution; and when that Revolution came he was foremost among the most advanced, and very early saw that German Unity and German Regeneration were incompatible with the continued existence of a brigand band of kings, princes, arch-dukes, &c., animated by hostile interests, and uniting only in one league of oppression against the people. We have no doubt that had ROBERT BLUM lived, and had the Revolution progressed, he would have advanced with the requirements of the hour, until the consummation of the struggle by the establishment of the German Republic—one and indivisible, democratic and social. His presence in the midst of the Viennese, at the time of their hopeless struggle against masses of barbarians was as chivalrous as the manner in which he met death was unaffectedly heroic. It would be useless to indulge in a very natural but fruitless outburst of denunciation of his murderers. "Curses kill not," as HAMLET wisely observes; a sufficient reason for postponing to the day of deeds, and the hour of retribution, the full expression of that feeling which must animate the heart of every true man at mention of the name of ROBERT BLUM.

In remembering this one martyr we do not forget the many—the multitude of Germans—not to speak of others, who in 1848, and '49, gave to Freedom's Tree the life-sap of their own blood. As was well said at the Commemoration, on Tuesday last, ROBERT BLUM is homaged not only for his own virtues, and death in Freedom's cause, but because his name is a representative-symbol of those who shared his doom. The meeting alluded to was of importance, in so far as it manifested on the part of the German exiles, that prime political virtue *perseverance*—so properly lauded by DR. TAUSENEAU. But it struck us that the occasion was not turned to the best possible account. It might have been used to have made a more direct appeal to the British people to renounce their criminal apathy, and commence the performance of the long neglected duty they owe to Humanity; and such an appeal might have been made without any injudicious interference with our domestic politics.

As is usual on the occasion of any great principle being brought before a public audience, that section of the press-gang commonly called "the reporters," or as CORBETT termed them, the *Suckmugs*, must needs do their best to turn the BLUM Commemoration into ridicule—the *Times* man taking the lead in the dirty but congenial work. Seated to report a meeting of railway directors, they would not dare to interpolate a single sneer; or in attendance at a civic feed, their hearts warmed and their sympathies expanded by a skinful of wine and liquors, they would as soon think of hanging themselves as of interlarding their reports with their very small attempts at wit and sarcasm. But a meeting called to bear testimony for Freedom and Humanity, against the crimes of Tyrants and Assassins, is in their estimation fair game to be run down for the amusement of those who can pay for literary prostitution. Truly these "gents" of the press are a venal and a contemptible band.

But neither sneers nor calumnies can dim the glory of ROBERT BLUM.

— "Whose name will be
A watchword 'till the future shall be free."

WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.

WHEN the associative movement had arrived at the state indicated at the close of last week's article, a conference was found to be advisable, and the meeting of July was projected. Associations, besides those connected with the Council, were invited to send delegates, and twenty-eight of them were represented, many others expressing a warm interest in the result of the deliberations. The questions submitted to this conference were of considerable importance. At the first formation of the Associations, great difficulty was experienced in consequence of there being no available legal means of organization. Partnerships composed of more than twenty-five persons were not allowable, and the Joint Stock Companies Act, besides being too purely commercial, was far too expensive to apply to bodies of poor working men assisted by friends, with limited funds at command. Mr. Slaney's committee investigated this aspect of the question, and the bill for promoting Industrial Associations, lately passed, was drawn up by one of the promoters. It is worthy of notice, that, though the Whigs promised to take it up and carry it through, they broke their word, and it was left to a Tory administration to manifest a greater interest in the subject, and to pass the act. It is worth recollecting, also, that the leader of the Manchester party essayed to "damn it with faint praise," and while consenting to its being embodied among the statutes at large, spoke contemptuously of it

as a delusive scheme which would only mislead working-men to waste their time and throw away their money in abortive efforts. That Bill having passed, it became desirable to settle the details of rules which might be adopted by all co-operative associations, and that subject naturally engaged attention, though without leading to any very definite result.

Another point of great moment was the establishment of some rule for setting apart a portion of the profits, for a reserve fund, and upon this point various opinions were expressed, the general impression seeming to be, that at least one-third should be saved; but finally, a resolution was passed enabling each association to act according to its own peculiar circumstances. A debate arose which leads to an inference that co-operators are not quite free from the sins of commercialists, in using deception as to the quality of articles they sell, and an earnest recommendation was adopted, to avoid deceit, and represent things to be precisely what in truth they are. No institution is complete without a press to chronicle its doings, and to disseminate information among its adherents. The possibility of having a journal to advocate their principles was brought upon the carpet. Upon this point they had some experience to guide them. The promoters had tried hard to sustain the *Christian Socialist*, afterwards the *Journal of Association*, and, after incurring large loss, had given up the attempt. The conclusion—and a wise one too—arrived at was, that periodicals devoted solely to one object, and necessarily addressing a very limited class “do not pay.” It was felt that a regular newspaper was wanted, and the conference determined that steps should be taken to ascertain what amount of support would be given to such an undertaking. The most dangerous obstacle to an effort at journalism, appears, however, to have escaped notice. The differing politics of those who are banded together for social objects would prevent unity of design or action, and their organ must either do violence to the feelings of some among them, or lack the qualities necessary to ensure attention and respect. If the aid of the press is wanted, by far the best plan would be to secure the services of some independent paper, the conductors of which, while advocating their own political doctrines, and bearing the responsibility of them, would lend a vigorous assistance to those who labour to advance association.

We have noticed the natural division of the movement into two portions—one forwarding production, the other organizing supply. Another department is still wanting, the original of which is to be found among commercial institutions—Credit and Banking, standing between the manufacturer and the dealer, facilitates the operations of both. The want of this is felt by co-operators, and that want must be satisfied before Association can do its work. To supply this desideratum, an Investment Society, to be registered as a joint-stock company, has been projected, and the scheme was made the subject of remark. Here the weak point of the promoters, and their want of commercial adaptability showed itself. The money power was regarded as a thing to be dreaded—like fire “a good servant, but a bad master.” It was feared by one of the ablest of the Council that it might, unless carefully watched, become a tyrant. This is, no doubt, true, but the gentlemen must remember the adage of “nothing venture, nothing have.” All that we gain, worth acquiring, comes with risk. The same germ mostly contains the elements of either success or defeat; and while the nettle stings those who touch it timidly, it hurts not the bold who grasp it firmly. Co-operation must have money power, or in the present state of the world it will either fail in doing great things, or be confined to small ones. The risk must be incurred, because in braving it alone lies the possibility of triumph; and while the promoters should keenly and anxiously watch the development of the new feature, it will be well for them to consider whether it must not, as in the case of the store, be managed by others, leaving to them what seems to be their special province, the watching over and promoting working associations. We see it stated that the managers of the store will, for the time being, perform the functions of bankers, but we are convinced that such an addition to their already onerous duties must be merely temporary, and that they will find it impossible advantageously to blend the two departments in the same hands.

Our space will not now allow us to notice any more particulars of the effort, in the success of which we take deep interest. We believe that social and political efforts—now one, now the other in advance, help each other—and we are certain that while an enfranchised people would ameliorate their social condition, those who have won comfort and independence for themselves, will not be long before they see the necessity of defending the benefits they have gained, by the acquisition of political power.

THE LAND.

“For as a young man may, I will redress so great a wrong.”

There are many millions of believers in the divine authority of that book in which is written, “God made man, and gave him the earth for his inheritance.” It is needless to say that man is not now in possession. His inheritance has been filched or seized with the strong hand, and he acquiesces with only a solitary protest here and there from some independent thinker. It has often been said that land is not absolutely private property, that it owes duties to the state, which, if unfulfilled, deprives the holders of land of the right of possession. It has been said, that if the land was absolutely private property, the landlords might legally order the English People to depart, serve a notice of ejectment on the nation, and call on the law authorities to enforce it. What the English People would say to such a notice is easily guessed, and needs no comment. This argument is intended to show by its absurdity that absolute private property in Land is ridiculous and impossible. What say facts? Their reply is, that whole districts have been depopulated at the command of callous landlords, and that no wild cry of vengeance has rent the air, as the aged mother or the widow were turned out shelterless on the bleak hill or unsheltered plain. Those who sit in high places would have the poor religious, and outlaw those who would make them otherwise. But what use to talk to a man of the priceless worth of his soul, if you treat him as a mere rent payer, as a troublesome kind of animal that the law by some mistake does not permit to be killed off in the most convenient way when he ceases to be a profitable investment for Noble Lords and Landed Gentlemen. If religion is no restraint to lust of power or lust of wealth in those to whom position and education have given the title of superiors, what value will attach to religion in the eyes of those who not only see, but feel its practical devaluation of influence for good. Who can read facts like the following, and believe that the perpetrators of such atrocious deeds can regard their unfortunate tenants as anything more than brutes? Do they not plainly indicate that the welfare of human tenants is of far less importance to LANDLORDS than the wild cattle that tenant their woods and fields. “Between the years 1811 and 1820, fifteen hundred persons were driven off the land of the Marchioness of Stafford; all their villages were pulled down or burnt, and their fields

turned into pasturage. A like process was carried on about the same time by seven or eight neighbouring Lords. The human inhabitants were thus ejected, in order that sheep might take their place; because some one had persuaded the great land holders that sheep would pay better than human beings.” We need not stop to ask by what right such things are done. The law countenances them, and public opinion is indifferent and scared at any hint of trenching on the sacred rights of property. Some may be anxious to know what became of these 1,500 human beings turned out of home by these legal mauls as so much vermin hunted out of their holes. Let the hint given by an English Catholic of what has become of Irishmen in the like case serve as an indication of what has become of the others.

That we may not be supposed to be raking up those crimes of five and twenty years back, because there are none of to-day diabolical enough for our purpose, we call attention to the following from the letter of “An English Catholic” in the *Times* of Thursday, Oct. 28, 1852:—

“The county of Mayo is at this moment in a transition state, it is progressing from the cottier state of society, in which the land was thickly peopled, and held by tenants in very small holdings, at very high rents, to the grazing system, in which it is occupied merely by a very few herds and caretakers, and held either by the landlord, or by one or two great capitalist tenants.

“The change is effected by a very simple process. The whole population of a district many miles in extent are simply turned out into the roads to go where they please, and live or die as they can. Of course there are among them many old people, hardly able to get along, many sick persons, many little children, many women in an advanced state of pregnancy—out they all go together.”

On enquiring where they all went to, he was told by an agent that “some had gone to America; that many were in the union workhouse; that some were in the lower parts of the great towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, but that, in his opinion, the greater part of them were DEAD.”

The most noble the Lord Marquis of Sligo is building a wall between the road and his land. The people being expelled without remorse. Their cottages are pulled down and used to build the wall. Then there is the territory of Sir Rodger Palmer, and then, that of the Right Hon. the Earl of Lucan. “Here things are more advanced. All will very soon bear the appearance of a district which man has never peopled. The district operated upon begins three or four miles from Westport, and extends almost to the town of Ballinrobe, a distance of perhaps 25 miles. The Earl of Lucan, alone, has lately laid down on grass about 20,000 acres of densely inhabited land.”

Is not all this horrible, inhuman, impossible of belief? That wealthy, educated, and refined men can cast out upon the cold earth amid the pitiless elements his unfortunate fellow mortals, men, women, and children. To bid them live or die, and living care not how. Is this a result of the civilization of the nineteenth century, that the human animal not paying so well as sheep or oxen, may be driven off the land to make room for the more manageable cattle? What says public opinion to this, little or nothing. The *Times* draws a comparison between the Irish landlords and the American slave-holder, and roundly declares that the iniquity of the landlords is many shades darker than that of the slave-holder. But nothing can be done. The dense population, ejected, marches off as best it may, dying on the road-side, some pushing their way into the squalor and fever of the large towns. Thousands of sheep take the place of the human population, and all looks well. Nature smiles as blandly on the crops and herds, as if no change had taken place, as if crime, and sin, and outrage had not desecrated the spot. As if the lust for gold had not caustically trodden under foot the rights, the lives, the homes of thousands; under the pretence of law and right of ownership. Is not England the land of the English? Some day, O Landlords, we shall ask for your title deeds. The oracle of Printing House Square admits the horrors, and fixes the crimes on the right shoulders; but “what would you have us to do, asks the *Times*? nothing can be done.” It is said that a people should be so incapable as to leave an injury such as this, a misfortune so great unredressed, to be able to do—nothing. It is too true, nothing is almost the sum of what can be done. The time is not yet come. The work necessary for redemption from such evils is too stern, too thorough, too earnest for either the times or the people. Suffer, and wait, and work patiently, must be the motto of Great Britain as of France, Italy, Hungary, and of Poland.

One word to you, philanthropists, who seek to clothe the negro, and win him to the Gospel of Christ. To you, Abolitionists, whose indignation is ever ready to burst upon the American nation for its backslidings, could you not expend some of your philanthropy, some of your indignation on home-grown misery, and vent some of your just wrath on crime that is indigenous and is devoid of the romance of distance. My suggestion is, try your hands on the landlords, that would be useful work and practical, and quite enough for the hardest worker among you. And to you, peace-men, who aim at world-wide pacification, can you not become less ambitious and try your hands at the inauguration of a peace at home that shall be no deception, which shall in no wise need a veil to conceal the internecine war waged under the guise of peace, and in the name of law. I would ask you, peace-men, whether these thousands of human beings would have been ejected by the Marchioness of Stafford, and the 20,000 acres depopulated by the Earl of Lucan, if the people (every man of them) had a vote to deposit annually in the ballot-box, and a weapon over their mantle shelf to protect their vote. To you who are friends of Italy, of Poland, or ought else, do not forget to be friends of your home country, and to speak the manful word for the oppressed, though unadorned, by the romance of foreign strife. It is true that nothing can be done at once. That as a people we acquiesce in these brutal displays of landlord power and callous greed for gold, but the time will come, and has made many a stride towards its advent, when the people shall sit in judgment and ask you, “O, Landlords, to produce your title deeds.”

C. F. N.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have heard that the Marquis of Sligo has denied the above facts in respect to himself in the *Times*.

* P. Newman's Political Economy.

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS.

—O—

LETTER TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

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

MEANS OF THE REVOLUTION.

But it suffices not to proclaim principles; it is necessary to know how to realise, apply, and practise them. For eighteen hundred years the Testament has been saying to men, “Love one another,” and still man battles with man. More than fifty years since, our fathers proclaimed liberty, equality, and fraternity, and man is still the slave of man. The principle of the sovereignty of the people was promulgated more than fifty years since, yet the people are still the subjects of one man, in the name of their own sovereignty. Principles merely, then, are insufficient, since they may be turned against themselves, and betray those who invoke them. There is needed the union of the principle with the fact, as that of the soul and the body. The logic of thought to action is the character of men in general, and of the French people in particular. France is the head that thinks and the arm that acts. To the work, then, for us and for all! For our political unity, daughter of our natural logic, makes our strength, and strength compels. We must act; we must do what at present it is possible to do. Without waiting longer, without longer losing ourselves in the depths of the ideal in

the search of the absolute, of the philosophic good, which is never found, we must enter immediately, resolutely, on the field of action. The ground of principle is vast, immense, immeasurable; but it is brought within our reach by practice enlarged by science. But there are already enough ideas common to all, acquired and accepted, to allow of their immediate application. Those who would temporise, would always wait for the perfecting of systems, forget that action perfects the idea; that the idea never will be perfect; that the ideal is not terrestrial; that the absolute is not human. Finite and contingent beings, we can only approach nearer and nearer to the principle, without reaching it. It appertains not to any man, to any people, or to any epoch, to have the integral, infinite, eternal truth. A part may not be the whole. Only the *ensemble* of generations, times and worlds, may entirely incarnate God. Our right and our duty is to do our part for our time, within the limits of our strength, according to our power and our knowledge. Others will do the rest.

Behold, then, what is realisable, capable of being effected by us for the revolution. Eh bien, the counter-revolution itself teaches it to us. It boasts of having the support of the army, the clergy, the magistracy, and the Bank. It thus shows to us our task, the means and the end. With four good decrees, all that is necessary, the revolutionary people will demolish these four pillars of the cavern, and the monster will be overwhelmed beneath the ruins.

THE ARMY.

Until now society has organised its forces only for destruction. Man, destined for peace and labour, has begun by war and conquest. Before having science, he had recourse to strength; before knowing that he ought to live, to combat nature and conquer matter, he set about fighting and conquering his fellows. But the time of Hercules and of Cæsar has passed. Civilisation by means of arms is no longer possible. The uniting of peoples by victory is finished; constraint should give place to liberty.

The standing army of France, which has been the perfected instrument of war, and which is now the evil *par excellence*, has borne its last fruit—servitude and misery. It costs five hundred million francs a year; and it keeps five hundred thousand able-bodied men from working. One-fourth of it is composed of mercenaries, who have sold themselves, body and soul; one-half of helots, whom poverty compels to pay the tax of blood in kind, and ignorance reduces to a mere mechanism. It is an infernal machine of five hundred thousand guns that may be fired five times a minute in the hands of one man. It is contrary to the three principles—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. With its barrack-life, its infatuation for chiefs, its passive obedience, its barbarous code and inhuman discipline, it is but an engine of tyranny, made to serve and enslave; it ruins and oppresses under the pretext of defending; it is a body of armed slaves to keep down the slaves that are armless.

The standing army of France is the best army of conquest—is, and always will be, the best army of oppression; for conquest is unjust, immoral, contrary to the principle of human liberty—it is oppression abroad, the sister of tyranny at home. Have not these African generals treated Frenchmen just like Arabs? That standing army, the absolute instrument of external and internal violence, should therefore no longer exist. It is irremediably condemned. It should not have survived the 24th of February; it killed itself on the 2nd of December. The murder it committed has been its suicide. Had it not been for the 2nd of December it might perhaps have been still preserved, as it was recalled to Paris after the 24th of February. There might again have been talk of the honour of arms, of the glory of the banner, of services rendered, of heads whitened beneath the helmet, of old military dress. But it for ever drowned itself in the blood of December; it must be dissolved, its banners burned, and its principal chiefs degraded; an example is needed. It must understand the enormity of its crime by the solemnity of its punishment. But, in order that that great national lesson may be moral and profitable, there must be reward for the meritorious as well as punishment for the guilty; the popular ovation must be decreed to the republican soldiers of Africa, to the exiled democratic sub-officers sent to the desert for their republicanism; they must receive the civic honours rendered by the first revolution to the soldiers of Chateau-Vieux condemned to the king's galleys; there must be recreated that nursery of patriot heroes, of unconquered generals, named Kléber, Hoche, and Marceau!

But, it will be said, to disarm the army is to disarm the revolution in presence of tyranny, and the defence of the country and the deliverance of Europe? France should establish the universal republic, or submit to the universal royalty. An army, then? Yes, but a republican one. Therefore, the actual army should be dissolved, absorbed in the entire nation, there to lose for ever that prætorian spirit, that military ambition, that royal and imperial trade of man-killing, always powerless to defend the country, and finally vanquished by two invasions. The grand army fell at Leipzig; the old guard at Waterloo. The army should be founded in a *levée en masse*, in order that it may possess that general, generous, disinterested, and invincible desire for the common safety which twice drove the enemy from the soil of the republic, with the volunteers of Fleurs and Valmy.

Without doubt, life being divine and war inhuman, every military régime, whatever its character, is, and always will be, anti-natural and anti-democratic. But, so long as monarchy exists menacing the cause of right—so long as the universal republic shall not have made of all the peoples one people, France, having strength, must preserve it and employ it against the common enemy. It is a choice between two evils, and the least must be chosen. The army must be made the defender of the country and of liberty, by means of liberty and equality.

Thus, election re-established, conscription and replacing abolished, the blood-tax, now, like other taxes, paid by the poor alone, due from all, would be paid by all; the standing army transformed into a national militia; every soldier made a citizen, and every citizen a soldier. As the Roman *quiritus* measured and defended his field with his lance, each French citizen will defend with his musket his country and his liberty. He has right and power, the vote and arms; he may no more delegate his arms than his vote, his power than his right. He is his own soldier, as he is his own legislator. He compromises himself as much in confiding to others his defence as in so confiding his sovereignty. He may not commit himself to the protection of those who will become his oppressors. The military function is a right which admits of no representation, as it is a duty which admits of no substitute. Then, no more standing army apart from the nation, but the entire nation in arms, naming its chiefs, classed according to age; having military exercise in time of peace, in the citizens' own communes, by instructing officers, quitting home only in time of war, and no longer making but one possible and last war, the war of principle against fact, of right against force, liberty against tyranny, of the peoples against the kings.

(To be continued.)

THE FRENCH REPUBLICANS AND THE COMING EMPIRE.

—O—

The Republican society *La Revolution* has issued the following address to the Republicans of France:

CITIZENS,—When our fathers, nearly fifty years since, allowed the soldier of Arcole and Toulon to mount the throne, in one single vote they concentrated every crime—a crime against the country, afterwards defiled by two invasions—a crime against humanity, on whom they brought misery and bloodshed—a crime against free thought, which they delivered up to insolent force—a crime

against their children, despoiled by them of their patrimony, which it took two revolutions to regain—lastly, a crime against themselves, for in dishonouring themselves, they committed suicide. Now, Citizens, you are invited to renew that infamous lease of servitude; you are called to the second Empire; and this time its godmother is not victory, but the police; and its Italian campaigns are called Mazas, Cayenne, and Lambessa! If France, dazzled by the glitter of a great sword, dishonoured and lost herself in the calends of the year IV., what will be thought of you, mature Citizens, enlightened by two revolutions, aiding the police to crown the Cæsar of burglars? Conscience has but one name for such a suicide—cowardice; and history will have no page for such a people but one of infamy. Citizens, the exercise of the sovereignty is but an abominable treason, and the most melancholy of human farces when liberty guards not the urns; but who guards them now, these urns of the sovereignty? The dictatorship of assassination, the men of the 2nd of December! Even secret voting is but an organised theft, when they are emptied by falsehood under the auspices of force; but who empties them now these sacred bulletins dropped in the urn, under the eye of the gendarmes? The incarnate lie, the bloody and hypocritical perjury, the system of the 2nd of December. A people may vote for or against taxation, on peace, on war, and on the relative forms of sovereignty, when it interferes not with the original right, but on the very existence of that sovereignty, vote is a crime; there should be no reply but by arms! But what is now in question? The Empire—the hereditary Empire—that is to say, sovereignty sinking into eternal servitude, like the sun in the sea, perpetual alienation, voluntary death, and dishonour! Citizens, you will not commit such a horrible crime; you will not spread, like a winding-sheet, over the tomb of the Republic, sealed by you, the stained purple of a Cæsar of the highway; you will not put an impious hand on your revolutions, your trophies, your hopes, on civilisation, which lives but in liberty, on your children, and on yourselves! You will not consummate that murder of renown and duty. *You will not vote!* Leave the police and the everlasting parasites to labour at the imperial garland, and you prepare the avenging hemp! Yes, night and day, in public and in private, organise and fortify yourselves, so that each live in all and all in each. May you be animated with a common faith, the revolutionary faith, implacable, persevering, and bold, like that of our fathers of '92, and be always ready to arise, to strike! Citizens, in presence of a tyrant, a perjurer, an assassin of the public liberties, this is the one great duty you have to fulfil!

London, November 3, 1852.

MANIFESTO OF THE REFUGEES IN JERSEY.

The French exiles resident in Jersey have issued the following proclamation, which is clandestinely circulated in Paris:—

TO THE PEOPLE.

CITIZENS.—The empire is about to be created. Is a continuation of abstention necessary? Such is the question addressed to us. In the department of the Seine, a certain number of Republicans, of those who, till now, have abstained, as they ought, from taking a part, under any form whatever, in the acts of the government of M. Bonaparte, who seem now to think that on the occasion of the Empire, a hostile demonstration on the part of Paris might be useful, and that, perhaps, the proper moment shall have arrived to intervene in the election. They add, that in any case, the vote will be a means of numbering the Republican party. They ask our advice. Our reply will be simple; and what we say for the town of Paris may be said for all the departments. M. Bonaparte has not decided on declaring himself Emperor without having first decided with his accomplices the number of votes he needs to surpass the 7,500,000 of his 20th of December. At this hour, whatever it be, eight millions, nine millions, or ten millions, the number is settled. We need not take the trouble to recall to you what is M. Bonaparte's "Universal Suffrage"—M. Bonaparte's ballot. A manifestation from the town of Paris, or from the town of Lyons, a numbering of the Republican party, is that possible? Where is the guarantee of the ballot? Where is the control? Where are the searchers? Where is Liberty? Think of these mockeries. What is it that will issue from the urn? The will of M. Bonaparte—nothing else. M. Bonaparte has in his hands the keys of the ballot-boxes, the votes, the *oui* and the *non*. After the work of the prefects and mayors terminates, this government of highwaymen will shut itself up with the ballot-boxes, and pillage them. What is it to this government to increase or diminish votes, alter a *protes-verbal*, invent a total, and fabricate a figure. A lie, that is a trifle; a falsehood, that is nothing. Adhere to principles, Citizens. This is what we have to say to you: M. Bonaparte finds that the time has come to call himself Majesty. He did not restore a Pope to leave him nothing to do; he means to be consecrated and crowned. Since the 2nd of December he has had the fact, despotism, now he desires the name, Empire. So be it. We, Republicans, what is our duty? what should be our attitude? Citizens, Louis Bonaparte is an outlaw—he is beyond the pale of humanity. During the ten months that this scoundrel has reigned, the right of insurrection has been *en permanence*, and governs the situation. At the present hour, a perpetual call to arms exists in every conscience. But be tranquil; that which revolts every conscience, will not be very long before it places arms in every hand. Friends and brothers, in presence of that infamous government, negation of all morality, and obstacle to all social progress, in presence of that murderer of the people, assassin of the Republic, and violator of the laws, of that government born of force, and which must needs perish of force, of that government raised by crime, and which must be brought down by right, the French Citizen worthy of the name knows not and cares not to know, whether there be some semblance of the ballot, a comedy of universal suffrage, and the parody of an appeal to the nation: he seeks not to know whether there be men who vote, or men who may vote, whether there be a flock, called the Senate, that deliberates, and another flock called the people, that obeys; he seeks not to know whether the Pope will come to consecrate at Notre-Dame the man who—doubt it not, such is the inevitable future—will be claimed by the hand of the executioner. In presence of M. Bonaparte and his government, the citizen, worthy of the name, will do but one thing, and has but one thing to do—to load his musket and wait. *Vive la République!*

For the French democratic-socialists resident in Jersey, met in general assembly on the 31st of October, 1852.

VICTOR HUGO, FORTBERTEAUX,
PHILIPPE FAURE.

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.

At a meeting of the Committee of this Society on Sunday evening, November 7th., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1st.—That having read in the *Star of Freedom* an account of the atrocious execution of twenty-four Italian patriots at Sinigaglia, and nine at Ancona, by order of that incarnation of priestcraft and tyranny, the Papal Government, we hereby express our heartfelt grief and indignation, and our earnest resolution to aid, by every possible means, the Italian Republicans, and their cause,—which is that of European Freedom.

2nd.—That viewing the Shilling Subscription for European Freedom, to be one of the most effectual means of aiding the Italian National Cause, we resolve to give it our support, individually and collectively, and we urge our brother members and fellow countrymen generally, to co-operate with us in this good work.

3rd.—That a sub-committee be appointed to draw up an address to the British people expressing the views of this Society on the present state of continental Europe, and the best means of bringing public opinion to bear upon the British Parliament and Government, so as to procure the active intervention of Great Britain in aid of Italian Freedom.

4th.—That immediate correspondence be entered into by this Society with Democratic journals, and personal friends in America and Australia, in order to bring into closer intimacy the different branches of the Anglo-Celtic race, who, with the same language, traditions, and love of freedom should take the lead in the great work of human regeneration.

5.—That Democratic Journals on the continent be,—and hereby are requested to copy these resolutions in order that a correspondence may be established between this Society and the Continental democrats.

6th.—That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Joseph Mazzini, and to the Society of the Friends of Italy.

(Signed in the name of the Committee)

JOHN MILNE, Chairman.
G. JULIAN HARNEY, } Secretaries.
ALEXANDER BELL, }

All Communications, newspapers, &c., to be addressed to George Julian Harney, 4, Brunswick-row, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, London.

THE MARTYRDOM OF ROBERT BLUM.

ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION.

The anniversary of the murder of the German patriot, Robert Blum, was commemorated on Tuesday last, November 9th, by a demonstration of German Refugees in the magnificent hall of the Freemasons' Tavern. The attendance was very numerous, the hall being crowded. There was present a sprinkling of French, Italians, Poles, Hungarians, and English; but the great mass was decidedly German, including a considerable number of ladies. Their charming looks, and dresses to match, increased the picturesque and agreeable appearance of the assembly. With characteristic enthusiasm, the ladies gave unmistakable evidence of their political aspirations by a marked display of the true Republican colour. We should add, that at the back of the platform was a large and beautiful oil painting presenting a most striking likeness of the martyr, and appropriately surrounded by laurel leaves. In the centre and high aloft was suspended the black-red-gold flag of United Germany, supported on each side by the revolutionary standard—the glorious red banner.

The chair was taken by professor ARNOLD RUGE, a gentleman of extensive political celebrity in his own country, and of considerable political power. After a prelude of music, he addressed the meeting (in German). He commenced by explaining how it was that Robert Blum had become the apostle and martyr of German freedom. Blum was the thorough German representative man. He was intensely the man of the German people; he incorporated all their instincts, all their faiths, all their aspirations; he embodied the people's demand for those rights promised when Napoleon had to be crushed but never granted; and he was the voice of the people's generosity when they had their tyrants in their power and should not have been generous. He was the man of the era—precisely the man to translate and put in action the passions of the time. All Germany spoke in him in 1848, with the greater effect that he was sprung from the democracy; but he was too German in not being severe enough, for when the Germans had conquered their kings, the sword was left in the hands of those kings, and the democracy had suffered accordingly for that fault. Blum, however, was intensely the democrat. He was a large-hearted, clear-headed, practical man, hating wrong, and loving his race; and he had determined to do and to call on others to do precisely that which he believed the time demanded. The speaker proceeded to sketch Blum's political life—the political action he had called into existence in Saxony, and the impetus he gave by his personal dauntlessness to the religious anti-papal movement of Ronge. After a rapid survey of the history of the Frankfurt parliament, and the appointment of Blum (with Flobel and Hartman, the poet, as a deputation to the Viennese revolutionists, he entered into a defence of Blum's conduct during the struggle in Vienna. Vienna was, at the time, the turning point of all the efforts of enslaved Europe in 1848. If Vienna were made secure again in the hands of her Emperor, and without conditions, Hungary could not long have resisted, Italy would have been overwhelmed; and the Austrian empire reformed, the rest of Germany would have been overrun with reaction. Blum understood this, and attempted to master the crisis; and he fought gallantly, and fell like a hero of humanity under the hands of his assassins. But in Blum's blood had been written a new charter for the people; for, as Pericles said of the Athenians who fell in resisting the Spartans, the grave of a great man was the whole earth. This part of the speech, or rather elegiac eulogy, was loudly cheered; and the cheers were taken up again when the orator—announcing his belief that the time was fast approaching when Blum would be avenged by a new and permanently successful revolution throughout Europe—expressed his conviction that, in their next contest for freedom, the Germans would obtain the sympathy of the English people. He distinguished between the English government and the English people. The English people were no longer dictated to by a class or a man—by an aristocracy, or by a Pitt, or a Wellington, as the mouthpieces of classes. The English nation was dictating for itself in these days in its political relations with other peoples; and it could not be that within the same hemisphere there could long be a London and a Naples—British institutions and military despotism. London was becoming the beacon of the world; and the English nation would soon admit that they must obtain another people, because it fought and did not win, in struggling with despotisms. In Germany force must be met by force; and the English must not suppose that freedom was to be got, like a reform in degree—by a motion, or by a division, or by public meetings. The English had used the sword once; and the Germans had imitated them, and would imitate them again and again. (Cheers.) The battle would recommence ere long. Humanity still lived; and people had but to be patient and to have faith in themselves, and to be true to that faith. This faith in the destiny of democracy was the new religion of the world. Professor Ruge went on to point out the errors committed in the years 1848-9; and then to vindicate the democrats from the false charges brought against them. The Germans had learnt necessary lessons in their failures. They had learnt to know themselves; and, still more, to appreciate their tyrants. They might fall again, but it should not be because they were deceived in their kings.

MR. OSCAR FALKER gave an eloquent sketch of Blum's career, from his early and struggling youth, to the day on which he was shot by order of an Austrian court-martial. At all times he had been a revolutionary—that was, a religious reformer, an opposer of priestly oppression, a writer of the public feelings and sentiments, a man who, whether in Parliament or on the barricade, was ever ready to devote every exertion, and even his life to his country's welfare. Referring to the future, the Speaker expressed his earnest belief in the speedy coming of the next revolution which he hinted would begin in Paris by the dethronement and death of the "Caligula of the day." His speech was received with repeated bursts of enthusiastic applause.

DR. TAUSENAU followed, speaking in English. He speaks our language with ease, if not with elegance. He contended that the meeting could not be regarded as a bragging demonstration. The Germans were not to be silent because they were beaten for the time; and they could not but be right in standing on and speaking from the only free platform left them in Enrope, and in encouraging among one another those political virtues of patience and perseverance to which the English had themselves taught the rest of the world to trust. He proceeded to answer the question he was often asked—why the German democrats held Blum in such reverence: repeating the opinions of Blum's character previously expressed, and saying that it was not because Blum was the only or even the greatest martyr, but because a concurrence of circumstances had made Blum the representative of the whole German people at Vienna; and because the man himself was of that pure nature—loveable in his family, and therefore virtuous in the political arena—which excited enthusiasm in arousing regrets. Therefore it is that the name of Robert Blum will be the rallying cry of the people in the great day of the future—(cheers.) The learned doctor went on to show that the English nation had ludicrously misunderstood the whole German political struggle; and, as an instance of the fallacious reasoning still influencing our leading statesmen when they had to refer to German politics, he mentioned Mr. Macaulay's speech at Edinburgh. That speech, said Dr. Tausenau, was a libel upon the democracy of Europe. He was an admirer of the works of Mr. Macaulay; but this particular speech had made him pause in his tribute; and he had begun to doubt whether the heart of Mr. Macaulay really beat with that of mankind; whether it did not beat merely for the success of a single party? Mr. Macaulay had proved Gibbon to be short-sighted in having thought that civilization could no longer be in danger from barbarians, who were more savage than Huns and Vandals. He (Dr. Tausenau) might ask if that could be the real genuine civilization which produced such matters? (Great cheering.) But he did not admit the fact; and, judging of the army by their leaders, he would ask if Louis Kossuth was a barbarian? Was Joseph Mazzini a savage? Was Arnold Ruge a Vandal? Was Johannes Ronge a Hun? (Much cheering.) Civilization, according to Mr. Macaulay, had been saved; but where were the signs of this salvation? Was civilization saved because Vienna, Prague, Cracow, Venice—all the capitals of Germany and Italy have been bombarded and sacked—because the press was gagged—education in the hands of an ignorant and arrogant priesthood—because the free congregations had been suppressed and popery was everywhere triumphant—because thousands were butchered in Hungary by cowardly assassins in the pay of the Austrian government—not to speak of those who fell on the battle-field, and the thousands that were slaughtered by the master-hangman Haynau in the shambles, as established by him in Brescia and elsewhere—because in the Hungarian war, ladies' hands were cut off for the sake of the rings on their fingers, children ripped up by the swords of the brutal soldiery, and other atrocities too numerous to mention were committed—because Louis Napoleon, crowned scoundrel, was about to become an emperor?—(cheers.) Look at the perjuries committed by all the sovereigns, and say if civilization has been served—(enthusiastic applause.) If that were civilization he would turn Arab or Caffre, and make war on that civilization—(great cheering.) Mr. Macaulay mistook desolation for peace: he did not see that the democrats had never committed a crime, and that they had been crushed only by their oppressors resorting to all the crimes which were accursed of God and man. Mr. Macaulay lived too much in his closet for the healthy play of his genius. He lived only in the circles of government boards, and did not understand that a people had faith in more than one routine, and that what now existed from Paris to St. Petersburg was false and artificial, and could not last—(loud cheers.) This Mr. Macaulay would soon ascertain, and then, perhaps, change his opinion.

Louis Napoleon, the patent saviour of civilization, would soon invade Germany or England—"No; he can't." Well, he would try. If he invaded Germany, there would be at first only German armies to meet him; and it was possible that he would conquer those armies. And when rogues fell out honest men came by their own; and when the German armies were destroyed the German people would look up, would organise such a popular army as would for ever put to flight the French invaders and the German princes—(cheers). This was what the successful tyrants of Germany must be now anticipating; and he (Dr. Tausenau) would tell them that though they had 3,000,000 of bayonets to defend them he knew they rested uneasily; for they knew themselves that they were not Mr. Macaulay's saviours of Europe, but Asiatic despots, and that though they had sown disease, death, and destruction, the people, and not they, would reap the fruit—(loud cheers).

JOHANNES RONGE, the celebrated religious reformer, and founder of the "Free Congregations," next addressed the meeting. He expatiated chiefly on the solidarity of nations.

MR. LOCKHART followed, speaking in English, and was succeeded by Mr. Wercell, one of the Polish democracy, who read a paper (in French) in which he spoke of the noble Blum, and recounted how he had desired and struggled for the freedom of heroic Poland—how he had opposed the reaction in the Assembly, in their mean denial of justice to Poland, and how he had lived and died heroically in defence of the solidarity of nations, and the holy principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

The meeting then broke up, but a number of those present remained and partook of a supper, which was served up in the hall.

THE FRIENDS OF ITALY.

From the *Monthly Record* for November published by the above named society we select the following extracts. The first contains particulars as to the names of the Sinigaglia victims hitherto unpublished in any English journal.

THE ROMAN STATES.—Since the publication of our last *Record*, news has been received of an occurrence in the Roman states more horrible in its individual cruelty than any which has taken place in Italy since the commencement of the Reaction. We allude to the execution of twenty-four political prisoners in Sinigaglia—an atrocity to which, we are very sorry to say, the British Press, with one or two exceptions, has hardly done more than allude. In the last days of September, twenty-four men who had been imprisoned since 1849, on political charges, and who during that time had endured the sufferings, privations, and tortures peculiar to an Italian prison, were led out—eight, the first day; six, the second; and ten, the third—into a public place in the town of Sinigaglia, and there shot by Swiss soldiers in the pay of the Pope. Some of them had been condemned by a sentence of the 31st of December, 1851; others, by a sentence of the 21st of February, 1852; so that, from the delay, everybody believed that the sentences would never be carried into effect, and the men themselves were kept for months in a state of alternation between hope and despair—a refinement of cruelty which could only be practised by Iroquois Indians, or the Government of the Pope. Among the executed were the following—Giambartolomei, aged 24, and married, a porter; Cirolamia, 35, married, a hemp-worker; Paraventi, 24, married, a mason; Perini, 28, married, a mason; Rocheggia, 40, married, a shoemaker; Clari, 33, married, a merchant; Georgiotti, 25, single, a comb-maker; Guistini, 40, married, a hemp-worker; Polini, 23, married, a comb-maker; Giantanelli, 25, single, employed in the hospital; Marchetti, 34, married, a shoemaker; Francesconi, 22, single, a hemp-worker; Salvatori, 23, single, a shoemaker. The most distinguished of the victims was Girolamo Simoncelli, ex-lieutenant of the national guard, a man of the most amiable, generous, and noble character, and universally beloved.

After three years and a half of imprisonment, and weak and haggard by their sufferings during that time, twenty-four men, selected from a greater number—the rest being condemned to imprisonment for life or for twenty years—were led out into the light, to go to their death; and yet all the months of sickness and endurance have not conquered their spirit; the light of day brings back to them the enthusiasm which dwelt in their breasts when they last saw it; and they use the last few minutes of their lives in singing the "Marseillaise," and shouting the name of Mazzini.

If anything were wanting to stamp the character of the Papal government as the worst on earth, these Sinigaglia executions have supplied it. This horror, the worst of all during a long course of revolution and reaction, has been reserved, not for the territories of King Bomba, or any other secular despot, but for those of the Pope, Christ's vicar on earth—the holy and merciful man who refused to send soldiers against the Austrian invaders because "they were Christians." This is right. It is right that the central spot of the world's iniquity—the spot on which the energies of reform must be most powerfully concentrated, in order that the whole world may feel the renovation—should be the spot exhibiting, in the most odious form, the accumulation of all that can disgust men and make them indignant.

NAPLES.—There have been seven capital condemnations at Naples, referring to 1848—the condemned being men of high repute, such as Professor Spaventa. They have not been executed, and perhaps will not be; but the prisons of Naples know how to kill slowly.

LOMBARDY.—In Lombardy new political arrests are being made, in continuation of the extraordinary number made already. In Verona especially, arrests go on at a great rate. The trials of the arrested are proceeding, the prisoners behaving heroically. There as in the rest of Italy, the atrocity with which political persecution is conducted is really abnormal—hardly any country of time exhibiting a parallel. The official gazettes are sickening—a true martyrology.

MAZZINI AND KOSSUTH.

IMPORTANT MEETING

OF THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ITALY.

"The first *conversazione* of the season" of this society took place on Wednesday evening at the Music-hall, Store-street. The hall was densely crowded. The English preponderated; but a large number of Italians, Hungarians, Germans, &c., were also present. M. M. Mazzini and Kossuth, who were present, were vehemently cheered. The Italian triumvir looked care-worn, but the Hungarian leader, on the contrary seemed to be in excellent health, and not at all depressed in spirits. In speaking he has greatly advanced in correct accentuation of the English language. The chair was taken by P. A. Taylor, treasurer to the society.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, expressed his gratification at the large attendance. He accepted the fact as an indication that the Society of Friends of Italy was progressing in public opinion, and that the necessity was beginning to be more and more perceived by the English people, if only on selfish grounds, taking more pains to comprehend foreign politics. He afterwards proceeded, in a compact and eloquent speech, to point out the reasons which induced a belief on his part that reaction on the continent, and the apathy in England had nearly reached its limits.

MR. IERSON moved a resolution to the following effect: "That considering the great historical recollections associated with the city of Rome; considering the late nobly-conducted struggle that had been carried on there; and considering further that Rome, the centre of Italian freedom, was at that moment occupied by foreign forces, the meeting were of opinion that a petition from the meeting should be presented to parliament, declaring that this abnormal state of things ought to be abolished."

MR. W. CONINGHAM seconded the resolution.

MR. MAZZINI then came forward and was, as usual on these occasions, very warmly received. He said—Having only this evening to read to you a petition which the society recommends this meeting and its friends everywhere to adopt, I shall prefix only a very few words. Powers of eloquence have never been granted to me; but even if they had been I could not have used them on this of all evenings. And the reason is in one word. Every one of you has heard within these three or four days that nine individuals belonging to the popular party of Italy have been shot in Ancona. That would seem to have been enough; but I have received to-day and you will probably to-morrow read in your newspapers, the further information that 27 were shot the day after those nine had been shot. (Cries of "Shame, shame.") Before these facts it would be a mockery for me, an Italian, to make a long speech. The state of Italy is really sad, and has been really sad beyond measure for some time. We have wholesale butcheries, as you see, in the states of the church, and we have wholesale condemnations, not to death, but to the galleys for life or for twenty years, at Naples. We have wholesale arrests of 100 to 250 persons in Lombardy. These arrests are most likely to lead to condemnations and executions, like those at Sinigaglia and at Ancona. It is only two months since one of my persona friends strangled himself with his cravat the first day of his entering a dungeon

of Austria; and he did this in the fear of his being induced, by physical tortures, which they in Austria do apply, to reveal certain secrets. A few days ago, another man of the party, not a personal friend of mine, but an extremely well-known medical man of Lodi, in Lombardy, endeavoured to cut his throat, and did half succeed, in the moment of his passing the threshold of an Austrian prison. Everywhere, indeed in Italy, men are being arrested en masse—at Milan, at Verona, and at Mantua. 220 prisoners at Mantua have been beaten in their prison with sticks until they have bled. (Sensation.) That is a fact communicated by them to their families, they writing this information to their families in blood on their linen. I say, again, that in presence of such facts it is almost impossible for me, an Italian, to speak. You may depend on it that this mass of crimes and of cruelties, which call back to memory the darkest times of the middle ages, will pass away and will finish.—(Great cheering.) They will finish under the influence of the popular party. Still, though we have hope, it is sad to think of these men dying thus, now. I remember our young officers, who were killed by the African sharpshooters, dying with a smile radiating on their countenances; for they died with the flag of liberty waving over their heads, with Rome not yet fallen, and with the belief that Rome was being saved perhaps by their blood. That was sad, but it was not so completely sad as the fate of those men at Sinigaglia, at Ancona, and at Mantua. These latter died shouting "Long live Italy, long live the Republic," and that is glorious; but I cannot help thinking that they had moments extremely sad before dying; for they must have had some knowledge of what was passing in the world, and they could have little hope in beholding Europe apparently drifting together into reaction. They could see a Republic like Switzerland driving the exiles, Italian and French, beyond her frontiers, and appeasing French envy by suppressing books like that of Victor Hugo's "Napoleon le Petit." They saw likewise Piedmont, a constitutional country, confiscating in the same way these books of Victor Hugo. They saw Belgium with a ministry one half retrograde, about to introduce a law restraining the liberty of the press, merely with the object of conciliating Louis Napoleon; and, looking further, their last hopes must have disappeared in seeing a Tory Ministry allied with the absolute powers, so far as her external relations are concerned in England herself.—(Loud cheers.) Thus there was not a single bright spot on which their eyes could rest as they were dying, and that, I feel, is extremely sad. At all events our duty is known. We shall endeavour to fulfil it. But your duty, as you have been told before from this platform, is not merely to applaud, but also to act. It seems to me that there is a disease in the political life of England; it is not perversity, but apathy—a want of equipoise between thought and action. It is a Hamlet-like state of mind you are suffering from, in which you think well, and yet cannot act well; in which there is found a sort of impossibility to bring into harmony the realisation and the idea. Certainly, if we could go round England and interrogate Englishmen, your vast people and public would be found sympathising with those principles which you encourage here. But, if you were to test that by an appeal for action—if you were even to propose even so little as a one shilling subscription to aid this cause, you would meet with but little success. That is not reluctance, it is indolence and apathy. Let us, however, ask the possible to be done. Here is a petition I am going to introduce to you. It concerns Rome—Rome being the centre and the representative of our Italian patriotic cause. This petition will go to the House of Commons, and will there, perhaps, with other petitions, sink into oblivion. But do not let it. You, each of you, as you go home, can become yourselves a centre of action for sustaining this appeal to your parliament by obtaining similar shorter petitions signed by tens or twenties, or one hundreds; and I ask you, if you did this, and if the movement spread from hamlet to hamlet, and from town to town, would there not be an effect? (Loud cheers.) In the middle ages there was a superstition that when a murderer walked over the grave of his victim, the hands of the murdered one would be lifted up within the grave. Let the victims of despotism do so. We raise up our hands; and you Englishmen should raise up both your hands in behalf of us Italians, holding in one of your hands the despatch in which Lord Normanby, your ambassador at Paris, avows that the instructions of his government were that England had the same objects as the French government in the invasion of Rome, and holding in the other hand this petition or some such petition as this. (Loud cheers.) Let you Englishmen say, "There have been murders committed, and, Pilate-like, we must wash our hands of them." These are your duties; for us Italians I say, still trust us. (Loud cheers.)

M. MAZZINI then read a petition to the House of Commons, the adoption of which was carried unanimously.

[This petition will be given in next Saturday's STAR OF FREEDOM.]

Professor NEWMAN moved the next resolution, hailing the union between the nations of Italy and Hungary. He said if there ever was to arise in Europe any extended nationality it must evidently spring from the people. As for Italy she had every element of nationality; she was national in language, national in literature, national in aspects and in aspirations; and if she had not been one politically it was the fault of foreign invaders. (Hear, hear.) It was clearly not in the kingly form that Italy could hope for any respite from her sufferings.

Mr. H. PARRY seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

Loud cries being here raised of "Kossuth," and the chairman and M. Mazzini apparently beseeching him, though he was clearly reluctant, to address a few words to the meeting.

M. KOSSUTH came forward, and was met by deafening rounds of cheers. He spoke as follows:—Believe me, ladies and gentlemen. I feel deeply, very deeply sensible of your kindness, and of the value of that interest which you manifest for the cause of Italy and Hungary. I thank you for this manifestation the more because, in consonance with the resolution just now adopted, I feel entitled to take such a manifestation, not only for an acknowledgment, but for an approval of the brotherly fraternisation and alliance between the nation of Italy and the nation of Hungary. (Loud cheers.) And in that respect my best answer, I believe is, that thus—[Here M. Kossuth extending his hand across the table, seized that of M. Mazzini, who stood up and reciprocated the proof of amity, of course amid the immensest applause of the meeting]—that thus I take up the hand of my friend and brother, Mazzini; and as I stand here before God and you, hand in hand with him, so depend upon it if the world will yet see the people of Italy and the people of Hungary not only standing up, but also marching on, side by side and hand in hand, till those fair parts of the world are restored to the natural, imprescriptible, and inalienable right of every nation to be free, to be independent, and to have to exercise the sovereign right of every nation to regulate according to its own will, its own domestic concerns; and to set up and set down, and to alter and to change, when it will and how it will, its own government. (Tremendous cheering.) As to the rest, obedient to your call I have risen, but only for the purpose, to apologize for not making a speech. There is a time and a season for everything in the world. There is a time and a season to speak, and there is a time and a season to be silent. You English are happy. You may hope to carry all that you require by the peaceful means of the free world. For us we can carry nothing with words. And therefore I have taken—in consequence of my duty I have taken—the rule, that for the future I have only a single speech, which is reserved for the due time, and depend upon it to be spoken in due time; and that only speech that I have in future is "Up, boys" and at them—follow me."

The concluding phrase of the sentence produced overwhelming applause. "Until," added M. Kossuth, "I have an occasion to deliver that speech I will have none else. So am I done with oratory."

The meeting immediately after broke up.

THE SHILLING SUBSCRIPTION FOR EUROPEAN FREEDOM.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR OF THE "STAR OF FREEDOM."

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
J. De Cogan, Liverpool	0 1 0	D. W. Ruffy	0 1 0
John Smith, Whitechurch	0 1 0	Henry Plasto	0 1 0
James Russell, Rye	0 1 0	James Grassby	0 1 0
Henry Marshall	0 1 0	John Washington	0 1 0
Simon Stright	0 1 0	Alexander Bell	0 1 0
John Milne	0 1 0	G. Julian Harney	0 5 0
James Fenwick	0 1 0	Mary Cameron Harney	0 5 0
Mr. Shute	0 1 0		

POLITICAL REFUGEE COMMITTEE.

In consequence of the commemoration of the martyrdom of ROBERT BLUM taking place on Tuesday last, the Refugee Committee considered it advisable to postpone the Quarterly Meeting announced in last Saturday's Star of Freedom. The second Quarterly Meeting will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 17th, in the Coffee Room of the Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square, when a balance-sheet of the receipts and disbursements during the quarter, will be laid before the meeting.

* * Friends in the course of collecting monies will oblige by forwarding the subscriptions prior to the meeting on the 17th.

Monies received by the Committee from November 2nd to November 11th inclusive:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. James Watson	1	0	0
J. F. Glossop	0	2	6
A Friend per Walter Cooper	0	10	0
Mr. Blankeston, Middlesboro, per ditto	0	15	6
T. Smith, Whitechurch	0	1	0
An English Slave, per Julian Harney, at the Blum Anniversary	0	2	6
George Wilson, Leeds	0	10	0
Cheltenham Republican Association	0	2	6
J. Russell, Rye	0	1	6
David Frost, Rotherham	0	1	0
J. De Cogan (Weekly Subscription)	0	0	6

FINSBURY MANHOOD SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—The members met at their Committee-room, on Sunday, Nov. 7th, Mr. Lombard, in the chair. The Secretary announced the week's subscriptions, as follows:—A Friend of Progress, 2s. 6d.; collected at members' meeting, 5s. 6d. Mr. Johnson reported that the committee were making arrangements for the new hall, and will complete the same by the next meeting. Mr. Morrison opened the debate on the practicability of the formation of a national party, and after a long and interesting conversation, it was agreed that the subject be adjourned until the next meeting; and that the committee be requested to make arrangements for calling a meeting of all friends favourable to the object. The members are informed that the meetings of this association will be held on the usual nights, at the Magnet Coffee House, St. James Walk, Clerkenwell, until the arrangement for the new Institute can be completed.

CITY LOCALITY.—November 6th, certain resolutions of instruction to the delegates representing this locality at any other locality were adopted: and after the transaction of some other business the meeting adjourned.

CO-OPERATIVE.

CUMNOCK PROVISION STORE.—The quarterly meeting of the Society was held on Monday evening, the 8th instant, in the Free Church school-room. The President, Mr. John Smith, having taken the chair; the Auditor, Mr. James Crawford, read his report, from which it appeared that the sales for the quarter amounted to £100 5s. 5d. It will be remarked, no doubt, that the sales have fallen off considerably, but this is accounted for by the fact of the Iron Works in the neighbourhood being closed for some time, owing to which many of the members have had to leave the place, and seek work elsewhere. The report having been approved of, and the monthly committees elected, the meeting separated.

CO-OPERATION IN GALASHIELS.—A quarterly meeting of the members of the Provision Store Company was held in the Black Bull Inn Assembly Room, on the evening of Wednesday last. Reports from each of the branches were read and approved of. The reports showed a slight decrease in the amount of sales, as compared with other periods, but no diminution in the amount of profits, proving that a high per centage levied on the distribution of the goods is injurious in its operation, and though returned to the members at the termination of the financial year, it has the immediate effect of driving them to procure provisions in other shops nominally cheaper at the time. Other reasons were assigned for this decrease, viz., a frequent inferiority in point of quality, a want of variety, and often inadequate supply, as compared with other shops in the town. Complaints on these heads were forcibly urged on the attention of the managers, so that improvement in each particular may be anticipated in future. The report from the butcher-meat department showed an unsatisfactory state of things. It is not receiving that support from the members of the society which was looked for at the commencement, and, in consequence, is barely clearing its own expenses. The chief reason given for this, is the out-of-the-way situation of the premises, and the very objectionable entrance thereto. With a view to ascertain whether such is really the cause, or whether an establishment for the "distribution" of butchers on the co-operative principle is not one of this place, it was proposed and carried, that premises in a more favourable situation of the town be secured. If no better support be then given, it will be found necessary to discontinue that branch of the business altogether. It is to be regretted that anything, either in respect of management or unfavourable situation, should intervene to obstruct the development of the co-operative principles in practice. It may give habits of self-reliance to working men as a class; in their efforts to work it out, they may acquire correct notions of political economy; it will familiarise them with the conduct of public business and commercial operations, and instruct them in the discipline of public life; and, more, it confers municipal franchise, and may extend its influence to national legislation. In order to be prepared to take part in the forthcoming election of Police Commissioners six of the numbers—the number allowed by the Burgh Act, in virtue of rent paid—were elected at this meeting, to vote on behalf of the society.—*Border Advertiser.*

THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Star of Freedom.

SIR,—Having been informed that an error has crept into your columns relative to the rents fixed by the Court of Chancery upon the allotments at the various estates of the National Land Company, I hereby furnish you with a correct statement of the average rent at O'Connorville, Snigs-end, and Lowlands; the only estates yet adjudicated upon, Great Dodford and Minster Lovel will, in all probability be surveyed, and the rents fixed during the ensuing spring. At the last-named place the company has been successful in the action against the mortgagees on account of the property illegally sold; but an action is still pending relative to the costs, which amount to upwards of 2000l. At O'Connorville, the average rent of the two acre farms is 6l. 12s.; three acres, 8l. 10s.; and four acres 11l. 5s. Snigs End: two acres, 6l. 7s.; three acres, 7l. 10s. 3d.; four acres 8l. 14s. Lowlands: Two acres, 5l. 11s.; three acres 7l. 0s. 6d.; four acres, 8l. 0s. 9d. At Snigs-end and Lowlands, the average rent at the two last estates appears to give satisfaction to the allottees (or tenant freeholders as they are now termed), but at O'Connorville, the rents being higher, and the land of a poorer quality, the same satisfaction does not exist. A memorial has been presented to the court requesting a reduction in the amount, and a deputation, consisting of myself and brother is now in London, awaiting an interview with the court, which has to be summoned for that purpose, and I have no doubt that this estate will be placed on an equality with the others. Relative to the rent for past occupation; at O'Connorville, the amount of rent paid, and the sums allowed for improvements more than covers the liabilities on account of past rent, an arrangement was consequently effected by which those who had an excess of claims, relinquished them on condition that no rent should be charged against the defaulters. At Snigs-end and Lowlands, the Court forgave the two first years rent on account of the bad season of the year when the estate was located, and other unfavourable circumstances. This with the claims for improvements, in the majority of instances equalled the demand for back-rent, especially on the Snigs-end estate, the balance remaining due will have to be paid in instalments to the official manager, who will collect the rents for four or five years previous to putting up the rent charges for public sale in order that he may show by a good rent-roll that the estates are really valuable in the money market, though this will cause a delay in declaring a dividend it will ultimately prove beneficial to the shareholders. The tenants on the estates will receive a conveyance in fee subject to the rent charge, which will thus stand in the relation of a mortgage, and it will confer a vote for the county. During the course of this protracted enquiry extending over a period of three months, the court has many times expressed an opinion not only of the utility and practicability of the plan, but also of the *bona fides* with which it has been carried out, though, on commencing the enquiry, they entertained a reverse opinion. In conclusion, the experiment, if really practical, will now have a fair chance of succeeding. The tenants will have a fixity of tenure at a low rental; they have the advantage of past experience and the pretence of a market for their produce, is now dissipated; for myself, I have little doubt of a successful result. During the whole of the proceedings, the greatest harmony prevailed, and at the breaking-up of the court, a handsome dinner was given by the gentlemen composing it to the tenants and their wives, above 200 of whom sat down to the entertainment, exclusive of myself, Messrs. Doyle, Cullingham, Miller, and others who had been in attendance at the court.

4, West Street, Soho.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER,

THE BINGLEY MAD BULL AND THE POACHERS.

On Monday week the quiet town of Keighly, Yorkshire, was thrown into a state of excitement and alarm, through the cowardice and folly of that haram-scarum, Busfield Ferrand. The disturbance arose out of a poaching affair. It appears that early in the morning of Sunday, the 24th of October, Johnson, one of Ferrand's rabbit keepers came in contact with a gang of poachers, who, not much relishing so unwelcome a companion, and not wishing to be disturbed in their nocturnal sport, took him and tied his hands fast to his feet, and stuck his head fast amongst some dried leaves, to prevent him from making a noise, and then went on with their poaching avocations. Sometime after, his cries having attracted the attention of some passers by, he was found in a state of complete exhaustion. His wrists having swollen to such an extent, that, in cutting them loose, they were obliged to cut the flesh. On Monday, the 1st inst., Mark Noble, William Townshend, and William Hudson, were brought before the Keighly magistrates, charged with the offence. A rumour was afloat that the parties were innocent, and that the real perpetrators of the deed were not known to the gamekeepers; accordingly, vast numbers attended to hear the trial. Amongst others all the poachers from the neighbouring heights. After a long and protracted trial, they were held to bail, to answer the charge at the ensuing sessions. During the examination before the magistrates, the Court House was surrounded by hundreds of people, most of them evidently strangers in the town. About three o'clock the pressure outside became so great, that the railing on the court-house steps gave way, and a number of persons were precipitated into the yard, fortunately no bones were broken. The damage done to the railing is about 10l. or 12l. After the business was over, Mr. Ferrand and his keepers walked down the town together, followed by some hundreds of people hooting and yelling, but evidently with no intention of mischief. Mr. Ferrand's courage however, began to "ooze" (not merely) "out of his fingers ends," but out of every part of his body, and the doughty champion of protection, sought refuge in the shop of Mr. Aked, bookseller. It must be admitted that there were some few sinister looking characters in the crowd, and who having come from a distance, had walking-sticks in their hands. One would have thought however, that a man of such renowned bull-like courage as Ferrand, would not have quailed before such materials. Yet such was the case.

The mills having by this time poured forth their living tides, the crowd rapidly began to accumulate, and the shouts and yells of the boys, added to those already at work, had certainly a terrifying aspect. Mr. Ferrand's excited imagination concluded that it was nothing less than a riot, and accordingly had the riot act read. The crowd not being of his opinion, and not understanding the nature of the riot act, refused to disperse. Instead of walking off to the railway station, and taking the train, and thus removing the cause of the disturbance, Mr. Ferrand must play the aristocrat, and accordingly sent off a telegraphic dispatch for a detachment of soldiers from Bradford. Accordingly, about half-past ten o'clock, about 150 of the 21st regiment arrived in front of Mr. Aked's shop, where he was still concealed. The riot act was again read; but as most of the crowd had been waiting to see the soldiers come in, and were utterly ignorant of having done anything wrong, they refused to go. Mr. Ferrand finding that protection had arrived, rushed from his hiding place, and proceeded, with the aid of the constables, to make arrests. This state of things soon caused the crowd to disperse, leaving about thirty prisoners in the hands of the authorities, who adjourned to the court-house, it then being past midnight; and examined them, twenty-two of whom were set at liberty, leaving six in the hands of the police, for further examination next morning. These six captives, most of them boys, who had nothing to do with the cause of the disturbance, were marched under a strong military escort, to the court-house, where after a trial of four hours, they were bound down to answer the charge of misdemeanor at the sessions. The whole of this disturbance was caused by Mr. Ferrand's cowardice. Had he taken no notice of the crowd, but left the town, no breach of the peace would have taken place.

SPANISH ATROCITIES.—Some of the Spanish journals contain details of acts of unnatural atrocity committed in that country, which are more worthy of Southern Africa than Southern Europe. A Granada journal states that the public executioner was about to visit Villacarrillo in the discharge of his duty. The criminals who had been sentenced to die by his hand, and had confessed their crime, had seized on a person of some property, in the expectation of getting a good ransom from his family. They bound him hand and foot, and left him exposed to the sun's rays, without food or drink, for three days; at the end of that time they gave him some bread and water; but at the end of two days more, finding that the money did not come, they unbound him, and put a spade in his hand, compelling him to dig his own grave, and, when completed, ordered him to step into it. The unfortunate victim, in vain, begged them to kill him. They bound him again, threw him into the grave, and pointing a gun at his head, killed him, and filled up the grave with the earth and stones which he had removed. Another case is before the court-martial sitting at Barcelona, to try four persons—one of them, Mauricio Beltran the son of the murdered man, Jose Beltran, and three men, who are a part of a gang employed by him to commit the crime; they entered the house of the victim by the window, and seizing him, bound him and secured him by cords to hooks in the chimney over the fire, and burnt him to death. The court-martial met on the 18th, and was still sitting on this case. The third and most extraordinary case of all is that which occurred lately in Galicia, in which the criminal, Manuel Blanco, confessed to a long series of the most horrid crimes. It would appear that having previously committed several murders in the province of Leon, and being pursued by the courts there, he took refuge in the out-of-the-way village of Rebordechao, in Galicia, a village enclosed by mountains, and with very little communication with any other part; there he practised great austerity, and by daily attendance at mass and constant reading of devout books, &c., he acquired a reputation for great piety, and all the houses there were open to him. Affecting to have property at Santander, he availed himself of the influence he had acquired over the minds of no less than nine poor persons—widows and children in most cases—to induce them, one after another to set out with him from the village across the Sierra, promising them good positions and employment at Santander, but murdering them, and partly devouring them, as it would appear, when involved in the intricacies of the mountains. His first victims at Rebordechao were one Manuela Garcia and an infant child, whom he promised to provide for at Santander. He returned three days after setting out, and said that he had left them on the way, very happy, and in company with a carrier; and, in a short time, pretended to have received a letter, in which they described their good fortune at Santander; and the result of which was, that a sister of Manuela Garcia, named Benita, who lived at Laza, with her son, desired also to go there, and he set out with them, and disposed of them in the same way; and so on till the number of victims reached to nine. He also confessed to many other murders at different places. The scull of one of his victims was found and produced before him, but it made no impression on him, and his pulse remained firm and quiet. His victims being of the poorest class, plunder could hardly be the all incentive to these crimes. His own statement is, that his nature has changed from time to time into that of a wolf, and it would really appear that the savage pleasure of tearing his victims to pieces was the sole motive of his actions.

LITERATURE.

HISTORY OF THE RESTORATION OF MONARCHY IN FRANCE.
By Alphonse de Lamartine. Vol. iii. London: Vizetelly & Co.

Lamartine is no historian. He is essentially a poet and romanticist, and it is to be feared, therefore, that his interference with history is a misfortune rather than a benefit for mankind. But in the present work this evil seems, to a great extent, to have been escaped, inasmuch as the author has sought rather to be a *dresser* of history than a historian. He has taken the works of previous writers, and clothed their unadorned narratives in the language and style of the poet. By thus throwing the charms of poetic eloquence over the dry details of history, Lamartine has aided in spreading a knowledge of the past, for he has made history more pleasing, and attracted to its study many, who would be repelled therefrom by a dry and unimpassioned style. This third volume of M. de Lamartine's work embraces the period between Fouché's appointment to the presidency of the provisional government and Bonaparte's death. Our space will enable us to give but two or three extracts. In many of M. de Lamartine's opinions on the men and the events of the time whose history he recounts, we by no means coincide; but in others he seems to be nearer the truth than French writers in general, the immensity of whose egotism distorts the clearest historical facts. Lamartine altogether repudiates the coarse and improbable story of Napoleon being poisoned in his captivity, by order of the British government. The following extracts will sufficiently illustrate the merits of the new volume of the *History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France*.

THE EAGLE IN HIS CAGE.

The active mind sooner tires of repose than of labour. The monotony of this life without any other events than his own thoughts furnished, soon wearied Napoleon. The divisions, the rivalships, the discontents, and the murmurs of some of his servants, saddened and embittered his own mind. He suffered in seeing others suffer impatiently for him and around him. There was gossiping at Longwood as there had been in the palace of the Tuileries. Too close an intimacy produced antipathies and grievances. Wounded spirits are all the more susceptible, and overwrought sensibility makes us unjust. Napoleon's temper, spoiled by this domestic uneasiness, excited him against a captivity which made even his friends seem importunate to him. He turned to poison the tolerance and freedom of his residence. He persisted with an affectation, which his flatterers consider heroic, but which history will judge as puerile, because it is a misconception of his fortune, in exacting the titles of Emperor and Majesty, which England, never having acknowledged the Empire, was not officially bound to give him. He appealed to heaven and earth against this breach of etiquette. He dictated notes on this trifle, as he would have done on the conquest or the loss of Europe. The child of his own works, he preferred his dignities to them. The island, issuing from Corsica to distribute thrones amongst his family, forgot that he was greater as a man than as the founder of dynasties already crumbled to nothing, and that the only majesty of which he could not be uncrowned was his name. After having debated, without exhausting it, this text of alteration for several years with the authorities of the island, he declined the recreation and respect which the visitors from both worlds bore to him in his solitude, if they did not conform to this protocol. He soon after refused to himself his rides to the different parts of the island, that he might not suffer, as he said, by the presence, even at a distance of the officers of the governor, the appearance and humiliation of captivity; as if the island under his feet, the ocean before his eyes, and even the sky above his head, were not walls and witnesses of his banishment. He thus restricted with his own hands the circuit of his residence, and changed by little and little his country residence into a prison. His health, which required motion and horse exercise, as his mind did an extensive prospect, suffered from this change of temper. He pursued slowly and obstinately the suicide of his captivity. The arrival at St. Helena of a new governor, Sir Hudson Lowe, riveted more narrowly his voluntary chains. This governor—whom the myrmidons of Napoleon, and Napoleon himself, persecuted with gratuitous and violent accusations, such as the hallucinations of captivity only could inspire, treated by them as a *schirro* and an assassin—was neither criminal in thought against his captive nor cruel in his heart to misfortune. But overwhelmed with the responsibility which weighed upon him, should the agitator escape whom Europe had entrusted to his charge, of contracted ideas, suspicious mind, jealous of forms, awkward in manner, and odious from his functions to his captives, he annoyed Napoleon with restrictions, superintendence, orders, visits, and even with attentions. He imparted too much to the duties of the governor of an island, and the guardian of an European hostage, the appearance and harshness of a gaoler. He may, therefore, be accused of impropriety, but not of cruelty. He was the occasion, rather than the cause of the sad end of Napoleon. On reading attentively the correspondence and notes exchanged under every pretext, between the adherents of Napoleon and Sir Hudson Lowe, we are astonished at the insults, the provocations, and the invectives with which the captive and his friends outraged the governor at every turn. Napoleon at this period endeavoured by cries of grief to excite the pity of the British parliament, and to furnish a grievance to the opposition against the ministry, with a view of effecting a removal nearer to Europe. The desire of provoking insults by insults, then to represent these insults as crimes to the indignation of the continent, and to make of Sir Hudson Lowe the Pilate of this Napoleonic Calvary, is evident in all these notes. It is also evident that the governor often irritated, sometimes inquisitorial, always unskilful, felt himself the victim of his responsibility. England, which had claimed the odious part of chaining up this European Prometheus, had to endure the reprobation of his cries and maledictions.

NAPOLEON'S DEATH.

His friends and servants—worn out with duty, but of patience, tired of separation from their families, of the climate, of sickness, and of inquisition—quitted him, or tried to quit him, under pretence of being torn from him by the persécution of the governor, or of rendering him more useful services in Europe. Physical debility broke in upon him with despair. He felt increasing attacks of the malady which had shortened his father's life. "I sometimes have a desire to quit you," he said to his last companions, Montholon and Bertrand. "That is not difficult. I should escape from you the more easily by suicide, since my religious principles do not at all trouble me. I am one of those who believe that the punishments of the other world have only been imagined as an addition to the insufficient attractions we are promised there. After all, what harm is it to return a little sooner to God?" He suffered from pain, from debility, from want of sleep, and from failing strength, which made the light of day as disagreeable to him as darkness. His mind alone was never enfeebled. He witnessed his slow destruction firm and impassible. His thoughts always dwelt upon himself, and he prepared to die gracefully. "I vegetate, I no longer live," he said to his servants. Nature, however, prevailed at the last moment over the cold philosophy of his approaching end, in the numerous testaments and codicils he dictated to bequeath legacies to men and women who had left traces of affection, of service, or of gratitude in his life. His mother, who still lived in Rome, his brothers, his sisters, the companions and servants of his exile, his generals, their sons and daughters, those who had protected him in childhood, his college friends, his first military companions, and his favourites when in power, received sums of money from him, out of the millions he had left on quitting Paris in the coffers of M. Laffitte, his banker; and the statues, the pictures, the arms, the furniture, the manuscripts, the vases, the articles of domestic furniture, consecrated by the use he had made of them, a distribution from his heart, wherein the most distant reminiscences were sought for with tenderness at the bottom of his memory. Even his wife, who had forsaken him, was neither accused nor execrated. He recollected that she was the daughter of the Cæsars, and that the protection of Austria would be withdrawn from a son whose mother he might have insulted. This son, a prisoner like himself, in the palace of Vienna, was the only great sentiment through which he survived himself upon earth, his pride, his love, his dynasty, his name, his posterity. He never shed a tear but for him. Whether it was a return of the dying man to those early impressions which revive towards the close of life, and bring us back to the practice of our boyhood's worship; or whether a political precaution of the founder of a dynasty, affecting to die in official communion with the national faith, of which he had been the restorer, Napoleon, who never spoke of religion but as a political

institution, the different instruments of all governments, was desirous of dying as a Christian, and attested an authentic and, so to speak, an imperial faith, by the ceremonial of his death. The image of Christ dying on the cross, pressed close to his mouth, closed the lips of this martyr to ambition. At the moment when the soul separated from the body, he exhibited no weakness unworthy of him. He awaited his death as an exhibition, and composed his attitude even to his last breath before the mirror of his fame. He demanded to be buried with his arms and in his military costume, under two willow trees near a spring, the shade and freshness of which had been grateful to him during his last days. He expired at length without pain and in silence, during a convulsion of the elements, on the night of May 5, 1821. The last words he stammered out were *army and France*, but it could not be ascertained whether it was a dream, delirium, or adieu.

EXECUTION OF NEY.

The hour which brought no pardon at length sounded for the execution. The prisoner, who had read in the features and heard in the murmurs of the Chamber of Peers, the inexorable vengeance of party spirit, had expected nothing from the tears of his wife and children. It was for her sake and theirs that he had affected to hope. He dressed himself, therefore, to appear with propriety before the last fire he was ever to face. He wore a military frock coat on the occasion. The noise of the troops, who were stationed from the gate of the Luxembourg to the railing of the avenue of the Observatory, and the rolling of a carriage in the court yard, apprised him of the hour of departure and the route. He thought he was to be conducted to the plain of Grenelle, to the spot marked by the blood of Labédoyère, the ordinary place of execution. His door opened; he understood the sign. He descended with a firm step, a serene brow, and a lofty look, his lips almost smiling, but without any theatrical affectation, through the double ranks of the troops drawn up on the steps of the staircase, and in the vestibule of the palace, like a man happy once more to see the uniform, the arms and the troops—his old family. On arriving at the bottom of the flight of steps where the carriage awaited him with the door open, he stopped instead of mounting, through politeness to the priest who accompanied him, and who was yielding him the precedence. Taking the curate by the arm, "No, no," said he, with a manner at once playful and sad, in melancholy allusion to the object of his journey, "Go in first, Mr. Curate; I shall still arrive above there before you;" indicating with a look the haven of his rest. The carriage proceeded at a foot pace through the broad alleys of the Luxembourg, and between the silent ranks of the soldiers. An icy fog crept along the ground, yielding only glimpses of the leafless branches of the lofty trees in the royal garden. The priest murmured by the side of the soldier; spiritual consolation and resignation to death. The marshal listened to him with manly attention, and expected to listen still longer, when the carriage suddenly stopped, midway between the railing of the Luxembourg and the Observatory, in front of a long wall of a black and fetid enclosure, that bordered an alley leading out of the avenue. The government, ill advised even in the choice of a place of execution, seemed desirous of making it more abject and contemptuous, by striking down this illustrious enemy like some unclean animal, on a cross road, and at a few paces from a palace, the name of which will for ever be stained by the memory of so foul a deed. Ney was astonished, and looked round for the cause of this halt half-way, as he supposed, when the carriage door opened, and he was requested to alight. He felt that he was never to return, and gave to the priest who accompanied him the few articles he had about him, with his last remembrances to his family. He emptied his pockets also of some pieces of gold for the poor of the parish; he then embraced the priest, the last friend who supplies the place of all absent friends at this final hour, and marched to the wall towards the place indicated by a platoon of veterans. The officer commanding the party advanced towards him, and requested permission to bandage his eyes. "Do you not know," replied the soldier, "that for twenty-five years I have been accustomed to look balls and bullets in the face?" The officer, disturbed, hesitating, undecided, expecting perhaps a cry of pardon, or fearing to commit a sacrilege of glory by firing on his general, stood mute between the hero and his platoon. The Marshal availed himself of this hesitation, and of the immobility of the soldiers to cast a final reproach upon his destiny. "I protest before God and my country," he exclaimed, "against the sentence which has condemned me. I appeal from it to man, to posterity, to God!" These words and the countenance, enshrined in their memory, of the hero of the camp, shook the steadiness of the soldiers. "Do your duty," cried the commandant of Paris to the officer, who was more confused than the victim. The officer, stumbling, resumed his place beside his party. Ney advanced a few paces, raised his hat with his left hand, as he was accustomed to elevate it in desperate charges to animate his troops. He placed his right hand on his breast to mark well the seat of life to his murderers. "Soldiers," said he, "aim right at the heart." The party, absolved by his voice, and commanded by his gesture, fired as one man. A single report was heard; Ney fell as if struck with a thunderbolt, without a convulsion, and without a sigh. Thirteen balls had pierced the bust, and shattered the heart of the hero, and mutilated the right arm which had so often waved the sword of France. The soldiers, the officers, and the spectators turned away their eyes from the body, as from the evidence of a crime. During the quarter of an hour which the military regulations required that the corpse should lie exposed upon the place of execution, no spectators, except a few passers by, and some women from the neighbouring houses, looked upon the body, or mingled their tears with his blood. Some groups demanded with a low voice, who the criminal was, thus abandoned on the public highway, and shot to death by soldiers of the grand army. None had the courage to reply that it was the body of the "bravest of the brave," the hero of the Beresina. After the legal period of exposure, the hospitable sisters of a neighbouring convent claimed the body to bestow funeral honours upon it in private, had it carried to their chapel, and watched and prayed alternately around the forlorn coffin.

OUR PEN AND INK PORTRAIT GALLERY.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Daniel Webster was born in the town of Salisbury, New Hampshire, January 16, 1782. His father, Major Ebenezer Webster, was one of the pioneers of the settlement in that quarter, and had served with credit as a soldier in the Old French War, and also in the revolution. The early opportunities for education with which Mr. Webster was favoured were of course very limited, and when quite young he was daily sent two or three miles to school, in mid-winter, and on foot. The school, which was kept for only a small part of the year, was of an indifferent character; but under these disadvantages he showed a great eagerness for learning. In May, 1796, Webster was taken by his father to the academy at Exeter, which had been endowed in 1781 by the Hon. John Phillips. In this celebrated school he enjoyed the advantage of only a few months' instruction; but, short as the period was, his mental powers were thus early developed, and he exhibited to his instructors evidence of his superior intellect. After a few months at Exeter, he returned home, and having passed his 15th year, was placed by his father with the Rev. Samuel Wood, of Boscawren. In six months, from February to August, 1796, he completed his preparation for college, under the instruction of Mr. Wood. This preparation was, of course, very imperfect; but the standard of classical literature stood very low in America at the close of the last century. In 1797 Webster entered Dartmouth College, at Hanover, New Hampshire, where, after four years of assiduous application to his studies, he graduated in August, 1801. He was not only distinguished for attention to his collegiate duties, but devoted himself to general reading, particularly to English history and literature. He took part in a small weekly publication, to which he contributed selections and original articles. He also delivered addresses before the college societies. He persuaded his father to send his brother Ezekiel to college, and during the vacations taught school to aid in furnishing means for the preparation of his brother for a collegiate course. Immediately after leaving college Mr. Webster entered the office of Mr. Thompson, of Salisbury, as a student of law. Mr. Thompson was a lawyer of high standing, and represented New Hampshire at various times in both houses of Congress. While in the office of Mr. Thompson, Mr. Webster accepted an offer to take charge of an academy, at Fryeburg, in Maine, where his salary was a dollar a day. He was able, by acting as assistant to the Registrar of Deeds for the county, to earn enough to pay his personal expenses; and, therefore, his salary was all saved as a fund for his professional education, and to help his brother through college. During his residence at Fryeburg, Mr. Webster borrowed, and, for the first time read Blackstone's *Commentaries*. In September

1802, he returned to Salisbury, and resumed his studies under Mr. Thompson, in whose office he remained for 18 months, extending his knowledge of law, besides giving much time to general reading, especially studying the Latin classics, English history, and Shakspeare. He also read Puffendorf's *History of England* in Latin. Being desirous of witnessing a more enlarged course of practice in the law, Mr. Webster went to Boston, and took up his residence there in July, 1804. Previous to entering upon practice he pursued his legal studies for six or eight months in the office of the Hon. Christopher Gore, a distinguished advocate, and afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, who soon saw and spoke prophetically of the talents of his pupil. In the spring of 1805, Mr. Webster was admitted to the bar of the Court of Common Pleas, Boston, and soon after returned to his native State, and commenced practice at Boscawren, near his father's residence, Judge Webster died the following year. In May, 1807, Mr. Webster was admitted as attorney and counsellor in the Superior Court of New Hampshire; and in September of that year, he removed to Portsmouth, in conformity with his original intention. Here he remained in the practice of his profession for nine successive years. He soon, with such men as Smith and Mason, eminent in the profession, appeared in the leading cases in all the courts. His practice in New Hampshire, however, was never lucrative, and, although exclusively devoted to his profession, it afforded him only a bare livelihood.

During the excitement which prevailed previous to the declaration of war with England in 1812, Mr. Webster participated in conventions of his political friends, and in his speeches and essays displayed such extraordinary ability that many of the prominent men of the State were anxious to see him in Congress. At the election next ensuing after the declaration of war in 1812 he was brought forward as a candidate for Congress, and elected on a general ticket, in November, 1812. He took his seat at the first session of the 13th Congress, which was an extra session, called in May, 1813. A presentiment of his ability had preceded him, and in the organization of the House he was placed by Mr. Clay, the Speaker, upon the committee of foreign affairs, which was the leading committee in time of war.

On the 10th of June, 1813, Mr. Webster delivered his maiden speech in Congress, on a series of resolutions moved by himself, relative to the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees of the French Emperor. No full report of this speech was preserved, but it took the House by surprise, from the vast amount of historical knowledge and power of illustration which it displayed.

In 1816, Mr. Webster removed from Portsmouth to Boston, where he at once took the highest rank as a lawyer. In 1817 he made a long speech in the Dartmouth College case, before the Supreme Court at Washington, which produced an astonishing effect at the time, and fully established his reputation as a jurist and advocate. In 1820 he was elected to the Convention which was called to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts, in which body he held unquestionably the leading place. In 1822 he was chosen a representative to Congress from Boston, by a very large majority. He took his seat in December, 1823, and early in the session made his celebrated speech on the Greek Revolution. In the autumn of the same year he was re-elected almost unanimously, receiving every vote but ten in five thousand. In 1826 he was again elected with not a hundred votes against him. In 1827 he was elected to the senate of the United States, where he occupied, for twelve years, a most prominent and influential position. In 1830 he made in the Senate his famous speech in reply to Col. Hayne, in which he nobly defended Massachusetts from the ungenerous assaults of the South Carolinian. In 1839 Mr. Webster visited England and France, in both of which countries he was received with the highest distinction. In 1841 he was appointed by President Harrison to the office of Secretary of State, which he held for two years. During this period he negotiated the treaty at Washington, by which the disputed boundary line between Maine and the British Provinces was finally settled.

In the spring of 1843 Mr. Webster left the Cabinet, and in 1845 returned to the Senate of the United States, of which he continued a member until the death of President Taylor in the summer of 1850. On the 7th of March, 1850, he made in the Senate his speech in support of the Compromise measures. In December 1850, as, Secretary of State, he wrote the famous *Hulsemann* letter.

On the Tuesday previous to his death not the slightest danger had been apprehended from Mr. Webster's illness, which was disease of the bowels, accompanied by dropsical affection of the stomach, and his physicians anticipated that he would be able to resume the duties of his office in a few days, but on that afternoon the disorder unexpectedly assumed a more menacing aspect, and he gradually grew worse and worse, and finally expired at 22 minutes before 3 o'clock, on Sunday morning, October 24th, 1852.

The American Union has sustained a heavy loss in the death of Daniel Webster. Though he had reached the age of 70, he still occupied so large a space in the attention of his countrymen, and so prominent a position in the service of the Republic, that his demise will be felt throughout the Union as a public calamity. The newspapers are filled with expressions of grief, and at all the towns which the sad news had reached, meetings had been held and measures adopted to evince the sorrow which such a loss had inspired. He was a great and patriotic statesman. For thirty years he upheld the cause of human freedom against the vile doctrine and practice of slavery, and although the last two years of his life somewhat tarnished the lustre of his previous reputation, in consequence of their being spent in defending the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, that course seems to have been dictated solely by the patriotic fear that the abolition of slavery would lead to the destruction of the Union.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—The melodrama of the *Flowers of the Forest* has been revived at this theatre; and although very much inferior to the *Green Bushes*, has been received with great favour. On the same evening as the *Flowers of the Forest* revived, was the farce of *A Wife for a Day*, which met a most favourable reception.

SOHO THEATRE.—This little theatre, constructed by Miss Kelly for her project of a dramatic school, has been lately occupied occasionally by amateur associations for the purpose of theatrical representations. One of these, the Vanburgh Club, had a performance on Wednesday evening, very creditable to themselves, and satisfactory to a crowded audience. The entertainments consisted of the Rev. Mr. White's historical play, *Feudal Times*, followed by the afterpiece, *The Captain of the Watch*; and the farce of *Box and Cox*. The play was got up with a care and completeness which did great honour to the amateur management. The costumes of the old Scottish court and nobility were tasteful and correct, the scenic decorations were rich and elegant, and the whole stage business was well conducted. Some of the actors evinced considerable talent. All parts were creditably filled, and the piece, in its *ensemble*, was effectively represented, and received with the warmest applause.

MARYLEBONE THEATRE.—On Tuesday night a large and highly respectable audience witnessed Mr. Buchanan's *Virginian*, which was a vigorous portraiture of the noble Roman father, and elicited the enthusiasm of all present. Seldom, indeed, has so much applause been bestowed upon the Roman hero. The other characters were well represented, and received their share of approval. Mr. Frazer's *Julius* and Mrs. Lingham's *Virginia* were especially worthy of commendation.

STATISTICS OF THE WEEK.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—Last week the births of 830 boys and 814 girls, in all 1,644 children, were registered in London. The average number in seven corresponding weeks of the years 1845-51 was 1,397. The deaths registered in the week that ended last Saturday amounted to 1,101. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1845-51 the average number was 984, which if raised in proportion to increase of population, for comparison with the present return, becomes 1,082. The excess of last week's number above the corrected average is therefore not considerable.

POTATOES FROM ABROAD.—Large quantities of potatoes have been imported from abroad, as appears from the trade returns for the last month just published. In the month ended the 10th of October as many as 38,803 cwt. were imported, and in the same period of 1851, the quantity was only 10,125 cwt. There is no duty on potatoes.

INCREASED SUPPLY OF OPIUM.—From an official paper just issued, it appears that in the month ended the 10th of October, the importation of opium was 23,869lb., whereas in the like period of the previous year it was 14,340lb. The quantity entered for home consumption in the last month was 7,072lb., against 2,987lb. in the same period of 1851.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The number of emigrants who left this port during the month of October was 17,243, being 6,097 less than the number in the previous month, and 3,075 less than in the corresponding month of last year. The numbers from the Government depot at Birkenhead (bound for Australia) were, 242 by the Priscilla, 235 by the Arabian, and 336 by the Thames.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The aggregate traffic receipts in the United Kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 11th of October inclusive, amounted to 11,842,615s.; corresponding period of 1850, to 10,086,177s.; and in 1849 to 8,733,559s.; showing an increase in 1852 over the corresponding period of 1851 of 167,755s., an increase in 1851 over the corresponding period of 1850 of 1,588,683s., and in 1850 over the same period of 1849 of 1,352,578s.

CENSUS STATISTICS OF CANADA.—An abstract of the official census taken last January, has just been laid before the House of Assembly. The total population of Lower Canada is 890,261, and that of Upper Canada, 952,004. The city of Montreal contains 57,715; Quebec, 45,052; Toronto, 30,775; Hamilton, 14,112, and Kingston, 11,515. The enumeration was taken last January, and if the population then numbered 1,842,265, it cannot now be far short of two millions. About three-fourths of the population are native Canadians. The French, from a little over 60,000 at the conquest, have risen to 660,538, in spite of the recent large emigration of that race to Illinois and other parts of the United States.

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCE.—The following statistics respecting the imports and exports into and from South Australia for the last quarter of 1851, are taken from an Adelaide paper. The statistics were not published by the local government before May, 1852. The quarter to which these statistics refer, immediately preceded the great depression at Adelaide on account of the gold fever. Total imports, 166,274l. 16s.; imports re-exported, 18,501l. 14s.; total exports, 153,380l. 14s.; exports produced in the colony, 134,879l. The following are the principal items:—Imports—Beer and cyder, 11,552l.; cutlery, 6,957l.; drapery, 61,002l.; iron, 4,149l. 10s.; sugars, 11,538l.; tea, 2,949l.; wine, 3,427l. 5s.; deals, 11,112l. 10s.; sundry manufactures, 3,464l. 18s. Exports—Horses, 1,740l.; wheat and flour, 90,964l.; metallic copper, 47,112l.; copper and lead ores, 20,070l.; wool, 37,778l.

CRIMES IN FRANCE.—From recent official returns, it appears that the number of arrests in the department of the Seine on different charges was—from 1834 to 1840, 13,008; from 1841 to 1844, 15,110; and from 1846 to 1850, 24,538. Of this number 44 in 1,000 were set at liberty; 16 in 4,000 were sent to the hospices or depôts of mendicity; and seven in 1,000 were removed to the frontier or to their respective departments. More than half of the number arrested had previously been in the hands of justice, and 166 in 1,000 were arrested twice or thrice in the same year. Of the persons arrested in Paris foreigners amount to 73 in 1,000. These foreigners are chiefly natives of Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Bavaria, Switzerland, and Sardinia. From the same return we learn that the number of suicides in 1850 was double what it was 25 years ago. From 1826 to 1830 the annual average was 1,739, whereas from 1846 to 1850 it was 3,446.

DEATHS.

The Rev. W. Seaton, minister in the Methodist New Connexion, died at Rochdale a few days since, aged 56.
The Dowager Viscountess Castlemaine died in Adhlon on the 4th inst.
Max Joseph Eugene Augustus Napoleon, Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince of Eichstadt, died on the 5th inst.
Colonel Henry Bruen died late on Friday night, Nov. 5 at Oak-park, his seat in the county of Carlow.
Dr. Scholz, one of the most distinguished oriental scholars of Germany, has just died.
Mr. Chilton, Judge of the Greenwich and Lambeth County Courts, died at Boulogne on Sunday week.
Major-General Caulfield expired on Thursday week, at Copswood, in the county of Limerick. The deceased was in the 68th year of his age.
Mrs. Mary Somers, relict of Patrick Somers, of Chaffpool, in the county of Sligo, Esq., and mother of John Patrick Somers, Esq., late M.P. for the borough of Sligo, died at her residence on the 2nd inst.

The Rev. Hugh Bourne died a few days since, in Staffordshire, at the age of 81. He was the founder of that large and increasing branch of the Methodist body known as the "Primitive Methodists."

John Campbell, late of the 42nd Regiment of Foot, died at his residence, No. 44 Kirk-street, Calton, on Thursday, October 21, at the advanced age of 91 years. John enlisted at Glasgow in the year 1793. In 1794 he commenced his first campaign, under the command of the Duke of York, in Holland. He served in Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and, after the French abandoned that country, he joined the army in the Peninsula; was at the retreat from Corunna, and was within 10 yards of Sir John Moore when he fell from his horse. Under the Duke of Wellington he was present at the battles of Salamanca, Pyrenees, Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse, was wounded at the battle of Toulouse, and received his discharge in 1814 with 1s. per day pension.

Patrick Lowe, a pensioner from the 52nd Regiment of Light Infantry (which corps formed part of the Light Brigade in the Peninsular War), expired on the 3d inst., aged 84, at his residence, Strand-street, Enniskillen, after a few minutes' illness, of disease of the heart. He was in every respect a fine old soldier, and was present at every battle and siege during the late war, under the Duke of Wellington. He formed one of the "forlorn hope" at Badajoz, where he personally captured the governor of that fortress, and for which he obtained a large reward; he was also present at Waterloo, and had a medal with 13 clasps, which he never wore, as he considered himself wronged in not getting a 14th.

TRUELOVE, Bookseller, of No. 22, John-street, Fitzroy-square, adjoining the Literary Institute, begs to inform his friends and the public that he is about to remove to No. 240, Strand, three doors from Teinple-bar, where he hopes by strict attention to their orders to receive continued patronage and support.

N.B. The upper part of the house to let, rooms furnished or unfurnished.

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SECOND ORATION ON THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

Sunday Evening, November 14th, by Thomas Cooper, author of the "Purgatory of Suicides." Rapid sketch of the Heptarchy—Bretwalda, or chief Kings—Wessex becomes the most powerful kingdom—laws of Ida—Egbert renders several other kingdoms tributary: succession of Ethelwulf, Ethelbald, Ethelbert and Ethelred—birth of Alfred the Great—his education—succeeds to the crown—Danish invasion—Alfred builds a fleet—is driven from his throne—he reappears—his victory over the Danes—his government and administration of justice—his war with the Northmen or Sea-Kings, death of Alfred—succession of Edward and Ethelred, son and daughter of Alfred—reign of Athelstan, first monarch of all England—succession of Edmund, of Edred, and of Edwy—ambition and trickery of the famous St. Dunstan—reign of Edgar.

Doors open at 6, to commence at 7 o'clock Admission to Hall, 2d.; Gallery, 3d.

LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, John-street, Fitzroy-square, SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.

On Sunday Evening, Nov. 14th, Gerald Massey, author of "Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love," will Lecture on "Rienzi and Mazzini—an historical parallel."

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 16th, Dr. Griffiths Jones, M.R.C.S., will commence a course of 5 Lectures on the Chemical Philosophy of Disease and Insanity. The diseases produced by Alcoholic and Medicinal Poisons, &c.

On Sunday Nov. 21st, G. J. Holyoak, Editor of the Reasoner will Lecture.

Doors open at six o'clock. Commence at Seven. Admission to Hall, 2d. Gallery, 3d.

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

On Monday evening Nov. 15th, Mr. Henry's Ball will take place. Single Tickets, 1s. 6d.; Double, 2s. 6d.; Commence at half-past eight.

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.*—"Incomprehensible!"—*Opinion of Everybody.* Neither Illusion, Collusion, or Delusion.

CLAIRVOYANCE ILLUSTRATED, DEMONSTRATED, AND EXPLAINED.

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 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—CATALPSY 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 Meum 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. Carloss; 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. Eit; 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. Hume, 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. Wilkenson, 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 Cornam-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.

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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. Hubbesty,—Secretary.

THE SHILLING SUBSCRIPTION IN AID OF EUROPEAN FREEDOM.

COMMITTEE.

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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, mathematics, 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, G. JULIAN HARNEY, Secretaries.

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.

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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 26, 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 7	25	2 1 4	3 11
26	1 17 3	3 8	26	2 2 6	4 0
27	1 18 4	3 9	27	2 3 9	4 2
28	1 19 5	3 10	28	2 5 0	4 3
29	2 0 5	3 11	29	2 6 2	4 4
30	2 1 8	3 12	30	2 7 6	4 6
31	2 2 9	4 1	31	2 8 9	4 7
32	2 3 10	4 2	32	2 10 0	4 8
33	2 5 0	4 3	33	2 11 4	4 11
34	2 6 3	4 4	34	2 12 10	5 0
35	2 7 8	4 5	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.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

"STAR OF FREEDOM" OFFICE,

Saturday Morning, 12 o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING.

M. Targe, an actor known in his profession by the name of Thierry, has just been tried by court-martial upon the charge of having taken part in the insurrection of June, 1848. The court-martial found him guilty, and sentenced him to three years' imprisonment. This is an ominous warning to the inhabitants of Paris. Any man who may be suspected of voting "no" at the coming plebiscite, or who may be marked for not subscribing to the triumphal arches, or who may be otherwise obnoxious to the government, may expect to be the subject of an inquiry whether evidence cannot be raked up to prove that he was insurgent of 1848.

At Rouen two young men of respectable appearance were tried for the offence of speaking in an insulting manner of the President of the Republic. They were sentenced, one to two years and the other to eighteen months' imprisonment. On leaving the court they cried "Vive la Republique democratique." For this, which, by the way, is yet a legal cry, the president of the court called them back, and added two years of further imprisonment to their sentences.

ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 4.—After the late awful butchery at Ancona, a second scene of the same kind was to have taken place, but the artillerymen, disgusted at the part they had been forced to play in it, protested to a man against undertaking the office of executioners again; so that Monsignor Amici has been obliged to write to Rome and wait for instructions, before another set of culprits can be sent to their last account. Vincenzo Rocchi, alias the Moor, after receiving his share of bullets, spun round three times, staggering to a distance, but soon recovered his balance, and marched back resolutely to his former station, where he has finally despatched. Biagini refused to be bandaged and requested to be allowed to give the signal to fire. Others called out "Evviva i fratelli Bandiera!" "Evviva la Patria!" &c.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

We have received the following despatch by the Electric Telegraph, in anticipation of the Overland Mail:—

"TRIESTE, THURSDAY EVENING.

"The Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Adria* arrived this afternoon, with advices from Rangoon to the 26th of September. The first brigade of the advanced force had just left Rangoon for Prome. It consisted of her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, her Majesty's 80th Regiment, and the 35th Madras Infantry, with eight guns, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners. It was accompanied by General Godwin, the Admiral, and almost all the heads of departments. The second brigade was to follow shortly, and it was expected on its arrival at Prome that Pegu would be ceded and annexed, and the war closed. There is no other news of importance.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, NOV. 12.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat at 5 o'clock.

LAW REFORM.

LORD LYNCHURST called the attention of their lordships to the returns in lunacy, which had been moved for by him last session, and asked the Lord Chancellor if it was his intention to introduce any measures this session for the reduction of the expenses and proceedings in lunacy; also whether it was intended to carry out the recommendation of the common law commission?

THE LORD CHANCELLOR stated that the various legal measures proposed to be brought forward by the government were in a state of preparation, and would be brought forward as soon as possible; but he was not certain as to the present session. He would explain the nature of those measures on Tuesday.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S FUNERAL.

The Duke of MONTROSE announced her Majesty's answer to the address voted on the previous evening. It expressed her Majesty's acknowledgment in brief terms. His lordship also presented a special message from her Majesty, announcing that directions had been given for the interment of the remains of the late Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral, and recommending the house to take means to render the solemnity worthy of the occasion.

The Earl of DERBY stated that on Monday night he would move to take her Majesty's message into consideration.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, NOV. 12.

The speaker took the chair at a quarter to 4 o'clock.

WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND.

MR. H. HERBERT moved for a copy of the report and evidence taken before the commission appointed to enquire into the fitness of the Western Harbours of Ireland for the purpose of transatlantic communication. Granted.

BETHLEHAM HOSPITAL.

In answer to Captain FITZROY, who asked a question relative to certain alleged cruelties upon patients in Bethlehem Hospital, Mr. S. H. WALPOLE stated that all the papers relating to that painful subject would be speedily laid on the table. In answer to a second question from the hon. Member, Mr. Walpole said that he had it in contemplation to introduce a bill on the subject of the numerous betting-houses in the metropolis.

THE VESTA.—In answer to Mr. CRAVEN BERKELEY, Mr. STAFFORD said that a court-martial had not been held on the officers of the ship *Vesta*, which ran ashore on the Isle of Wight. Such proceedings were not usual except in cases of any serious damage.

THE CAPE.—In answer to Mr. ADDERLEY, Sir J. PAKINGTON said that with regard to the probable termination of the war at the Cape, he had had no positive information for a month; but the last that had been received was of an encouraging kind. He must take time for consideration before he answered Mr. Adderley's other question—whether the colonists had received the promised constitution?

CRIMINAL LAW.—In reply to Mr. Ewart, the right hon. gentleman announced that the government intended to bring in a bill for the codification of the criminal law after Christmas.

THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.—A message was received from her Majesty (similar in terms to that delivered to the other house) in reference to the interment of the late Duke of Wellington.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER stated that with the permission of the house he would call their attention to her Majesty's gracious request on Monday next.

MR. HUME hoped that an estimate of the expense of the ceremonial would be prepared by that time.

THE NEW FINANCE SCHEME.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER here reminded the house that he had given notice of the statement of his financial plans for the 26th inst.; but if in the mean time any motion should be brought forward which should appear to him of an unfair character, and calculated to prevent him from making that statement, he should reserve to himself the right of taking a different course.

THE ADDRESS.—The report on the Queen's message was, after some discussion, agreed to, and the House adjourned.

GREAT FIRE AT ROMFORD.—On Thursday morning a fire broke out at Romford, which, before its extinction, effected the destruction of a very considerable amount of property. It originated about four o'clock, from some unknown cause, in the Lamb Inn, Market Place, and was scarcely extinguished before night. It was then found that the inn, with its contents and the stabling, the houses and stocks of Mr. Robinson, bookseller, Mr. E. T. Staines, draper, and Mr. T. Higg, corn dealer, were consumed, and another house in the Market-place was considerably damaged.

EXTRAORDINARY HIGH TIDE.—Yesterday, one of the highest tides that has taken place for many years above-bridge occurred at half-past one o'clock, overflowing the whole of the numerous and extensive wharves along the banks of the Thames, from Southwark-bridge to Pimlico, the increase of the tide being mainly assisted by the immense quantity of rain that had fallen, and the strong E. S. E. wind prevalent. From the Adelphi to Westminster, every wharf, street, area, and cellar was overflowing, the water gradually rising at two o'clock, the tide having half-an-hour to flow at that time. At Hungerford Wharf every moveable article was floating about; in many instances, carts and other vehicles were with difficulty secured.

FLOOD IN HEREFORDSHIRE, AND LOSS OF LIVES.—HEREFORD, FRIDAY.—This city and county are at the present time literally devastated by a tremendous flood, or series of floods, springing from various sources, such as have not been known for years, nay, perhaps for centuries. Since the commencement of the present month the rain in this part of the country has been almost incessant, and within the last few days reports have reached this city of the rapid rise and destructive results of the various rivers and streams. The Wye, Lugg, and Frome rivers have all overflowed their banks, carrying desolation into farm buildings and homesteads, cottages, &c. The London mail was before daybreak this morning engulfed in the wreck of a fallen bridge, and, in addition to the loss of three of the horses, and serious injuries to the coachman, guard, and passengers, one human life has been sacrificed. The town crier has just gone round the city (one o'clock) with the information that the gas works are flooded, and that to-night the town must remain in darkness. Such is our dismal prospect. The rain was terrific on the Welsh hills yesterday, and we have not had a dry minute scarcely to-day, so that in all probability the February flood in the Wye will be surpassed.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—A MAN CUT IN TWO.—GLOUCESTER, THURSDAY.—A dreadful occurrence has happened at one of the steam saw mills in this city, which has led to an inquiry to-day before Mr. Lovegrove, the district coroner, into the cause of death of Francis Ayres, a sawyer. It appeared from the statements of the witnesses that the deceased was employed on Wednesday at Mr. Eassie's saw mill, when he met with his death in the following shocking manner:—The mills in question which are situated on the bank of the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal, are erected for the conversion of Baltic timber (which is shipped in large quantities into the port of Gloucester) into railways, and very powerful steam machinery is erected for this purpose to set in motion numerous circular saws. The timber cut by these saws is placed upon a species of railway moved generally by machinery against the caws, which are fixed in the floor, and revolve with immense rapidity and power, cutting through a balk of timber at the rate of 12 feet per minute. The unfortunate deceased was employed in feeding the mills, and was carrying a balk of timber, when he stumbled and fell upon one of the revolving saws, which in a moment tore through his chest, pierced his vitals, and cut him to the back bone, almost dividing him in two. It appeared that on Wednesday the timber had been allowed to accumulate in the mill after it had been cut, and it is thought that this led to the accident. The coroner and jury viewed the premises, and having returned a verdict of "Accidental death," recommended that no accumulation of timber be permitted in the mill, which recommendation the proprietor said should receive every attention.

MEETING OF CONVOCATION.—The two houses of convocation met yesterday morning in the Jerusalem Chamber. After settling various formalities the upper house adjourned to the library of the Dean of Westminster, while the lower house sat in the Ancient Chamber.

MARYLEBONE FREE LIBRARY.—A committee meeting took place at the house of the chairman, B. Oliveira, Esq., M.P., at No. 8, Upper Hyde-street, which was numerously attended, on the 8th instant.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A MATE AND BOATSWAIN.—A very serious case was brought before the Liverpool magistrates on Wednesday, at the Police Court, in which Thomas Greenland, the mate, and James Smith, the boatswain of the *Lady Franklin* ship, have had to appear to answer a charge of murder. It appears that when the *Lady Franklin* was 10 days out from New York, on her voyage to Liverpool, a young French Sailor, named St. Clair, was so severely beaten by command of Greenland, while up in the crosstrees of the vessel, that he fell down on the deck and died instantly.

PRESENT FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Some cases of books have arrived by a steamer from France, as a present from the French government to the library of the House of Commons.

ENLIST! ENLIST!

IN THE BRITANNIA NATIONAL LAND SOCIETY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS!

ONE PENNY PER DAY WILL ENABLE YOU TO BE YOUR OWN FREEHOLD.

DULY Enrolled pursuant to the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 32, and empowered to extend over the United Kingdom. Shares £30.

Entrance One Shilling per share. Rules to members three-pence. Subscription Sixpence per week or 2s. 2d. per month.

Offices (temporary till Christmas) 13, Tottenham Court, New Road, St. Pancras, London; after Christmas at the Offices (purposely erected) No. 1A, Great George Street, New Road, St. Pancras, London.

Secretary—Mr. Daniel William Ruffy, No. 1A, Great George Street, New Road, St. Pancras, London, of whom Shares can be taken up DAILY and full information obtained.

Objects.—To purchase Freehold Land in the wholesale market, and RETAIL it at COST PRICE to the members; the allotment to confer a VOTE FOR THE COUNTY, and to enable those members who desire their own house erected on the allotment, to effect that object. A Ballot of right to advances will shortly take place.

Remember, a Freehold Plot, and County vote, for one penny per day. Qualify for the counties! Enlist in Freedoms' Militia!! Prepare to fight her battle at the polling booths!!! Agents required for the East, West, North, and South of London, and all parts of the country.

To promote the objects of the above Society, a Public Meeting will be held on Tuesday, November 16, J. A. Nicholas, Esq., in the chair, at the Bedford Arms, Grove Street, High Street, Camden Town, near the School of Design. The chair will be taken at half-past seven o'clock precisely. James Beal, Esq., and Mr. D. W. Ruffy, the Secretary, will address the meeting.

See the prospectus, to be obtained on application personally, or by letter enclosing a postage stamp, for reply.

MARKETS.

CORN.—MARK LANE, NOVEMBER 8.

The supply of English Wheat to this morning's market was small, and disposed of on the full terms of this day se'nnight. Notwithstanding the large arrivals of foreign there was a good demand for low priced descriptions for the country. Danzig was also rather more in demand, and former prices supported; fine qualities of red are neglected.

Barley, Beans and English Peas were taken at the prices of this day week; but for foreign white Peas, of which there is a good arrival from Denmark, there is very little demand, at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per qr.

The Oat trade is slow, and Irish are 6d. per qr. cheaper.

The Flour trade is firm, a late rates.

PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Shillings per Quarter.		Shillings per Quarter.	
WHEAT, Essex & Kent,		OATS, English feed ... 16	19 fine 21
white, new ... 34 to 42 up to 46		Ditto Potato ... 19	21 extra 23
Ditto old ... 43, 47, 54		Scotch feed ... 21	23 fine 24
Ditto red, new ... 32, 37, 40		Ditto Potato ... 22	24 fine 26
Ditto old ... 40, 44, 48		Irish feed, white ... 16	18 fine 20
Norfolk, Lincoln, and		Ditto Black ... 16	17 fine 19
Yorksh., red ... 42, 44, 45		RYE ... 27	29 old 29
Ditto ditto new ... 30, 35, 40		BEANS, Mazagan ... 31	32, 32 34
MAIZE, Essex, Norfolk,		Ticks ... 32	33, 33 35
and Suffolk, new ... 54, 55 extra 58		Harrow ... 32	36, 35 37
Ditto ditto old ... 52, 54, 56		Pigeon ... 36	40, 38 42
Kingston, Ware, and		PEAS, white boilers ... 38	44, 38 42
town made, new 59, 60, 61		Maple ... 33	36, 35 36
Ditto ditto old ... 57, 59, 61		Grey ... 31	33, 33 35
Barley, malted, new ... 31	33	Flour, town made, per	
Chevalier ... 33	35	sack of 280lbs ... 88s.	to 43s.
Distilling ... 29	31	Households, Town 35s.	Country 33
Grinding ... 27	29	Norfolk and Suffolk, ex-ship	29 30

FOREIGN CORN.

Wheat—		Barley—	
Dantzic ... 42 to 53		Danish ... 25 to 27	
Anhalt and Marks ... —		Saal ... 27, 29	
Ditto White ... —		East Friesland ... 21, 22	
Pomeranian red ... 41, 47		Egyptian ... 10, 20	
Rostock ... 44, 49		Danube ... 20, 21	
Danish and Friesland ... 50, 38		Peas, White ... 33, 35	
Petersb., Archangel & Riga 38, 40		Boilers ... 37, 40	
Polish Odessa ... 36, 38		Beans, Horse ... 28, 30	
Marianopol & Bardski 40, 42		Pigeon ... 32, 34	
Taganrog ... 39, 41		Egyptian ... 29, 30	
Brahant and French ... 40, 48		Oats—	
Ditto White ... 40, 48		Groningen, Danish, Bremen	
Salonica ... 30, 32		& Friesland, feed and blk 17 ... 20	
Egyptian ... 30, 32		Ditto thick and brew ... 18 ... 21	
Rye ... 28, 30		Riga, Petersburg, Archangel	
		and Swedish ... 18 ... 19	

COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUANTITIES OF CORN.

Averages from last Friday's Gazette.		Averages from the corresponding Gazette	
Qrs.	s. d.	Qrs.	s. d.
Wheat ... 104,437	39 2	Wheat ... 100,097	36 6
Barley ... 65,868	29 5	Barley ... 63,387	25 7
Oats ... 15,917	17 6	Oats ... 21,740	17 5
Rye ... 310	26 0	Rye ... 203	24 10
Beans ... 5,124	34 7	Beans ... 4,160	28 6
Peas ... 3,532	31 5	Peas ... 2,258	27 5

QUANTITY OF FOREIGN GRAIN ENTERED FREE FOR HOME CONSUMPTION DURING THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6, 1852.

Wheat, Foreign (qrs.) 23,342	Beans (qrs.) 331
Barley ... 1,480	Peas ... 3,609
Oats ... 6,764	Flour (cwt.) 44,200

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. 8.

To-day's market was seasonably well supplied with foreign stock, the general quality of which was inferior. The demand for all kinds ruled heavy, and prices had a downward tendency.

The arrivals of Beasts fresh up from our grazing districts were again tolerably extensive; but we observed a great deficiency in their general weight and condition. The Beef trade was steady, at prices quite equal to those of Monday last, and a good clearance was effected. The primest Scots, from their extreme severity, realized 4s. per 8lbs. There were 2,800 Shorthorns in the market.

The supply of English Sheep was very moderate, but of good average weight. The numbers from abroad were extensive.

We were but moderately supplied with Calves; nevertheless, the Veal trade was heavy, at barely stationary prices.

For Pigs we had a very slow sale. In the quotations however, no change took place.

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

s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	
Coarse and inferior Beasts ... 2 0 2 2		Prime coarse woolled Sheep 3 8 4 0	
Second quality do ... 2 4 2 10		Prime South Down Sheep 4 2 4 0	
Prime large Oxen ... 3 0 3 6		Large coarse Calves ... 2 6 3 6	
Prime Scots, &c. ... 3 8 4 0		Prime small do ... 3 8 4 0	
Coarse and inferior Sheep ... 2 10 3 2		Large Hogs ... 2 10 3 6	
Second quality do ... 3 4 3 6		Neat small Porkers ... 3 8 3 10	
Sucking Calves, 18s. to 23s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 17s. to 22s. each.			

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—NOV. 8.

The supplies of meat on offer to-day were seasonably extensive, but in mid-dling condition. Prime Beef and Mutton moved off freely, at very full prices; otherwise the demand is in a sluggish state. About 9,000 carcasses of meat arrived from the country 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 8	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 10
Large Pork ... 2 6 - 3 6	Small Pork ... 3 8 - 4 0

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

Butter, per cwt.	s. s.	Cheese, per cwt., Cheshire ... 50 to 70	
Friesland ... 86 to 90		Cheddar ... 56, 68	
Kiel ... 86, 90		Double Gloucester ... 52, 60	
Dorset ... new 92, 96		Single do ... 44, 50	
Carlton ... 82, 85		Hams, York ... 74, 84	
Waterford ... 78, 86		Westmoreland ... 76, 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.—BOROUGH, NOV. 8.

We have a steady demand for the better sort of hops, at an improvement on last weeks prices.

Sussex Pockets ... 74s. to 85s.	
Weald of Kents ... 80s. to 90s.	
Mid and East Kents ... 90s. to 150s.	

HAY AND STRAW.—NOV. 11.

At per load of 36 trusses.		Whitechapel	
Smithfield.	Cumberland.		
Meadow Hay ... 55s. to 80s.	50s. to 80s.	55s. to 80s.	
Clover ... 75s. 97s. 6d.	75s. to 95s.	75s. to 100s.	
Straw ... 24s. to 31s. 0d.	26s. to 33s.	24s. to 31s.	

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