Markets.

MARK-LANE, Sept. 20. ow of English Wheat samples from You quality was very difficult to good from Kent; new whear accounting quarry was very afficult to dry fine samples and old went off pretty readily at last Monday's with Foreign Wheat and American Flour we have been liberally although, however, the purchases made were in retail, hol submit to lower rates. Barley without material alteration.

ICES PER QUARTER OF ENGLISH GRAIN. .. Essex, Kent, Suffolk, white—[per qr. 41 to 52 Ditto, fine selected runs Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, white...

Kingston, Ware, and town-made. Scotch and Line Ditto "Review of the Irish, potato . Ditto feed Week" is the first ..Mazagan.. department. It is in Tick and Harrow gothic type

..Best marks, delivered, per sack Country markets, ex ship .

PRICE OF BREAD. s of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7

The small line after "Review of the Week" separates the department header from the item, which NEWGATE A starts "The last mail Per Slbs. from America." - 2s. 4d. to 2s

- 3 4 - 3 6 | Veal - - - 2 8 - 4 0 - 2 8 - 3 0 | Small Pork - - 3 2 - 3 8 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d. SEEDS.

e, new, per bushel.....

ENGLISH LINSEED. HOPS.

ts from the plantations continue to report favourable progress, sence of demand prices are nominally those of last week.

HAY AND STRAW. At per Load of 36 Trusses.

COALS.

ut alteration from last day. Hetton's, 15s. 6d.; Stewart's, dyll's, 15s. 3d.; Kelloe, 15s.; South Hartlepool, —s.; Eden. sh arrivals, 23; left from last day, 37; Total, 60.

COLONIAL PRODUCE. pe market has opened with a firm appearance, and the full ek to a slight advance have been paid to-day. Eighty casks and 1,500 bags plantation Ceylon sold freely in s. advance on the fine descriptions prices ranged from 48s.

rade has been occupied with the samples of the public sales and but little done by private contract. um continues dull of sale, but Brandy is very firm at the

BANKRUPTS. (From Tuesday's Gazette). Euckley-street, Whitechapel, engineer. Star-corner, Bermondsey, draper. L., Wookey Hole, Somersetshire, paper maker.
MILES, C., Old-road, Limehouse, and Giles-row, Mile-end-

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. Larty, Glasgow, merchant. eshire, flax spinner. zow, commission agent.

Deaths. pe, the Scottish agriculturist, died a few days since, at an

sselin, supposed to be the last survivor of Keppel's action, on the 3d inst., aged 92.
lison, the English actress, died a few days since, while on w York in a steam-boat. died at Paris. He was founder of the Vert-Vert, a paper uccess in its day, and the director of the Theatra de la

shed at the Office, 2, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, in the Parish don, by GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY, of No. 4, Brunss-square, Bloomsbury, in the County of Middlesex.

Horge pilian Harney Brunswich Plow Fullen Gguard Bloom bu Progress, Trades' Record,

No. 7. NEW SERIES.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALL

Review of the Wicek.

THE last mail from America puts us in possession of what is probably the real state of the Fisheries question, about which there has been so much mystification. The New York Journal of Commerce contains an article which puts the matter in its proper light. It will be recollected that Mr. Webster assumed it to be the intention of the English to enforce strictly the treaty of 1818, and drive the American fishermen out of the large bays. This view was taken up by a portion of our own press at the time, and, subsequently, the journals which are supposed to represent our government gave a totally different version. They said that the preparations which were making were merely to protect the inshore fisheries, and that negotiations were in progress for ceding to America the disputed right of fishery in the bays. Both of these modes of stating the case now appear to have been incorrect. Cur government neither intended to assert the right of the Colonists to exclusive fishing in the bays, nor to give it up; no negociation for that purpose were ever set on foot. The object was merely to protect what the Americans them. selves acknowledge to be the rights of the British crown, and to leave the bay question still open, probably, with the view of making it the subject of negotiation at some future time. It seems to be admitted that the British officers in those waters have acted with gentleness and moderation, and that there is no chance of a collision between the naval forces of the two countries. The parties who feel themselves the most aggrieved are the colonists. They had their expectations roused by the ambiguous terms of the official documents of our government, which expressed a resolution to protect all their rights, as well as by Mr. Webster's interpretation of the correspondence. Now that they discover masters are to remain in statu quo, they are vexed and disappointed. Altogether the affair has been sadly bungled by our statesmen, who have created misunderstandings and embarrassments without serving a single good purpose.

We have before noticed the order of the Lone Star, having for its object the extension of the power of the republic over the whole of North and South America and the islands near. We have now some further details of this extraordinary institution. It is a secret society with signs and passwords, and numbers about twenty-five thousand members, whose characters have been strictly scrutinized before admission, and several of whom are men of considerable wealth. Though it has been but a few months in existence, it is stated to be able to command capital to the extent of half a million. We understand its principal strength to be in the Southern States, and if that be so it would seek to add slaves states to the Union. This impression is confirmed by the fact that coloured men are excluded from it, even the lightest coloured Creoles not being allowed to enrol themselves. The first point upon which this society is intended to act is Cuba, where the population is ripe for rebellion. The constant tidings from that beautiful and mis-governed island are of arrests and executions on political grounds. The exaction and tyranny of its Spanish rulers are becoming totally unbearable. It may, however, be somewhat embarrassing to the members of the Lone Star, who decline the fellowship of Creoles, that their hope of support in Cuba must rest upon the coloured populalation. However that may be, it is currently reported that an expedition destined for that island is preparing, almost without attempt at concealment from the United States Government. It will be far stronger and better organized than that of Lopez, and will have the good wishes of the majority of the Americans who begin to look upon Cuba as their lawful property. The feeling in favour of invasion has been increased by the return of some of the Americans who followed Lopez, were taken prisoners and afterwards pardoned by the Queen of Spain. Instead of their release being looked upon as a reason for friendliness toward Spain, their tale only serves to fan the flame. The Americans are lashed up into fury when they hear that some forty of their fellow countrymen, after being compelled to kneel down, were shot in the back. A general feeling to avenge them is excited, and before long it will burst out in some over tact. Altogether the

to the times of the Free.

Town Edition.

Companies which formerly played so conspicuous a part in the wars of Europe. It seems so utterly opposed to all our nineteenth century notions, to hear of men making preparations for war against a power upon friendly terms with their own

It is but seldom we refer to the affairs of, the States of South America. Their history seems to be one of perpetual civil wars, carried on with savage ferocity, and lifting now one and now another dictator to the seat of power. An item of this week's intelligence, however, is at once so important and gratifying that we must notice it. The chief market for slaves, kidnapped from the cost of Africa, has been the kingdom of Brazil. The government of that country has enered into a treaty for the suppression of that traffic and ppears inclined to perform its part in good faith. The numper of slaves imported into that kingdom before 1846 reached bove 20,000 a year. In 1846, our commercial changes havng greatly stimulated the production of Brazilian sugar, the umber rapidly increased, till in 1849 it was 60,000, In the ollowing two years it fell to about the average, but last ear it was under 4,000. If these figures are to be depended n we seem near the extinction of that horrid traffic which re have long struggled at a vast expense of life and treasure suppress. It is curious to remark that while the Brazilian ave trade was growing, that of Cuba was declining, and now hat Brazil is closing her ports, Cuban purchases which are, owever, comparatively small, are augmenting. The Indian Overland Mail informs us of the fall of Prome,

place situated some distance up Irawaddy. The conquest as effected by some steamers sent up the river under the ommand of Capt. Tarleton for the purpose of reconncitering ther than with any other object. The commander found the tives friendly to the English, and obtained information from em which enabled him to get out of the way of some forts by king another branch of the river. He discovered that the place as weakly defended, and dashed in and effected its capture thout any loss of life, a few only of his men being wounded. is said that if sufficient force had been at hand an unopposed vance upon Ava might have been made, and the wartermited at a blow. After the last Burmese war, a route was d down which would render an advance upon Ava far more acticable and less tedious. Those in command this time ve thought fit to follow the old plan, but this affair seems show that with a little more spirit and activity a Burmese r need not be the long and costly operation it has been. The news from Australia in respect to the gold diggings perfectly astonishing. Marvellous as Californian wealth e appeared it now sinks into insignificance. The Victoria gings at Mount Alexander, now that the miners have more ter, are out-doing all precedent. If we may trust to the res quoted, the escort is bringing down gold at the rate of nty millions a year. The temptation is so great that the nest wages will not retain the crews of ships. Servants scarcely to be had at any price; diggers are deserting the er parts of the country where gold is not found in such iusion, and emigrants from America as well as Europe are ring in. If production of gold goes on at this rate, it st before long seriously affect the value of the metal, and

ler alterations of the currency imperative. the progress of Louis Napoleon seems to occupy the stest share of attention in France. If we may trust to Times correspondence, which as a rule it would be far h safe to do, his journey has been one blaze of triumph. as been an ever recurring succession of triumphal arches ongratulatory addresses—processions—bouquets—feasts s and fireworks. There is something significant and connt in an incident recorded of this butcher of men stopping under an arch erected by butchers of animals, and receiving a deputation of them an eulogistic address. The cries represented as being enthusiastic and confined to Vive Note of and Vive l'Empereur. We wonder how those write this would reconcile the asserted enthusiasm with the act of the apathy of the people at the elections, and the difficulty, in many cases the impossiblity of obtaining the requiste number of votes to form a legal majority, or with the ression of the press and the presence of large bodies of s. At Lyons for example, the population of which is

stated at 300,000, fifteen thousand soldiers are

and Co-operative Chronicle.

The fact is the authorities have had plenty their disposal, and that has made it easy to get up ance of welcome. It is popularity dramatised. career of Napoleon the little is a play, in which knows whether melodrama or farce predominates scarcely any doubt now, that the usurper intend the imperial purple—if we may take his speech a manifestation as a guide to his intentions. He co the citizens upon having inaugurated an equestrial his uncle, an honour only accorded to "legitimate"

he pictured the love of the people for that personage, and the joy with which they turned to his heir. For himself ho said he should be content with the "humble title of President" out that it was difficult for him to decide under what name he could confer the greatest, blessings upon France. This is little beyond coquetry, and while its profound impertinence s disgusting, it is amusingly ridiculous to hear how this adrenturer, fresh from a second floor and poverty in England. alks of the title of the chief officer of a Republic as a hum-

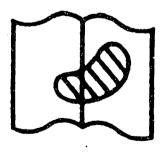
The affairs of Austria are tolerably bare of novelty. The ommercial power of Prussia is waning, and the Cholera is usy within its bounds, An event has occurred in Saxony, hich is significant. An English gentleman who has been or some time residing in that State, has been favoured with domiciarily visit from the police—insulted—arrested—and is books seized. No charge was established against him nd he was not detained. On the representative of ngland at the Saxon court, representing the affair to the thorities, they denied all knowledge of, or participation in

The inference drawn is, that the outrage was perpetrated the instigation of the Austrian government. If so, it is a w and rather alarming manifestation of power. If due mpensation be not enacted, it will be high time for the ople of England to ask Lord Malmesbury how long he innds to permit despotic governments to insult and injure our untrymen abroad with impunity.

Afterhorses and cattle have been duly bought and sold, at the fer of Ballinasloe, the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy and their ends are to enter the arena, and to hold a Religious Equality nference, under the patronage of John of Tuam. The new seciety it is supposed will supplant the Catholic Defence Asseciation, and embody a good number of the Protestant Disnters as well as Roman Catholics. Mr. Bright who is in land, and who is not indisposed to bid for popularity, as a lresser of religious grievances will attend the Conference t whether English Dissenters, who in common with Roman tholics desire to see the establishment overthrown, can ee with the priests about the disposal of its temporalities, y be considered an open question. If they can, the agita-

n will assume a formidable character. The great home topic of the last week was the death of "Iron Duke." This week it has been his funeral. The wen, the where, and the how have been discussed ad libitum. is now decided that the funeral shall be a public one, at cost of the nation—the spot St. Paul's, by the side of N son. Parliament is to be called on to give its sanction; ar as we do not hear its assembling is to be hastened, that render it necessary to postpone the ceremony till toward the end of November at least. The journals of the oppositice seem to be afraid, and not without reason, that the parlia entary preparations will respite the trial of the Derby calenet, by driving legislation over Christmas; and there is a considerable amount of twaddle about the inconvenience of da, foggy, wet days, and the risk to the health of "the excellent persons" of the kingdom, who are likely to cone up to attend the funeral! We pity the "most coellent perons" who are to catch cold, be ill, and die, through atten ing in carriages at the obsequies of the man who would have laughed at such fears; and we trust that the "excellent perons" who manifest such trepidation at the thought of a No ember fog will not catch cold in their heads, as it is quite uni cessary they should be more muddled than they are at. preent. Those who are anxious about birthdays may like to know that a letter from the Duke's mother, published this , has fixed his on the 1st of May.

Because of the page alignment it is difficult to draw square boxes. It should be apparent which sections belong to which items. As a guide, it is better to include the whole of an item, even if it means including a bit of those items that surround



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The surmises which have been rife as to who was to succeed the Duke as Commander-in-Chief have been set at rest by the announcement that Lord Hardinge is to have the vacant post. It was hinted that those feather-bed soldiers the Prince Consort and the Duke of Cambridge had a hankering for it; but it is satisfactory to know that a practical soldier, who has fairly won his spurs, is to fill it. Perhaps the fittest man was General Napier; but we ought to be thankful, as the times go, that we have not a worse than the second best.

The inquest on the driver killed by an accident upon the Bristol and Exeter Railway, has ended in a verdict of "no evidence" to show how the engine got off the line. Nobody Civilization are face to face. Let her be the genius of lile rty, ever knows how these happen. They are always uncaused effects—real accidents. There was a suspicion or something more expressed in evidence, by a tradesman, that the rails were in very bad order at the spot, but the railway testimony was abundant that that was not and could not be the cause of the casualty. Railway engineers must of course know better than a tradesman, and so they carried the day.

The funds have a little recovered their late depression. They still keep a little over par, but the knowing ones do say that they will not go up high enough to enable Mr. Disraeli to take half per cent. off the interest of the national debt. It may be so, for no prophets are so likely to be right as those who have some power to realize their predictions

Foreign and Colonial.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, September 21 M. Bonaparte's journey is, of course, a "triumphal march," according to the journals of the Elysee. I will not insult you, or the readers of your journal, by sending you the telegraphic dispatches, detailing the "explosions of enthusaism," and the weary columns of the most sickening adulation that daily appear in the Moniteur; but there have been sundry little occurrences connected with this journey which you would be sorry to hear, and the intelligence of which, as you will readily conceive, I did not obtain through official sources. In Bourges he was very coldly received, as, without doubt, he was in many other places, where I have not, as in the present instance, the means of learning the real feeling of the population. In the Moniteur, "enthusiasm" is the stereotyped phrase. In the country round Bourges, the priests, worthy allies of Bonaparte, managed to get together between 2,000 and 3,000 of the most ignorant of the peasantry, whom they prevailed upon to march into the town and receive Bonaparte with shouts of Vive l'Empereur! but, unluckily, these miserable wretches got so drunk in the evening on the reward of their exertions that they quite forgot their role, and lustily shouted Vive les Rouges! to the consternation of their employers. At the same place, a courageous citizen who cried Vive la Republique! was pounced upon by a number of police officers, and instantly marched off to prison. All who dared to express Republican principles have been treated in a similar manner, along the Presidential route! Orders were even sent to the local authorities of several places, through which Bonaparte was to pass, to imprison the principal republicans of the neighbourhood, or send them away from the place until after the passage of the Prince President! These authorities were also politely informed, that they would be held responsible for any disturbance

To encourage the base, and hide the sullen silence of the population, a van-guard of 1,800 hired shouters precede Bonaparte, and mixing with the spectators, on his arrival, greet him with frantic cries of "Vive Napoleon III.!" "Vive l'Empereur!" He can well afford to pay for his aid: he has not to beg from the Assembly now.

At Roanne, a number of persons were arrested for crying "Vive la Republique!" whereas at Lyons, the attitude of the population was so hostile, that at one time a struggle was anti-For the society "La Revolution." The central committee cipated. A passage in Bonaparte's speech at the latter place Bernelet, F. Cournet, Ch. Delescluze, L. Deron, Guyot, Ledry

sets at rest all questi peror. "When," sa question, I always e when it is an interest I follow public opini the 1,800 bawlers, w tuted the "public op

"Belgium" is a new item separated by a small horizontal line

Some fears have b Some fears have the absence of the Bresident, for a rising by the republicans, and accordingly, the prefect of police has ordered all in possession of arms at once to give them up, on pain of prosecution. This fear is not very consistent with the late assertion of Dr. Veron, that the republican party in France are contemptably weak; the falsehood of which he may soon discover to his cost. I am enabled to state, however, that there is no intention of a rising on the part of the Republicans of the metropolis at present, unless anything were to occur to the itinerant showman. The time for action has not yet come; and, besides, they will rather rise when Bonaparte is here, and with the view of rewarding him for his past deeds, than when he is away.

The trial of the persons concerned in the "gas-pipe plot" of last June has taken place. The object of the prosecution seemed rather to prove them guilty of the heinous crime of Republicanism than of any conspiracy. The prisoners made no attempt to deny the former crime,—nay, the wicked wretches seemed rather to think it an honour to be guilty of such a crime; and when they were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, they answered by an unanimous shout of "Vive la Republique!" The women, of whom there were two, were especially hearty

I know full well that there are many such devoted adherents of the betrayed Republic; but it is not to be denied that there are also many unprincipled wretches willing to curry favour with successful crime. An incident that occurred in the Canliene a day or two since, shews that the ranks of labour are by no means free from these contemptible lackeys of despotism A man offered for sale to some workmen, a small pamphlet, NEWS PAPE is which the character of Louis Bonaparte was delineated with more truth than partiality. When the workmen were aware of the book, they immediately arrested the venand delivered him over to the police. I trust these fellows with obtain, from the true hearted workmen of Paris, a punish.

peritsimilar to the well-merited one administered to the

dent rascals, who assumed the title of delegates of the working men of the Croiz-Rousse, r.c.

The prospect of a Bonapartist invasion of England is ping anxiously discussed by several of the foreign journals. In an article entitled "A few words to England," the Nation, of Brussels, has the following remarks:

"She (England) has an arm stronger than batteries and ships; by a single word, by a breath, she may dissipate the phantom of destruction and opprobrium. Let her say to dimocracy—Arise! Let her extend an helping hand to the Colusius temporally overthrown by treason, and England has at once struck down her enemy—her enemy, that of the peoples, telligence, of liberty, and of the future! * * * * if she would not be the victim of tyranny. Honour dicties

the course she should take. Civilized Europe! the pople await her decision " The Impartial, of Bruges, has an article on the same sulect, in the course of which it reminds the Bonapartists that two in-

vasions have already crushed imperial France. It has been finally decided to bring forward Messrs. Pru non and Michelet as the Republican candidates for Paris at the ensuing election. The exiled Republicans' chiefs have is ned an address to the Socialist Republicans of the Seine, calling, pon them to refuse recognizing the existing usurpation, by refrain from voting. As you may not have seen this documen ranslate it in full:

"Citizens,-The crime of the 2nd December asks you, for the hird time since its triumph, to take part in the comedy of its egislative elections; and, whilst exhibiting its bloody prid in he South, amidst the ruins it has made, it would drag be ind t the town of the Revolution to the complicity of the runs. Citizens, we do not discuss or vote against a crime, we stake t down; and, when force protects it against disarmed justice, ve retire from it, as from a curse, and take no part in its doings. ince the 2nd of December there has been neither law or overnment in France, only the Revolution has been on. Vhence comes the power that convokes you? From a burder nd perjurer. What has been instituted by that constituten, hich calls upon you, in its dictatorial limits, to the exercis of sovereign right? An oath which ties your delegates to he ssassin of the Republic, and assemblies in which the proative of your representatives is debased into the vote of values. o bring shame upon yourselves and derision upon the so rignty of the people, citizens, is what you are invited to esides, what is the exercise of that sacred right under present nditions? No light, no propagandism, either by speech riting, no preparatory meetings, no committees, no clubs, ess, no tribune! Bulletins of administration that the pol liver and take possession of. Such is the game of Univer iffrage under Louis Bonaparte; but are such the conditions perty, living and enlightening liberty? Are such the guara es of the ballot, guarantees of honour that public cont one can give? Doctors tell you that in principle you shou ce an oath. An oath to whom? You are the sovereign hers intimate that it is necessary to strike a blow, and by ective triumph again affirm the republic, in face of the d orship. O derision! Listen not to these vain words inspir weakness or expediency; there are but snares and d nour, treason, perhaps, at the bottom of these subterfug u who are the sacred phalanx of the Revolution abstai n, altogether, like our brothers of the departments. Mal oid and a desert around that man who has made in o herland the darkness and silence of night; isolate his crime. eve him alone between content and hatred, beneath the cy the people and of history; he cannot live long between se two sentiments. Yes, citizens, in the name of the huma science, which cries aloud throughout the whole eart a inst that traitor, usurper, perjurer, ferocious assassin, an p ince of burglars; in the name of the laws violated, libertic distroyed, and the Republic stifled in blood, by a miserable ar push; in the name of the fatherland, the grand Frence fatherland, which he has made a barrack without glory, a do ker nel without light or air, a species of dungeon-tomb, like ol A tria. Hold back from that man his constitution, his arms ar his fetes; hold back from his shame as from his crimes, an la ur, labour, without relaxation, in the great work, the sol of the day and of all time, to re-awaken the Revolution

Rolin, F. Martin, Ribeyrolles, Robert (du Jara), G. Nagnet Parligon, Ferrier." nere are rumours current here that the English government have shown a disposition to comply with the demand of Lors Bonapare for the expulsion of the French Republican refregees from the Channel islands. The report has caused derable agitation, but I can scarcely believe it, in fact

is what is said to you from afar by the voice of the exile

BELGIUM.

Frère-Orban is no longer Minister of Finance, and for the prent M. Liedis conducts that department. The Chambers are also convoked for the 27th inst.

'Hygienic Congress," consisting of gentleman of different courries, who take an interest in promoting the health of towns, and he welfare of the working classes, commenced sitting at Brus els on Monday. About 200 gentlemen, Belgians and fore ners, attended; they met in the Royal Academy of Medi-Amongst the English were Viscount Errington, Mr. Wald, Dr. Arnott, Mr. Charles Cockrane, Mr. Holland, of Manchester, and Mr. Roberts, architect of Prince Albert's cottages. The congress is divided into sections to examine different question. The sections are four in number—one is charged to occurry itself with workmen's houses, baths, washhouses, and host als; another, with sewers, &c., the distribution of water, and rentilation; the third with the organization of public health, the mintaining of children, interments, and cemetries; and the four 1, with the adulteration of food, the labour of children in worldhops, and prostitution.

GERMANY.

Arran.—An Imperial decree has been published at Vienna, ordering that the tri-coloured flags, which have been used by the catians since 1848, shall be replaced by the imperial flag

H. over.—Letters from Berlin and Vienna state that Hanover led come forward to mediate in the constant differences between Austria and Prussia. Little was expected to come of

SALNY.—A letter from Dresden dated Sept. 10th, has the following account of an execution in that town: "At 7 o'clock this in pring we had the sad spectacle of a public execution. The minal was a single woman, who had murdered her illegitime e child, two and a half years old, in a most barbarous manne, that it might not be an obstacle to her marriage. The

execution, which was by the sword, miscarried in a fright manner, though the headsmen is a practical hand, havin beheaded 27 persons. The woman made a movement at the moment the blow was struck, and it fell on the back of her hea and she shrieked aloud, to the terror of the spectators. T head only feel at the third stroke. The executioner cou hardly be recognized, he was so covered with blood. Notwit standing the frightful circumstances attending the execution the crowd behaved with great decorum."

BAVARIA.—A letter from Munich of the same date as the above, gives the details of a still more revolting execution. is a fearful picture of the brutality and degradation of the popular lace of that town:—" When the scaffold for the execution of the murderer, Treiber, was erected, several 'ladies' ascended it, an sat down in the 'seat of blood,' (the chair to which the crimin is tied to receive the fatal stroke,) to see 'how they looked there While the procession was going through the streets to the place of execution, a woman excited the charity of the crowd by re presenting a child she carried as that of the criminal. Aroun the scaffold several robberies were committed, and some pick peckets arrested. A peasant who had let out his waggon in standings was nearly beaten to death because the horses moved on and threw down some of his customers; after the execution men and women rushed to dip handkerchiefs and rags in the flowing blood, as remedies for the epilepsy and consumption, and as a means of drawing lucky numbers in the lottery."

POLAND. The following letter describes the present state of the town of Posen:—

"The greatest anxiety and terror prevail in all classes: the epidemic is very severe in this neighbourhood and the Duchy. It has put a stop to all business. The post-office has lost so many of its staff that the service is impeded; the hours of attendance have been shortened by order. At this moment the cholera is in every quarter of the town, and among all classes of the population. The death of the wife of the Commandant has alarmed the highest classes of society, and many cases have occurred in its ranks. When it is considered that our town only contains 40,000 inhabitants, it will be seen that a mortality which has reached above 60 a day is fearfully high, when compared with the average of deaths under ordinary circumstances, which is from six to eight. All who can possibly do it are leaving the place. In every street you meet biers carrying the sick, or carriages with the dead. In the suburbs of Chwalischew and Ribaki, where the poorer Polish population live crowded together in unhealthy dwellings, the pest rages with the greatest severity. It is true that in a room where several families live together, it is not uncommon for a physician to find, while at the bedside of a patient, his fellow tenants eating quantities of cucumber, the cheapest vegetable at present. With such a diet it is impossible the disease should not find daily more victims. Communication with the suburb of Ribaki has been cut off, and no one can enter it without permission of the police; but the measure has been useless. The epidemic is in all quarters of the town. It may be imagined what a mournful appearance it has assumed. Cheerfulness and content have disappeared from all faces; not a sound of pleasure is to be heard; life and motion are arrested. The town is like a desert; wherever you look you find only anxious countenances, and nothing yet indicates that the disease has reached its highest point. The magistrates suggested to the General in command that the canon of the citadel should be fired as a means of purifying the air, which had been tried with success in England; but the Chief President had refused his permission."

Another letter, published in the Posen Zeitung, states that in the rural districts the peasants exhibit the greatest callousnes and difference towards those who are attacked, and but for the interference of the authorities, would leave them to die without help. Neither will they help to bury the dead, unless compelled

ROME.—The reception of the Pope on the 8th inst., when he paid his annual visit to the church of the Madonna del Popoli, was as frigid as usual on the part of the Romans. The suspected regiment of Roman Light Infantry, which was formed at Velletri, and concerning whose conduct so many unfavourable assertions and official contradictions have been put forth, is about to be marched into Rome, in order to be under the more immediate inspection of the military authorities.

Tuscany.—The Genoa Corriere Mercantile, of the 16th inst.. quotes the following:

"Count Giacomo Manzoni, who was Minister-at-War at Rome during the first months of 1849, had with difficulty obtained leave to reside at Genoa and in the Sardinian dominions. His family, which inhabits Lugo, being desirious to see him, had applied to the Tuscan government, which agreed to grant him permission to visit them. A safe conduct, delivered by the Governor of Leghorn, and legalised by the Chief of the Tuscan Police, was accordingly forwarded for him, with special instructions to the Tuscan Consul at Genoa. Furnished with that authorisation, M. Mansoni embarked for Leghorn, but the Austrian commander, disregarding that act of the Tuscan authorities, refused him permission to land. A guard was placed upon him on board the steamer, and it was by special

favour he was allowed to continue his journey to Malta." Luca.—The Corriere Mercantile of the 15th says:-"Correspondence from Luca announces that a disturbance has been made under the windows of M. de Clequi, the French consul, because his drawing-room (a solitary exception to all others in the town) is frequented by Austrian officers. It is added that the consul has been recalled. We wait for confirmation of this

VENICE.—The Monitore dei Comuni says that the Austrians are fortyfying Venice and Mantua with the utmost energy. At Mantua they carry on the works mysteriously, and even at

SPAIN.

The editors of the five journals suspended by order of the Government, were still confined in the prison del Saladero. The editor of the Constitucional had absconded, and could not be arrested. The prisoners had been informed that they were to be tried not only for an attack against public order, but also for calumny.

The Avisador Malagueno announces that the Civic Guard had succeeded in completely destroying a band of robbers, who, under the command of the notorious Chato de Benamegi, had long infested the province of Cordova. Those Banditti were on the point of entering the lines of Gibraltar when they were overtaken by a detachment of 60 civic guards, who killed five, wounded three, and took 21 prisoners.

HOLLAND.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF THE STATES GENERAL. The Legislative Session of 1852-53 was opened on the 20th by the King in person. There was nothing remarkable in the Royal Speech," unless we except the following paragraph which confirms the report recently circulated that the Govern-

"Foreign and Colonial" is the next department, and is in gothic.

great deal of the Flowery manifesto fre

supreme ove ment which a reward for sort of gener the outside all sorts of That he ence other imposit rapacity. A called upon to

pression of L the magnifice of a number of that, unless t own people, the dreadful t to the great he

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department. The line that

n, which was by the sword, miscarried in a frightful though the headsmen is a practical hand, having 1 27 persons. The woman made a movement at the the blow was struck, and it fell on the back of her head. shrieked aloud, to the terror of the spectators. The ly feel at the third stroke. The executioner could e recognized, he was so covered with blood. Notwiththe frightful circumstances attending the execution, d behaved with great decorum."

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HOLLAND.

E LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF THE STATES GENERAL. Session of 1852-53 was opened on the 20th rson. There was nothing remarkable in the unless we except the following paragraph e report recently circulated that the Govern-

... Holland had undertaken to act the part of mediator between the irascible Yankees, and the obstinate Japanese: "On the invitation of a friendly power, and in following out the track which was commenced in 1844, I have promised my good offices in favour of an attempt to obtain modifications in the system of exclusion hitherto maintained by the empire of

UNITED STATES.

OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 8TH. terrible steamboat catastrophe on the river Hudson the truth of what I wrote a few weeks ago, when Henry Clay was burnt and a very great number of ost, in consequence of the criminal recklessness of nmand of the vessel. In demanding the enactment

make steamboat racing a capital offence, Mr. Sackett well knew that such a measure only was capable of preventing these wholesale assasinations denominated "Steamboat Acci-

This latest "accident" took place last Saturday at the Saugerties landing, two miles from Bristol, and forty miles this side of Albany. The steamer Reindeer, under the command of Captain Farnham, left this city on Saturday morning at eight o'clock, having on board a large number of passengers. At the Bristol landing those in charge of her did not let off the steam, in order that the steamer might shoot away as quickly as if she had never been stopped at all. The consequence was, that when the full force of the steam was at once let upon the engine one of her pipes instantly exploded, and the steam penetrating into the cabin where the passengers were sitting at dinner, a numof them killed on the spot, and a great many so severely scalded that they have either died since or are not expected to recover.

Another dreadful accident took place on the Casadaga Lake on the 2nd inst., which resulted in the death of one man and seven girls. It seems that a large number of young men and women from the surrounding villages had assembled at Casadaga for the formation of a pic-nic party on the island in Casadaga Lake. Twenty-four of them embarked in two boats for the purpose of rowing to the island, while the remainder passed round by the shore. A pretty stiff breeze was blowing from the south, and when about half way across, one of the rowlocks of one of the boats broke, and the frantic movements of the girls terrified at the mishap and the gale, caused the boat to capsize and throw the occupants into the water. The sight of this catastrophe gave rise to the same fatal spirit of alarm and confusion among those on board the other board the consequence

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ch at Tammany

"News from the Gold Diggings" is a department as it is in gothic. A line divides the department header from the item that

follows.

his shirt sleeves m his speech is to give to the landless and the poor that which they want. That is my doctrine, my friends. I have voted for it, and I mean hereafter to speak and vote for t again. I should like the glorious sight of a community, stretching along our vast inland frontier, each family keeping ts own land, and every one with elements of prosperity within heir reach. Men are better than land, or rather land is good or nothing without the labour of men; and I do not believe hat there is one thing more important than the preparation of just and patriotic system to give to every man a tract of land, where he can live with his family comfortably. You talk of dding to the wealth of nations, and you talk of elevating human ature in the scale of being; but what would more conduce to hese than such a measure? And you talk of the glory of the ation: but what is more glorious for us, or more useful to the epublican institutions of the world, than such a distribution f the public domain of this country? I would require a man settle on the land for a few years, cultivate it, and show a esire to improve it, but would not give it him as a mere object speculation; and after a few years, I am for giving it to him

cely, and let him hold or sell it, just as it pleases his caprice or And I am for nothing of the sort; give it him to hold or sell at his caprice or inclination, and in a few years the land will revert to the thrifty few, while the unthrifty, the foolish, ld the "fast" men will have not only an opportunity, but an press temptation to rob their children of their inheritance. , no, Cass, you cannot "elevate human nature" that way. A letter from Toronto of the 1st inst. says: "On Sunday

ght a serious fire occurred in this city, and consumed some 4,000 or 50,000 dol. worth of property. It broke out a little broke ten o'clock in a wooden building, rear of King-street, near Gorge-street. The block in which it originated was covered wth buildings, except on one side—King's-street—and the fire nmunicated to all the wooden buildings in about an hour. In f an hour more they were consumed. It also crossed Place-street on the south, and burnt everything between Ison-street on the west, George-street on the east, and to water of the bay on the south. There is no doubt that fire was caused by incendiarism."

By the latest accounts from California the immigration of Chinese continues unabated. The following, relative to the Ce estials, which I cut from the Placer Times, is amusing: "A grat deal of excitement has been caused among the children of the Flowery Kingdom now sojourning in San Francisco, by a manifesto from the great "Atti," who claims to hold the power surreme over all the Chinese in this land of gold. The document which has caused this great commotion is of the nature of a reward for one Le-Achan, well known as an interpreter and son of general agent for his brethren in their transactions with outside barbarians or white folks. Atti accuses Achan of orts of devillish devices to defraud and degrade his nation. The the encourages the payment of licences, poll taxes, and other impositions, to such a degree that not a rival escapes his rapicity. All men of the three great Hongs (Provinces) are caled upon to know that 300 dollars will be given for the suppre sion of Le-Achan. Among other high-handed measures of magnificent Atti, he has sent a Committee to the residence of a number of females from the flowery land, to inform them , unless they forsake their evil ways, and cling only to their people, they shall forfeit their lives. He warns them of freadful tortures in store for the disobedient, who are taken to t e great house, "C yap-in coon," where they will be stripped bastinadoed on the bare back, and compelled to suffer other mis ries too horrible too mention. The poor creatures are allowed two days to decide what to do, and dreadful consternation

A dreadful tragedy occurred on the 21st of May on board the bark Sacramento, on her voyage from Panama to Honolulu. A young man, named Woolfork, had a dispute about some trifling matter with a German named Johnson, and Woolfork took his revolver and shot the German through the heart. A terrible scene of excitement ensued, The murderer was seized and condemned to be hung within an hour. Accordingly, he was run up the yard-arm, and when dead, was cut adrift, and the

The excitement in Cuba continues to increase. The latest accounts represent the island to be in a state bordering on open insurrection. If there be no attempt at invasion by the men of the south, the Cubans will, without doubt, attain independence. So be it. Spanish brutality has devastated the fair island too

INDIA.

We have received our files of Calcutta papers to the 7th of August, in anticipation of the overland mail, but we have no ntelligence from Bombay by this arrival, the mails from that ort having failed in reaching Aden before the departure of the

The Governer General returned on the 6th of August to Calutta, after paying his visit to General Godwin at Rangoon, and was hoped that the result of that interview would be a speedy dvance into the heart of the Burmese territory.

The chief event of importance which had occurred at the seat war, since the departure of the last mail, had been the capture Prome, by a fleet of light steamers, under the command of Captain Tarlton. The capture had been effected with the reatest ease and the loss of only one life, and there was every ason to believe that the steamers might have reached Ava v ith very little difficulty, as the river was found to be navigable during the rainy season for steamers of light draught all the way the capital. Under these circumstances, the Fabian policy of te commander in Burmah gave rise to considerable discontent.

The following is from the Overland Friend of China, of July

Defeated in every encounter—without money to carry on the ntest—its prestige broken—and from within and from without together wanting in that affection and sympathy which alone crm substantial support to a throne—the days of the Tartar nasty appears fast drawing to a close. Choo, or Tsou, the ince of the old Ming family, who has several times made own to his countrymen that he is anxiously watching the proess of events, still remains in the back ground; cautiously, rhaps, anticipating the time when—the country from end to d being in a state of anarchy—the throne will revert to his

Rews from the Gold Diggings.

The accounts received from Melbourne to the end of May are ry favourable. From Mount Alexander, Ballaiet, and other ggings, the news was cheering in the extreme. Fresh discories are daily being made. Among the latest are diggings at e Anaki Hills, about twenty miles from Geelong. On May th, the escort from Mount Alexander brought into Melbourne less than thirty-one thousand four hundred and seventy eight nces of gold, the result of a week's diggings. This exceeds some 8,000 ounces any weekly quantity received yet. A lway from Mount Alexander to Melbourne was about to be structed. Immigration proceeded at a most astounding io. Hundreds were arriving daily by vessels from the sister onies—California, and elsewhere—every ship being literally wded with passengers eager to labour at the diggings. The al quantity of gold exported from Port Philip or Victoria, up he 22nd May was 32 tons 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 19 lbs. 8 oz.; value 0s. per ounce, 2,323,9081.

the news from Sydney of the out-turn of the mines was of the t cheerful character. Gold in abundance was being obtained n the bed of the Turon-58 ounces were obtained by one gennan, in a day, and a private letter notices that two others e getting it by shovels full. Total exported to May, 13,

May 13th a successful Tasmanian obtained a nugget ch weighed 3lb. 4 oz.. It was found embedded in clay and rtz in a gully between Forest and Fryer's Creeks. It was a and massive specimen, and sold for £120. 1s. 8d.

ort Philip (Melbourne and Geelong) papers to the end of notice with elation, the rapid strides the colony is making. anti-transportation movement is not overlooked: the agitaindeed, is stronger than ever, and there appears to be but feeling in the colony on the subject. The Legislative ncil of Victoria has reiterated the desire of the colonists that n ict importation shall cease. The petition agreed to at the ster meeting held at Melbourne on April 2nd, was couched e most determined language, going so far as to declare that ld the imperial government persist in forcing convicts on new colony through Van Dieman's Land, it must inevitably them to seek refuge from such heartless tyranny and op-

HE NEW AUSTRALIAN GOLD REGULATIONS.

(From the Sydney Government Gazette, April 2.) Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,

March 29, 1852. s Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased, with dvice of the Executive Council, to direct that the following con lidated and amended code of regulations for the manageof the gold fields be published for general information:

1. ALLUVIAL GOLD. · 1. CROWN LAND LICENSES.

1. No person will be permitted to dig, search for, or remove gold on or from any land, public or private, without first taking out license in the form annexed. All gold procurred without due thority will be seized, as being the property of the crown, in w ose possession soever it may be.

The license fee for crown lands has been fixed at one pound ten stillings per month, to be paid in advance. These licenses only xtend to the extraction of alluvial gold, matrix gold being the spject of other regulations, which will be found in a subsequen part of the present code.

3. licenses can be obtained

icenses can be obtained on the gold field, from the commiss ner or assistant commissioner, appointed by his Excellency the vernor-General to carry the regulations into effect, and authorised to receive the fee payable thereon.

4. No person will be eligible to obtain a license, or the renewal of a license, unless he shall produce a certificate of discharge from his last service, or show to the satisfaction of the commissioner, or assistant commissioner, that he is not a person improperly absent from hired service.

5. Persons desirous of establishing claims to new and unoccupied ground, by working in the ordinary method for a luvial gold, may have their claims marked out on the following scale to each person, namely:

1. Fifteen feet frontage to either side of a river of main

2. Twenty feet of the bed of a tributary to a river or main creek, extending across its whole breadth. 3. Sixty feet of the bed of a ravine or water course.

4. Twenty feet square of table land or river flats. 6. These claims will be secured to the parties for sucl time only as they may continue to hold licenses for the same, in cases of flood, or other such unavoidable accident as shall, in the opinion of the commissioner or assistant commissioner, render a suspension of the work inevitable.

7. The above licenses may be cancelled, and the claims forfeited, in consequence of the conviction of the holders, i any court of competent jurisdiction, of the illicit sale of spirts, or if any disorderly or riotous conduct endanger the public norals

8. Persons found working alluvial gold on any land, public or private, without having previously paid the license fee the proper officer, shall pay double the amount for such license and, in default, be proceeded against in the usual manner.

9. If any dispute shall arise in respect of any claim, reference should be forthwith made by the complainant to the commissioner or assistant commissioner of the district, who will lee no time in hearing and summarily determining the case on the pot, according to the evidence adduced on either side, giving due notice, of course, to the party complained of. If necessar, he will take the proper measures for placing and maintaining the successful party in possession of the claim.

2. PRIVATE LAND LICENSES. With respect to lands alienated by the crown in fee simple, the commissioner will not be authorised to issue licenses under these regulations to any persons but the proprietors, or persons authorised by them in writing to apply for the same. The license fee for such lands will be one-half only of that pay ble for crown lands. Persons holding the same and working on crown lands, without licenses applicable thereto, will be liab eto the payment of a double fee; and all gold obtained without lue authority will, as in the case of crown lands, be seized as being

3. WATERHOLES.

1. Persons desirous of draining ponds or waterholes, for the purpose of obtaining alluvial gold, may make application in writing to the commissioner or assistant commissioner of the listrict, describing accurately the locality. Such applications shall be decided by priority, and shall be immediately recorded py such officer in a book to be kept by him for that purpese, which shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of pplicants. If there should be no valid objection to the ap lieation, from interference with alluvial digging, or other sufficient cause, the right to drain the waterhole will be conceded to he pplicant on payment of such number of licenses as shall be roportioned to the area of the waterhole, calculated at the rete f 25 feet square for every license. A claim for emptying a vaterhole will be deemed to extend 12 feet from the back ening the boundary of such waterhole, together with sufficient pace for the erection of machinery and for other necessary proses, to be determined by the commissioner or assistant conhissioner of the district.

2. The commissioner or assistant commissioner is empower make such temporary regulations as may be necessary to revent inconvenience to other licensed persons from the carrying on of operations of the above nature.

4. RESERVOIRS FOR WASHING GOLD.

1. Persons desirous of constructing reservoirs or dams in te gold fields, for the purpose of washing gold, should make app ction to the local assistant-commissioner, who will, if the same s ould appear to him unobjectionable, grant the requisite pe

2. The reservoir or dam will be reserved for the exclusive u of the applicants, in all cases in which such reservations w nt, in the opinion of the assistant-commissioner, be detriment

5. EMPLOYMENT OF LICENSED LABOURERS.

1. The owners of all claims who may employ on hire, to assist em in working alluvial gold, and who may take out license them, will be entitled, on application to the commissioner sistant-commissioner of the district, to have the licenses th men transferred to other labourers, in the event of the juitting their services or ceasing to work for them. The license st in every such case be produced to the commissioner of istant-commissioner, who will endorse thereon, without an litional fee, the name of the transferee.

II. MATRIX GOLD.

Persons desirous of working auriferous quartz veins may ke application in writing to the commissioner or assistant nmissioner of the gold district, accurately describing the lity. Such application shall be immediately recorded by h officer in a book to be kept for the purpose, which shall b n at all reasonable times to the inspection of applicants. It ve described, and should there be no valid objection to the osal, from interference with alluvial digging or any er sufficient cause, the commissioner, on the same being ap proved of by the government, shall notify to the government his acceptance of the same. The applicant shall then enter into a land, binding himself and his partners, should the government atisfied with the sufficiency of the parties, jointly and sever, in the sum of £1,000, to pay a royalty of 10 per cent. on rold obtained, to an officer to be appointed for that purpose he government. If the government be not satisfied with ufficiency of the applicant, then two or more solvent and nsible parties must be named. He shall further be bound rmit such officer to reside on the land in the neighbourhood e works, at such spot as may be assigned by the commisr, and also to give such officer access at all reasonable times e buildings or premises, and to all books and accounts cond with the production of gold; also to give all necessary ties for the collection of the royalty, daily or weekly, as ma be found most desirable.

All buildings, machinery, or other improvements erected ide on the land, shall be considered as additional security e due performance of the conditions of the bond.

The claim shall consist of half a mile of, and in the course e vein, with a quarter of a mile reserved on each side of

ach vent for building and other purposes necessary for carrying on operations. The right of cutting or using timber for building or for fire wood from adjacent crown lands, as well as access to neighbouring water, shall also be conceded; and, where the public convenience shall not suffer thereby, the commissioner or assistant-commissioner of the district will be empowered to grant the exclusive right to necessary water, whether on the half-mile square enclosing the vein, or in the immediate neigh

4. The beds of rivers or main creeks, intersected by veins, included in such claims, are not excluded from license to the public generally, except for a distance of fifty yards on each side of such veins. But, with this exception, no licenses shall be given to the public to dig for alluvial gold on such claims. The holder of the claims, however, who may desire to work out alluvial gold, must take out licenses on payment of the usual fee of thirty shillings monthly for such number of persons as they may employ for this purpose.

5. A claim such as the above shall be forfeited by the failure of the applicant to enter within a reasonable period, to be notified to him by the commissioner in writing, into the required bond, by his neglecting to pay the prescribed royalty at the time and in the manner requi ed by the bond; by his not employing at le st twenty pe sons, or machinery equivalent, calculated at the rate of one horse power to seven men, on such claim within six months of the acceptance of his application for the same, unless such time shall be specially extended by the government—by his ceasing to employ that number of persons or such machinery on the works for one month thereafter-by his employing unlicensed persons to work alluvial gold on the claim, by obstructing the officer in the proper performance of his duty, or in any other way violating the terms of the bond. Such vein shall then be open to selection by other parties.

6. The duration of the claim shall be three years, which however, shall be extended for such further period as upon receipt of instructions from Her Majesty's government may be determined upon, having due regard to the interests of the parties concerned. At the expiration of the term of their holding, or on the sooner determination of the tenure by the consent of the government, the parties shall have liberty to remove all buildings, machinery, or other improvements erected or made by them, and a reasonable time shall be given for that purpose, provided always that the conditions of the bond shall have been duly fulfilled.

7. No portion of land previously occupied under claims for alluvial gold will be open to selection for matrix gold while it continues to be worked for the former.

II. PRIVATE LANDS. Persons desirous of working auriferous quartz veins on private lands, shall be subject to the terms of the above regulations, with the exception that the royalty payable on the gross product of the gold shall be five per cent., and that they shall not be compelled to employ any specified number of persons, nor be liable to any penalty on their ceasing to work.

III. TRADERS' LICENSES. Persons occupying portions of the gold field, by erecting temporary buildings tents, &c., and carrying on any business, or following any trade or calling, shall pay a fee of 30s. monthly, for the use of the lands so occupied by them; and they are required to pay the same on demand, and in advance, to the officer appointed to receive payment of license fees. Such license may be cancelled at any time, should the land be required for any public purpose, or in consequence of the conviction of the licensed occupant, in any court of competent jurisdiction, of the illicit sale of spirits, or of any disorderly or riotous conduct endangering the public morals or peace; and in no case will any claim to compensation for improvements be

IV. LAND HELD UNDER PASTORAL LEASES.

Inconvenience being felt from the occupancy under lease, in terms of the regulations of the 29th of March, 1848, of such portions of the crown lands as are now being worked under Icenses for digging gold, it has become necessary to terminate the leases in all such cases as shall be reported by the commissioner or assistant commissioner to be desirable for securing to the licensed miners the undisturbed prosecution of their employment. On receiving such reports, the necessary notice will be given to the lessees by the proper officers at the termin wion of their leases, after the expiration of one month. and the sum paid by such lessees for the land resume proportion payable for the remainder of the term,

refunded, as provided for in the regulations referred acting on this regulation, no greater interference interests of the leases will be sanctioned than may lutely necessary to ensure the object contemplated.

Form referred to:—

GOLD LICENSE.

type. of one pound ten shillings on account of the terr , having paid to me I hereby license him to dig, search for, and reprove alluvial gold on and from any crown land as I shall assign to him for that purpose, during the month of to the government regulations in force for the time being for

the management of the gold field. This license does not extend to matrix gold, and must be produced whenever demanded by me of any other person acting under the authority of the governme

having declined to cross-examine the witnesses, Mr. Walla was called upon to enter into securities, himself in £200, an two securities in £100 each. Dr. Gray and Mr. Matthew Tully solicitor, became securities in the sums required, and the recognisances having been perfected, the parties left the office.

Crop Lifting.—The season of conflicts between bailiffs an

tenants for the possession of the crops has come round with th returning harvest. The Cork Reporter has the following:

"On the night of the 9th inst., about twelve o'clock, a part of men unknown, about ten, arrived on the lands of Carrigaad in the parish of Lisgoold, and seized James Ryan and Patric Buckley, keepers in charge of a distress for rent due of Joh Murphy and James Terry, tied their hands and legs, and the tied the men together, in which state they were found in a fiel by a female at an early hour next morning, who untied them the corn and hay under seizure being removed off the land during the night. The property, when the distress was made, was in the Court of Chancery, in the suit of W. Morrogh, Esq., agains G. S. Barry, Esq., and has been lately sold in the Encumbered Estates Court. Estates Court. The seizure was made by Receiver, Edward Barry, Esq., of the Court of Chancery, for the last March rent and it is supposed the offence in question had occurred under the idea that all power of the receiver ceased on the property being purchased. The keepers cannot identify any of the party who had no arms, neither was there any violence done more than tying them together.

On the morning of the 14th instant a party unknown broke ppen the barn of John Bagott, of Castletreasure, and carried tway a great quantity of oats which was seized for rent due by Paniel Whelan, of the same place, and placed in the barn under the charge of Daniel Sullivan, a labourer, who said the corn was arried away on cars whilst he was asleep.

Mrs. Chisholm in Dublin.—On Saturday evening Mrs. Chistolm delivered an address on "Emigration to Australia," in the Lecture Hall of the Dublin Mechanics' Institute, which was rowded in every part. Mrs. Chisholm was accompanied by Ar. Leslie Foster, a member of the council of Port Phillip, and y several ladies and gentlemen.

Mysterious Murder.—The Clare Journal has the following rief account of a mysterious murder:—We have just heard of dreadful murder having been committed on Saturday night in the neighbourhood of Miltown Malbay, upon a young man amed Thomas Stacpoole, who was, it is said, to come into possession of some property in a short time. He was invited to pend the evening in some neighbouring house, and rumour has that he was murdered in the night, and his body found yesrday close to the bridge of Armagh. His remains presented dreadful spectacle. Two men have been apprehended on suscion, and are now in custody of the police.

M'HALE AND THE IRISH CHURCH.—Archbishop M'Hale has voured the Premier, through the columns of the Freeman's urnal, with a lengthy letter in his peculiar style. What he scribes as the total failure of proselytising efforts in the west Ireland is the chief burden of the epistle; but the real sting Il be found in the tail, where "his grace" speaks a bit of his and about the church establishment, a subject, it may be obeved, that stands a fair chance of soon throwing even tenant the into the shade in Irish agitation. The letter concludes is:—"As for the protestant establishment, dream no longer upholding it in Ireland, treat it like the question of free de, yielding to the inevitable necessity of events which tesmen cannot control The catholic people of this country resolved not to be content until they witness its legislative pihilation; the axe is already laid to the root, and as time has too well attested the baneful vices of its influence, it is in n you will endeavour to avert its inevitable fall.—I have the our to be, your lordship's obedient servant, John, Arch-

nexplained can e, in the house of Mr. H in the house of Mr. Hogg, of No. 394, herhithe-street, ptician and mathematical instrument maker, ose premises were also used as a ship chandler's chouse, and a Birmingham and Sheffield goods store. The on on the spot, but, before arrangements could be ne inmates, Miss Susan Hogg, neice of

These three are all

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t the first-floor window with her hands She was at once picked up, and conty. In the meantime, Mr. Hogg, him her example from the second-floor, but alled out to him to wait until something n to fall upon. A counterpane was then clow the window, but the unfortunate d he fell with a frightful crash. When found to be broken, and his spine frac-

wise much hurt. The glare of the fire lenty of assistance, including seven land-engines at all efforts to save the premises were in vain. flames were however, prevented from doing material ge to the neighbouring property, though it was more or injured. The saldest part of the story remains to be told. on as possible, a search was made in the ruins for the two inmates, namely—Viss Rosina Riches, a relative of Mr. , and the servant, a young woman named Jane Brown, the of whom were at length found, thus placing their shockate beyond doubt. It is supposed that the servant, who one down stairs on Saturday night to turn off the gas at the might have let a spark fall from her candle, and thus

Crimes and Officies. A LI EGED MURDER OF A WIFE DAY

Monday, at the Lambeth Police Court, Richard Perry, 51, ibed as a labourer, residing at No. 22, Broad-street, Lamwas charged with having caused the death of Jane Perry, ife, by striking her on the head and body in a frightful

orge Mitchell said he lived at No. 22, Broad-street, Lambett in apartments underneath those occupied by the prisoner and is wife. They were continually quarrelling, and the female was Imost always drunk. On Saturday evening last, between 8 an 9 o'clock, the prisoner and deceased came home, apparently comfortable, and shortly afterwards the former went out, as followed a little while after by his wife. Some time after ards the prisoner brought some coals home, and finding ceased was out and had locked his door, he came down stair but at the same time she entered the house. They had some words about the door being locked, when the prisoner, ppeared to be sober, went to bed, and the deceased again went but. She returned at a very late hour, much intoxicated,

when he heard them quarrelling, and immediately afterwar s a when he heard them quarrening, and immodiancy afterwards a heavy fall, which was succeeded by complete silence. His life heavy fall, which was succeeded by complete shence. His life called out to him that she hoped nothing had happened between Perry and his wife, and immediately afterwards he heard he prisoner put on his shoes and come down stairs, when he ca out, "Who's this lying on the stairs?" The prisoner then turned to his room, and brought a light down stairs. Mr. Elliott—You said you heard the fall in the prison r's

Witness replied that he did, but he did not hear her go de the stairs after that. He must have heard her if she had, as he could hear the least thing on the stairs. The prisoner when he came down to the landing near the door, called out to with ss came down to the landing hear the door, caned out to with ss to get up, exclaiming that his wife had no strength in landing witness got out of bed and assisted him to carry the deceased up stairs, but he at once perceived that she was dead, and teld the prisoner so. The latter exclaimed, "Good God, you do mean to say so!" They then carried her into the room, and put her on the bed, when he washed her face with cold wat r and sent the prisoner for a doctor. The police shortly enter d the house, and brought one in, when they pronounced by

Mr. Elliott to Mitchell—Had she fallen down stairs, must y have heard her? Mitchell—Yes; I was not asleep, and I could have hear

Mr. Elliott Then what you heard was the quarrelling, at d the heavy fall in their room? Mitchell—That's all I heard, excepting the prisoner coming down and calling out, and his afterwards procuring a lig

Margaret Mitchell, wife of the preceding witness, corroborate his evidence in every point. The deceased was covered with bruises from head to loins. Witness heard no scuffling on the stairs, the fall took place in the prisoner's room.

There having been no medical examination, the prisoner we

MURDER OF A WIFE AT LEEDS.—Samuel West, a man about 35, following the calling of a quarryman, is in custody of the Leeds police, charged with the murder of his wife, Elizabeth under extraordinary circumstances. West was brought up a the Court-house, Leeds, on Thursday, charged before the Mayo with stabbing his wife, and it was stated at that time that th woman was dying. The prisoner was therefore remanded The same evening the woman died. The prisoner was married to the deceased, daughter of a working man, named Laycock residing in Woodhouse Carr, about five weeks ago, and the have since lived in Buslingthorpe-lane. On Tuesday weel West went to Halton feast, from whence he returned home late at night in a state of intoxication. His wife was at that time in bed, suffering, we believe, from jaundice, and very ill. Ac cording to the deceased's own statement, subsequently made to a neighbour, the prisoner made advances to her, to which she objected on account of her state of prostration from illness. He became very outrageous at this refusal, and jumping out of bed he sharpened a knife. She was at that time lying upon her face, with her night clothes torn almost to shreds by his violence; and as she was thus lying he stabbed her below the left shoulder: the instrument penetrated to the cavity of the chest, and inflicted a wound which has since proved mortal. The neighbours, being alarmed, subsequently obtained admission to the house, and found the poor woman in a shocking state. Medical aid was sent for, and Mr. Taylor, the medical officer of the district; attended. He examined the wound, and applied he usual remedies. She continued to get worse, and Mr. Clayton, surgeon, was called in; but on Wednesday last, it was een that nothing could save her. The police immediately took West into custody, at his own house, in Buslingthorpe-lane. oon after the unfortunate woman became delirious, and on Thursday evening died.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Sunday morning, when the reection of the fire in Rotherhithe shot up, Mr. Inspector Barry, who was on duty in the neighbourhood of the London-road, outhwark, turned off for the purpose of proceeding to the fire o render assistance. On getting to the corner of Martin-street e espied a suspicious-looking character carrying something reighty and bulky in his arms. He immediately stopped the nan and demanded to know what he had with him. The man did not then offer the least resistance, but merely replied, "All ght, governor," and was apparently in the act of assisting the ispector to untie the bundle, when some of the fellow's commions came silently behind the officer and inflicted a treendous blow on his head, which took effect, and he fell down, e blood gushing from the wound down his back. The vionce of the blow and the loss of blood of course prevented the spector from securing the men, who made off, leaving the ficer, as they no doubt imagined, for dead. A surgeon having essed the wound and stopped the hemorrhage, the inspector is enabled to proceed to the fire, but Mr. Haynes, his supertendent, at once gave directions for him to go home. FRAUDS ON THE IPSWICH POST-OFFICE —On Saturday William

llins (late chief clerk), Frederick Joseph Sheldrake, and Ward Channing Bartholomew Brummitt were finally exlined on several charges of embezzling money, the property her Majesty, before the mayor of Ipswich, and a bench of registrates. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. W. S. ch, the postmaster, that it was the duty of the prisoners to x six postage stamps to all registered letters upon receiving registration fee, and for some time past it had been diso ered by Mr. J. T. Gardner, a confidential clerk in the neral Post-office, that the Ipswich bag frequently contained ers bearing stamps that had been obliterated before they had eived the obliterating stamp of the Ipswich post-office. Mr. nsey was consequently sent down to investigate the matter the prisoners were detected. Bail was refused for their aprance at the assizes.

MAID SERVANT at one of the Red Hall estate cottages, Li coln, was attacked by a highwayman on Friday night last, as the was descending Cross o' Cliffe-hill into the city on an errind. The fellow, who was dressed in a short slop, met and par sed her, and then suddenly turned round, and griping her by the throat, demanded money. The girl assured him that she did not possess any, and then the villain, to intimidate her into the production of what money she might have upon her person, thr atened to take her life. At last the girl, with great presence of mind, screamed, "The doctor's coming," and the vagabor I darted off with amazing rapidity. Shortly afterwards he was met on the summit of the hill by a horseman, and he was the going at a rapid rate. Having heard the girl's story, the hor eman returned in search of the scoundrel, but did not sucteed in capturing him.

A LLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF SILK AND COTTON.—At the Manchester Borough Court on Monday seven men, named Thomas Fox George Massey, Samuel Kershaw, Hugh M'Gillan, Samuel M'C 1e, John Jameson, and Joseph Westworth, were charged, he two first with having received, and the others with em-

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THE E —The ad the engin and Exet The Jury dict:_" working t Septembe' tember, f No. 20 Railway, near Tam factory ev was throw death of t Exeter Ra that portic minus of t BALLOON Bragh, wl

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CORONER Mr. W. Ba Sherbutt-st aged 21, an the upsetti labourer, re' road, Lamb

Freland.

HARVEST.—Inc weather has been completely broken; but, according to all the accounts from the country, the harvest seems to be quite safe, having been almost everywhere com-

THE PROSECUTION OF THE "ANGLO CELT."—In the case of he Queen at the prosecution of the colonel and officers of he 31st regiment against Mr. Wallace, the proprietor of he Anglo-Celt newspaper, for libel, the defendant attended before the magistrates at the head police-office last Saturday o put in bail for his appearance in the Court of Queen's Bench on the first day of next term. The informations of ieutenant-Colonel Staunton, Captain Eagar, and Lieutenant Jutton, of the 31st regiment, were read out by Mr. Porter. hey set forth the circumstances relative to the affair at Sixnile-bridge, and denying that the party of the 31st had comuitted wilful murder on that occasion, or had slaughtered the cople without provocation. They also charged as wickedly lse and untrue the allegation contained in the alleged libel that the 31st regiment had ever been guilty of cowardice, or had lost their facings; but that, on the contrary, they had ever exhibited the utmost gallantry. Mr. Dowse, on the part of the defendant

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e heard them quarrelling, and immediately afterwards a fall, which was succeeded by complete silence. His wife put to him that she hoped nothing had happened between and his wife, and immediately afterwards he heard the put on his shoes and come down stairs, when he called vho's this lying on the stairs?" The prisoner then reto his room, and brought a light down stairs. Elliott—You said you heard the fall in the prisoner's

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EZZLEMENT OF SILK AND COTTON.—At the Man-Court on Monday seven men, named Thomas ssey, Samuel Kershaw, Hugh M'Gillan, Samuel neson, and Joseph Westworth, were charged, th having received, and the others with em-

nezzing a quantity of silk and cotton bobbins and war Thomas Fox kept a lock-up cellar in Dale-street, and was w known to the police as a receiver of stolen goods. Massey l been in partnership with him about ten weeks. On Saturd Inspector Maybury, of the detective police, went to the cell and found the prisoners, Fox, Massey and Kershaw there. the cellar were found fifty-two bobbins with silk upon them, a a number without silk, some being marked with various initia and others having the initials cut or burnt out. Fox refused state how these things came into his possession. Kershaw w searched, and four silk bobbins were found concealed under h coat, which he said he had obtained from a person named Hur in Salford, the statement being entirely false. Within tw hours, on the same day, all the other prisoners entered the cellar, and on being searched similar articles were found upo them, some having cotton and others silk. The prisoners wei

A TRAGEDY IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Banner of the 1: instant says:—"We have just heard of one of the most say guinary tragedies that it has ever been our province to record The particulars, as we learned them from a friend, are as fol lows:—Two brothers, Hiran and Warren Francisco, resident of this county, and well known in this community as respect able and peaceable citizens, have been for some time selling clocks in Jackson county, in this state. They usually trave different routes, but made a practice of meeting each other fre quently. They agreed to meet at a public-house in the vicinity of Brownstown last Friday night. One of the brothers reached the tavern about nine o'clock, and inquired if his brother had rrived, and was informed by the landlord that he had not After cating his supper he called for a light and asked to be hown a bed. The landlord informed him that he had no canlles about the house, but that, if he followed him, he would ake him to a bed. Francisco followed the landlord into a dark oom, and undressed himself and retired to rest. The bec cemed to be wet, and, having some matches about him, he truck a light. Upon examining the bed he found that it was ret with blood. Discovering a candle on a table close by he lit , and, looking under the bed, saw the body of his brother with is throat cut from car to ear, and perfectly lifeless. Fastening he door immediately, he proceeded to load a revolver which he ad, but before he could do so there was an effort made by everal men to enter his room. Pretending not to be alarmed, le asked them to wait until he had dressed himself. As soon le had finished loading his pistol he opened the door, and the ndlord and two other men rushed on him, when he fired two rrels of his pistol, immediately killing the landlord and one his accomplices, after which the other man fled. We further arn that Francisco went before a justice of the peace in rownstown and surrendered himself, but, after an examination o the case, the justice released him."

A Young Forger.—A boy named Robert Pounder was b ought up at the Borough Court Manchester, on Thursday week, charged with the felonious presentation of a bank order

Accidents and

Casualties is a

in gothic type

department and is

and forgery, on the previous day. The prisoner to elve years of age, lives with his parents in H ben sent by Mr. Frederick Henry Cooke, who huse, with a bank order £7 8s. which had be Landon to Mr. Cooke's father. Instead of taking di ected to the residence of Mr. Cooke, sen., the sented the order at the bank of Messrs Cunliffe C., King-street. He forged Mr. Cooke's name of the order and also endorsed it on the back v si nature, the teller having directed him to affix paratory to the order being paid. Having done

th forged order to the magistrates, intigated that the prosecuto Mr. Cooke, did not wish to press the charge against the priso er on account of his extreme your. -After being suitably ca tioned, the prisoner was discharged, and handed over to the

Accidents and Casualties.

The adjourned inquest touching the death of Lambert Eaton, the engine-driver, who was killed by the accident on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, on the 8th inst., was resumed on Saturday. The Jury, after some deliberation, returned the following verdict:-"That Lambert Eaton, the driver of engine No. 20, working the express train down on Wednesday, the 8th day of September, 1852, died on Monday, the 13th day of September, from injuries received by reason of the said engine
No. 20 getting off the line of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, near the invert in the parish of Creech St. Michael's, near Taunton, and that there has not been any direct or satisfactory evidence to prove by what means such engine No. 20 was thrown off the said line and occasioned the accident, and leath of the said Lambert Eaton. The jury unanimously recommend the attention of the engineers of the Bristol and Exeter Railway to the state of the sub-stratum and packing of hat portion of the said railway leading from the western terninus of the invert at Creech St. Michael's.

BALLOON ACCIDENT.—Mr. Hampton's balloon, called Erin-go-Bragh, which was to have ascended on Monday from the Pavilion Gardens, over against Woolwich, broke from its retaining ordage, ascended without a pilot, and when at a great height urst with a loud report.

ACCIDENT AT THE OLD CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Tuesday norning, a man named John Brown, a labourer employed by dessrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., in the removal of the remains f the Exhibition building in Hyde-park, met with a serious ceident by the slipping of one of the large cast-iron girders. le was assisting at the hoisting shears to remove the girder, which was about 20 feet long, and nearly three tons weight, om the floor of one of the galleries, upon a lumber carriage, or conveyance to the new erection at Norwood, and during the rocess of lowering, by some means it slipped a short distance own the chain, when one end of it caught his leg and jammed against some wood work; his screams speedily indicated the urt he had suffered, and means were taken to get him up, then he was at once removed to St. George's Hospital, where was found that he had sustained a compound fracture of the left leg, of a very serious character.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—LOSS OF THREE LIVES AT GREENWICH, Ir. W. Baker, the coroner, held an inquest at the Royal Mason, herbutt-street, Poplar, respecting the deaths of Wm. Hutt. ged 21, and Thomas Baker, aged nine years, who perished by the upsetting of a small pleasure boat. Stephen Thomas, a bourer, residing at 27, Jeston-street, Tower street, Waterlooad, Lambeth; stated that on Sunday morning, the 10th inches,

the two deceased persons (William Hutt and Thomas Barer), together with Henry Hutt and witness, engaged a boat at Blackfriars Bridge, for the purpose of proceeding down the river on a pleasure excursion. They had reached Green ich Hospital, and had just altered the position of their boat to reurn to town, when two Boulogne steamers came down against the tide at a slow rate, but after they had passed them the w became very rough, which alarmed the deceased, who go up and stood on one side of the boat, which filled and was swam ed. They were all four immersed, and witness saved himself by elinging to the boat until assistance arrived, but the other the were drowned. Other evidence having been adduced, he coroner remarked on the melancholy nature of the case, a er which the jury unanimously agreed to a verdict of "Accider al

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT THE NELSON COLUMN.—On Saturay last an accident of a frightful nature occurred at the Nel on column to a man named Daniel Allmond, a labourer, which was nearly producing fatal results. It appears that a number of workmen were engaged in fixing the grand bronze alto relie o, representing England's naval hero at the battle of St. Vince t, which will cover the western side of the base, facing Cocksp street, and for which several holes had been drilled in the grange block to receive the bolts by which the easting is to be kept its position. These bolts were being fastened in by boili lead, and Allmond was steadying one of them whilst the lo was being poured in from the vessel, which contained about pounds weight of it; and, after nearly 10 pounds had been ru a loud gust was heard, when the whole r out in a stream full up

and burning his face in heartrending, and he v This line cross Hospital, where, found to be dreadfully b immediately literally soldered togeth follows an item the hospital. Proper re header and so appears so much injured whilst his face will be co should be explosion of the boilin cavity of the hole, whi ignored. steam, thus producing th

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUT dent happened on the newly opened portion of this railwa between Carmarthen and Swansea, on Friday night, on t return of the last of the excursion trains from the former place bringing back the guests at the dejeuner given by the May and Corporation of Carmarthen to the directors of the Sou Wales Railway and their friends. It appears that Mr. William proprietor of the Cambrian newspaper, was leaning over the do of the carriage in which he was travelling between Carmarth and Ferryside, when the door flew open and Mr. Williams f out of the carriage upon the line, at a place called Pibw When he fell from the carriage his body fell clear of the carriage, but his feet fell upon the rails and the carriage whee

h feet literally cut off his toes. On the trai side the occurrence was made known to the d two porters were despatched up the linhfortunite gentleman lying on the side of the ed him back to Carmarthen. He was taken Jospital, where it was found necessary to an both his feet, and at the last accounts he wa rably, but it is feared he will lose the use

we sasked one or two questions, which induced the teller to Hetherton, stoker, were returning along the Elgin and Charles re use payment until the prisoner's father should be sent for.
The prisoner's manner very soon betrayed his guilt, and the prisoner's manner very soon betrayed his guilt, and the prisoner's manner very soon betrayed his guilt, and the latter place, where they had been with trucks laden with the latter place, where they had been with trucks laden with the latter place, where they had been with trucks laden with the latter place, where they had been with trucks laden with the latter place, where they had been with trucks laden with the latter place, where they had been with trucks laden with the latter place, where they had been with trucks laden with the latter place, where they had been with trucks laden with the latter place, where they had been with trucks laden with the latter place, where they had been with trucks laden with the latter place, where they had been with trucks laden with the latter place, where they had been with trucks laden with the latter place, where they had been with trucks laden with the latter place, where they had been with trucks laden with the latter place, where they had been with trucks laden with the latter place, where they had been with trucks laden with the latter place, where they had been with trucks laden with the latter place, where they had been with trucks laden with the latter place, where they had been with trucks laden with the latter place, where they had been with the latter place. the way, and the truck preceding the engine coming in contac with it, were thrown off the rails, and the stoker, being thrown forward by the shock, fell in front of the engine and was killed on the spot. He has left a widow and three children to lamen his untimely end. His father, and one of his own children have been previously killed on the same railway.

SINGULAR ESCAPE.—On Thursday week, Mrs. Dale, of Lon don, a niece of Mr. W. Pierce, of Wood-street, in this town proceeded by the London and North Western Railway into Staffordshire with her son, a little boy. On the train leaving Rugby station, the child went to the carriage window to look out, when the door flew open and he fell out. The mother was frantic, and it was with difficulty that three gentlemen, who were in the carriage, prevented her jumping out after him. On the train arriving at the next station, an engine was sent back in search of the lad, who was met running on the line calling out for his mother. With the exception of a few bruises, he had received no injury.—Northampton Herald.

Gun Accident.—On Saturday evening sen'night, two young men, living at Saltford, were walking by the side of the river looking out for rats. One of them had a gun which he carried with the muzzle pointed behind him. Turning suddenly round, the trigger came in contact with some part of his smock-frock, the gun instantly went off, and shot his companion near the wind-pipe. The whole of the charge lodged in the neck, dividing the carotid artery, and death was the instantaneous result. A LADY'S FOOT CUT OFF AT THE BRIGHTON TERMINUS.—AS the down train which left London at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, was slowly coming up to the platform at Brighton terminus, an elderly lady not taking the precaution to wait until it had stopped, stepped from her carriage, and missing her footing slipped inder the wheel. The moving train passed over her legs, comoletely cutting off one foot, and injuring the other very severely. she was rescued from her perilous situation by the bystanders is speedily as possible, was placed on a stretcher, and at once conveyed to the Hospital. Up to a late hour of the same night he sufferer, of whose name or residence nothing is known, was ying in a very precarious condition.

An Impant Drowned.—On Monday afternoon an inquest was eld before Mr. Rutter, county coroner, at Newton-heath, near. Ianchester, on the body of a child, sixteen months old, which vas drowned in the canal, near Ten Acre-bridge, on the preious evening. The child belonged to a woman named Eliza Valker, and a man named John Chandler had acknowledged imself to be its father. He, however, resisted an attempt nade by the mother to affiliate it upon him about twelve months go, and the summons was dismissed for want of the necessary egal proof. On Sunday afternoon Chandler called upon, Waler, at her lodgings, in Manchester, and induced her to leave he house and take a walk with him. She carried the chile with her. The man was then observed to be intoxicated. ome men who met them shortly afterwards heard them disuting, apparently about the child. The woman was speaking ery crossly. Subsequently they were seen by some boys in the fields near the canal bank One of the boys, named Daniel ameron, said he first saw Chandler leaning over the palings. le looked angry at witness, and the boys watched him, when

he returned into the field beside the woman. She was seated on the ground at the hedge side, and the child was in her arm, her back being to the canal. Chandler noticed the boys watel ing him, went towards them a little way, and then turned back again. He then took the child, as witness thought, in a passion, from the woman. He carried it walking backwards towards the canal, and rolled down the bank, letting the child go as h approached the water. Witness thought it had not fallen by accident, but that he had done it purposely. The woman screamed on seeing the child in the water. The man was very near the edge, and the child gradually floated into the middle but he might easily have recovered it at first. The man wanted to go away when he got out, but both the man and woman were apprehended. Several persons were attracted to the spot by the screams of the woman, but the child was allowed to sink, and the body was not recovered till half an hour afterwards, when it was quite dead, When spoken to about drowning the child, at the police station, the male prisoner said, "I wish I had drowned myself, too." The coroner stated his conviction that the evidence went no further than to show that the death of the child had arisen from accident, the result of the brutal state of intoxication in which Chandler was. The jury returned a ver-

SERIOUS STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—On Friday night, about 8 o'clock, the river steamers Duchess of Argyl and Emperor came into collision upon the Carloch, by which both vessels sustained very serious damage, and are so disabled that some time must elapse before they are fit to resume their usual stations. Fortunately no lives are lost, although it is almost miraculous that any one escaped.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

We learn from a ministerial paper that Lieutenant General Lord Hardinge has been appointed the new Commander-in-Chief. The next Gazette will officially announce the noble Lord's promotion as "General," after which he will succeed to the command of the army.

It is reported that the other new appointments consequent upou the Duke's demise will be as follows:— Master-General of Ordnance (with \ Lord Fitzroy Military Secretary Colonel Wood.

Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports..... Earl Derby. Colonelcy of the Fusileer Prince George of Guards..... Cambridge. The Duke of Northumberland and the Marquis of Londonderry to be Knights of the Garter.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—Some time since the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company sent Mr. Owen Jones and Mr. Digby Wyatt with a roving commission to the continent for the purpose of acquiring casts of what is great and rare in art. Information from these gentlemen had been received to the 9th instant; when they had reached Rome, after visiting Paris and Naples. They had obtained permission to take casts of several of the finest words in those capitals; including the great Nimroud from Egypt, colossal statues by Jean Goujon, casts of the Ghiberti Gates, figures by Michael Angelo from the Medici chapel at Florence, cinquecento monuments by Donatello, and studies from Pompeii.

ARBITRARY PROCEEDING IN SAXONY.—The Leicestershire Mercary states that the house of Dr. Paget, author of "Hungary and Transylvania," was in Dresden visited by a party of police, who seized and carried off all his letters, MS. notebooks, diaries, and a considerable number of books. Dr. Paget has sought satisfaction in vain.

REPORTED DEATH BY DROWNING OF ALBERT SMITH AND HIS Brother.—Letters were received in town yesterday announcing the death of Albert Smith and his brother, by drowning, in the Rhone, whilst on their wap to Chamouni.—Herald. A few days ago, a pocket-book, containing a passport in the name of Mr. Albert Smith, 12, Percy-street, Bedford-square, London, and dated the 8th September, 1852, several family letters, and seven Bank of England notes of 10l. each, was found on the banks of the Saone, about seven miles from Chalon. This book, which was probably lest by the owner on board one of the steamers, is now in possession of M. Thibaudet Jauffre, at St. Germain du Plain—Galignani.

THE PRESS IN SAXONY.—The bookseller, Schrader, of Leipzig, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for selling a work entitled "The Will of the People."

ESTABLISHMENT OF METROPOLITAN TIME IN BRISTOL. -At a meeting of the Bristol Town Council, held on Monday, a resolution was passed for the adoption of London time throughout the city, and a committee was appointed to carry the same into effect as early as possible.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT STIRLING.—On Tuesday Lord John Russell was presented at the court-house with the freedom of the burgh of Stirling.

DEPARTURE OF CONVICTS FOR THE DIGGINGS.—The Lord Auckland transport, Captain Thompson, has arrived in Queenstown for the purpose of conveying 260 convicts from Spike Island convict depot to Van Dieman's Land.

A queer old customer in Michigan was so attached to a pair of old horses which he lost lately, that he had them decently laid out and buried. Over the graves he had a tombstone, with the following inscription:

"Peace to their manes."

In the 20th inst. the session of the States General of Holand was opened by the King in person.

LAUNCH OF THE WINDSOR CASTLE.--The long looked launch of the largest man-of-war in the world was triumphantly accomplished at the Royal Dockyard, at Pembroke, on Tuesday, the day appointed.

WARNING TO OVER WORKED STUDENTS.—The immediate cause of Mr. G. R. Porter's death was a gnat's sting on his knee, which produced mortification. His sederary habits had jed to a bad state of the blood, so that he was ripe for death from apparently so small a canalty as the sting of a

Law and Police.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

ROBBERY.—Louisa Mortlock, 22, spinster, and John Williams, 24, shoemaker, were indicted for stealing a purse from the person of a lady named Gregson. It appeared that on the 14th of August, Haydon the city officer, saw the two prisoners and another man following the prosecutrix down Fenchurch-street. After they had left her, he went after them, and they, finding they were pursued, threw the purse away. They were both found guilty, and Williams, being well-known to the police, was transported for seven years. The woman was ordered to be imprisoned for six months.

Burglary.—William Harford, 22, chairmaker, pleaded guilty to having committed a burglary in the dwelling-house of John Venn, of Highbury park. Mr. Payne, who prosecuted, said that the prisoner was a most desperate character, and formed one of the gang to which the notorious Hackett once belonged. He was transported for seven years.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

RESULTS OF BETTING.—Thomas Scott, pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of plate, value £200 and upwards, the property of Mr. Matthew Forster, the elder, his master, in his dwellinghouse. The particulars of this case as detailed before the police magistrate, have already appeared in our columns. Mr. Forster said, that he wished to recommend the prisoner to the indulgence of the Court, on account of his lengthened services in his family, but more particularly because he believed that he had stolen this property in consequence of becoming concerned with betting houses; and until these nurseries of crime and dens of vice were put down, he hardly thought that they would be justified in dealing harshly to their unfortunate victims. Mr. Witham said, that the prisoner had robbed his master of an immense amount of property, after living in his service for such a length of time, and he should certainly have transported him but for kind recommendation of the prosecutor. He had made an excuse that he had committed this robbery because he became in volved in consequence of betting on horses, but this was no excuse. Every one who went to a betting-house ought to be ashamed of himself, and it was no palliation for his conduct. He then sentenced him to 12 months' imprisonment, with hard

Pocket Picking.—Thomas Chillman, aged 20, was convicted of stealing a silk handkerchief, value 4s. 6d. the property of James Tait, from his person. It appeared that the prisoner committed the robbery on the 22nd ult., while the prosecutor was listening to the band in the colour-yard, St. James's Palace. A previous conviction was proved against the prisoner, and he was sentenced to ten years' transportation.

ROBBERY BY BOYS.—William Brophy, a lad of 15, and John Smith, a lad of 12, were indicted for stealing the sum of 11s., the moneys of John Page. The jury found both the prisoners guilty. They were proved to be old offenders, and Mr. Witham sentenced Brophy to seven years' transportation, and Smith to 12 months imprisonment with hard labour.

Heartless Robbery.—David Sweetman, pleaded guilty to naving stoler two guns and a set of chessmen, and other artieles, value £50, the property of Charles Gilchrist. This was a very heartless case, as will appear from the following brief statement of the facts connected with it :- The prosecutor who s a solicitor's clerk, residing at 69, Alfred-street, Regent's-park, had known the prisoner for about eight years. About five nonths ago he went to him in great distress, and the prosecutor very kindly gave him some employment, and permitted him to odge in his house, and promised to pay his passage to Australia. On the 7th of last month the prosecutor went down with his vife to Reading, leaving the prisoner in charge both of his house and a temporary lodging he had at 53, Arlington-street. On he 14th of August the prosecutor returned late at night, and t one o'clock the prisoner went to the house intoxicated. He efused to let him in, but sent him to Arlington-st. Next day a ilk dress and two guns were missing, and he went to Arlingon-street, where he found the prisoner in bed. Some converation ensued between them, and ultimately he gave up a numer of duplicates relating to the property which he had taken nd pawned. It would appear from the evidence of the pawnrokers in the case that the prisoner had been robbing the proecutor ever since he had allowed him to live in the house. Mr. Vitham said this was as black and wicked a case of ingratitude s had ever come to his knowledge. The prosecutor had held ut the helping hand of a kind friend to him, and in return for is kindness he had carried on a heartless system of plunder, pr which he must be severely punished. He then sentenced

Police Courts.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT. - Herman Steinthall, a German, w ho was said to be possessed of considerable property, was clarged by Mrs. Holzbach, the wife of a foreigner who has just le it London for the gold fields of Australia, with having made assault with felonious intent upon her person. The case excited much interest, and occupied the bench a couple of heurs.—The prosecutrix, through an interpreter, said the defe idant and I had some conversation at my house about a cigar sl pp which he wished me to take. I said that more money in I could afford would be necessary, to which he replied that there would be no occasion for it. He called again, and he walked into the shop, from which he followed me to the ki chen, where my bed was. I did not know that he was in room with me till, hearing a slight noise, I turned round ar I found that he was stripping himself. (Great laughter.) I as ked him what he meant, and ordered him out, but he proce ded to undress, and he then locked the door.—The Lord M yor.—And did all this take place without any more cereme ny.—The prosecutrix.—He said he came to me agon busine's, and he was determined not to go away without doing it. Iv as quite surprised at such conduct, and I threatened to posish him severely, but he persevered, and I was obliged to give lot I alarm. I had a struggle with him, and I got away, and succeeded in opening the door, at which a gentleman who was pas sing by came to my assistance. He, however, escaped, but I a terwards had him apprehended.—A Polish Jew, the witness cal ed by the prosecutrix, said he knew the lady, and as he was passing by the house he heard the voice of a person who apper lod to him to be half strangled. He ran in and knocked at the kitchen door, and when it was opened by the prosecutrix he obs rved that she was in great agitation and that the defendant wa half stripped. He thought under such circumstances that it vould be prudent in him to stay till things should assume a

till the defendant disappeared. — For the defence it vas urged that the affair was a resolute conspiracy for the purpose extorting money from the defendant. The Lord Mayor leld the risoner to bail, himself in £100. and two sureties in 150.

each to pswer the charge at the sessions.

A Destrictive.—Mary Davis was brought before Sir him Key charged with having broken a pane of glass value £1? in Batts's tavern, in ho it seems has a fancy for bre er had 🕥 en known to try her "Law and Police" to the splendid pla he wen | up and "Police rity against the eff -As a 📲 usturdy beggars of one by he Courts" are son fare to workhouse fare, it departments and ish a parteglass club, by who d the conare in gothic type. plainant in this cas gh to lave a claim to compens

penalty of £5., and in default of the fine sentenced her to i nprisonment and hard labour for two months.

CLERKENWELL. A VAMPIRE CAUGHT.—Thomas King, furniture broker, of 7, Weston-place, Ki g's-cross, St. Pancras, appeared on a sin-mons before Mr. Tyrwhitt, for unlawfully retaining and taling from the produce f certain goods belonging to John Cool a poor man, of 10, I orthampton-street, St. Pancras, and sold or the payment of rent, other and greater costs and charges to m allowed by law, and contrary to the statute.—The charge has fully established —Mr. Tyrwhitt said, that such practices vere too frequent among the defendant's class, and this was just the case that ought to be followed up in another court against the parties. It was one of those quiet and secret transactions in which they thought they were perfectly safe, but which for that ely came to light. It was really crushing the poor. They could seldom fit on a case like this, and he did hope that Wakeling would pursue the matter. He then convicted lefendant, and ordered him to pay the sum of £3. 10s., be 1 g hree times the amount of defendant's extortionate charge and including costs for witnesses, &c.—The defendant pleadd gnorance, and said he had not got the money with him.—11. Cyrwhitt.—Then you must be detained until you pay it. vas then locked up, and in the course of the day he paid noney and was liberated.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A STEPFATHER.—James Head nally examined charged with attempting to murder Frederi Richard Allen, his stepfather. The particulars of this case have een already detailed in the newspapers. It may be recollect hat on the th of August last the prisoner and the prosecut who is his (prisoner's) stepfather, quarrelled, when the prison ttacked him and stabbed him in several parts of the body, a in the struggle the prisoner received several wounds. rosecutor was taken to the Royal Free Hospital, where he h ver since been in a dangerous state, under the attention of M ane and ther medical gentlemen. The prosecutor now a tended, but he was in so weakly a condition that he could carcely give his evidence, and he was evidently suffering greatin. Se eral witnesses gave confirmatory evidence. The pr oner reserved his defence, and he was fully committed to Nev te for rial. The prosecutor was taken back to the hospital

GUILDHALL. A Pri cocious Thief.—John Nelhams, alias Stone, alias W. ums, a las Jones, a delicate lad about 16 years of age, wa arged before Alderman Challis with picking a gentleman cket f his handkerchief. The offence having been proved, oring te, the gaoler, in answer to inquiries from the aldermandid, the prisoner had been nine times convicted since times. e prisoner had been nine times convicted, six times a is court, three at the Old Bailey, and four times flogged.— isoner.—I assure your worship it's all false what this ma -Alderman Challis.—Were you not convicted at the Ol Biley?—Prisoner—Yes, sir, but only once.—Alderman Chal ree times, your worship.—Alderman Challis—And how ofte e you been convicted at this court?—Prisoner—Not mor an live times, sir.—Alderman Challis—Taking your own ac nt to be correct this is a case for a jury, and not for sum conviction. The prisoner, who, it was stated, commence riminal career when only a mere child, was then fulle o mitted to Newgate for trial at the present sessions of thy tral Criminal Court.

WORSHIP STREET.

TTEMPTED SUICIDE FROM DESTITUTION.—At a late hour on urday afternoon, just before Mr Hammill left the bench, ggard, care-worn looking man, named George Holyhead, was ught up from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, charged with the owing determined attempt at suicide:—Police-constable rney, G. division, stated, that while on duty in Rose-andwn Court, Shoreditch, at a late hour on the night of the 28th ast month, his attention was attracted by a sudden outcry, I owed by loud screams in a woman's voice, from one of the ho ses, and upon making his way there, and entering a room n the basement, he found the prisoner stretched upon the on his back, and bleeding profusely from a frightful wound is throat, which had severed the windpipe. His wife and hr e children were standing round him, convulsed with grief agitation, and a tableknife, which was stained with blood, va handed to him by a female lodger, who told him that she lad forcibly wrenched it out of the prisoner's hand after he had i fill sted the injury upon himself. Upon looking round the Epa tment, he found that it presented a most wretched appeara ic, it being destitute of a single article of furniture. From the e vidence of the wife it appeared that the family were in the most e theme wretchedness. Her husband's tools as well as their furn ture had been seized, so that he had no means of providing for I is family. The prisoner made no observation in answer to tle harge, maintaining a gloomy air of despondency throughfi er that he had threatened to repeat the attempt at the ear-li st opportunity which presented itself, Mr. Hammill said that

ton said that he should send the prisoner for trial for a misdemeanour at the Middlesex Sessions he d l not feel himself justified under such circumstances in suffering him to go at large, and should therefore order him to be committed to prison for a week; but in the meantime he should direct a sum to be handed to the wife from the funds of

so, the former a woman of notorious character, were charged with assault and robbery. A person named Sullivan was proes di g on his way home through Commercial-street, Whitech je, at a late hour on the preceding night, when he was acby the female prisoner, who forced her conversation upon nd ultimately induced him to see her to her lodgings. were in a house of a very infamous description, in a called George-yard; and the prosecutor had been no shown into a parlour than the woman attempted to rob it ould be prudent in him to stay till things should assume a push her away from him, but she immediately practice different appearance, and he accordingly remained on the shot has back firmly against the door, grasped him tightly by the

bair of his head, and, a violent struggle ensuing between th hair of his head, and, a violent struggle chaung between the in the course of which the prosecutor made vigorous effort to release himself from her clutches and escape from the place, he woman, on seeing that he was likely to do so, partially ope ed woman, on seeing that ne was incery to do so, partially ope ed the door, and shouted out "Barney, Barney," as loud as he could. This signal was immediately answered by the door being burst in and the sudden appearance of the male prison of who, without uttering a word to the prosecutor, dealt him s who, without uttering a word to the prosecutor, dealt him s cha heavy blow on the side of his head, that, notwithstanding his female confederate still retained her grasp of the prosecutor hair, he instantly dropped to the floor. Both prisoners the rifled his pockets of all the money he had about him and rush and the prosecutor upon recovering his feet and up stairs, and the prosecutor, upon recovering his feet and so tered senses, made the best of his way to the street door, up n reaching which he called lustily for the police, and never I ft off until a constable made his appearance. Both then retered the house together, and upon examining one of the up rooms discovered the two prisoners, who were at once given n charge. The male prisoner was then questioned as to wlate which he had about him, and replied that he had only got 8 which he had received at the docks, in his fob, but upon searce. ing his pockets a quantity of loose silver was found in one of them, the coins of which exactly tallied with those the pros cutor had been robbed of, and they were both thereupon tran ferred to the station. Committed.

MARLBOROUGH STREET. DARING STREET ROBBERY.—Edward Tomlinson and Geor Tomlinson were charged with having committed a daring street Tombinson were charged with having committed a daring street robbery.—Mr. Philip New, No. 18, Seymour-crescent, Eustor square, said, about 1 o'clock on Monday morning he was passing along Great Titchfield-street, when the prisoners came to he was suddenly seized by one of the men, whom he strongly have be Groupe Tombinson, who held him tightly recommendate. believed to be George Tomlinson, who held him tightly roun the waist while the other man, who he also believed was the other prisoner, robbed him of his gold watch and guard, an then ran off. Prosecutor pursued, and saw the prisoner Edwar Tomlinson pass something to the other prisoner. The prisoner Edward Tomlinson seeing that he was pursued, turned roun and struck him a blow which prevented him from continuin the pursuit, by which means the prisoner who had the water escaped. The prisoner who struck him said to him, we ain' going to rob you, but if you want a poke I'll give it to you. Prosecutor called for the police, and gave the prisoner Edwar Tomlinson into custody. When the prisoner was searched pocket handkerchief was found in his possession which had been stolen from him. This evidence was confirmed by several wit nesses, and the prisoners were committed for trial. MARYLEBONE.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A NEW ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.—Ellei Manning, a married woman, was brought up from the infirmary of Marylebone workhouse before Mr. Broughton, charged with having attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a quantity of oil of bitter almonds.—George Kitchen, a youth, living with his father, a green-grocer, High-street, Marylebone, said that about noon on the 9th of September, he was in Northumberlandstreet, New-road, when, on passing the defendant, he heard her exclaim, "I have got something in my hand which will do for me." She then put a bottle to her mouth, which he endeavoured to seize hold of, but he was unsuccessful, and she drank the whole of the contents. She flung the bottle into the road, and almost instantly fell on the step of a door. He called a police man, who went to her assistance.—Policeman Beck, 290 D, produced an ounce phial, which had on it a label with the name of "Gallard, 30, Lisson-grove,—Poison." He stated that he found the defendant insensible, and that he took her to the infirmary of Marylebone workhouse, where she was immediately attended to.—Mr. Broughton inquired if the stomachpump or an emetic was applied?—Mr. Messer, relieving-officer of the parish, who accompanied defendant to the court, replied in the negative, and stated that a new process was used, by means of galvanism, when she was found to have taken oil of bitter almonds.—Mr. Broughton—What! from a galvanic battery? -Mr. Messer-Yes, sir.-Mr. Broughton-In what way does it act?—Did it cause her to vomit?—Mr. Messer—It causes the stomach to resume its muscular action, when the patient vomits the whole of the poison. It is considered a more efficacious application than the stomach pump. It was the first time it has been used at the infirmary.—Mr. Broughton—Is it a painful operation?—Mr. Messer—No, sir. It produces a slight hock to the system.—Mr. Broughton—How long was it before the battery was applied after her admission?—Mr. Messer— Immediately. When brought in she was in a state of paralysis, and she would have died but for the prompt attention of the two medical officers, who succeeded in restoring her to consciousness.—The defendant said that she swallowed sixpenny worth of the oil of bitter almonds .- Mr. Broughton-Why did you take the poison?—Defendant stated that she did not live with her husband, who allowed her 10s. a-week. She met him in Hanover-square last Friday three weeks, when she wanted him to supply her with some furniture, which he declined to do. They had then some altercation, and she had been unhappy in her mind ever since, when she determined to destroy herself. The doctors were very kind to her.—Mr. Messer said the defendant's husband was a tailor, and had a salary of four guineas a week. -The brother of the defendant agreed to take her to his house, and she was discharged.

VIOLATION OF A CHILD.—George Dutnell, aged 19, was finally charged with having violated the person of a little girl named Amelia Matilda Chamberlain, 8 years old, his sister-in-law, residing at No. 103, Park-street. The evidence showed that the offence took place in a cab in Granby-mews, Hampstead-road, where the prisoner was employed by a cab proprietor. Several of the investigation, and it having been intimated by the of-

THAMES. AN AWKWARD RECOGNITION.—Georgio Sarmorgortawich, an Austrian seaman, was brought before Mr. Yardley, charged the por-box, which would be sufficient for the exigences of he set f and family in the interval.

As A HATE ROBBERY — Elizabeth Flastings and Lance Test. medium of an interpreter, that about 12 months ago, when he was in the port of London, he met the prisoner, who until then was a stranger to him, and after they had been drinking together for an hour or two they hired beds in the same room, where they slept all night, or rather he slept pretty well himself, but the prisoner did not sleep at all, for he was very restess indeed, and walked about the room nearly the whole night. in the morning he accompanied the prisoner to a public-house, and had breakfast. His money, consisting of three sovereigns nd some silver, was deposited in a corner of a silk handker hief. After breakfast he took the handkerchief out of his ocket to pay the reckoning, and after he had done so returned

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f his head, and, a violent struggle ensuing between them course of which the prosecutor made vigorous efforts to e himself from her clutches and escape from the place, the n, on seeing that he was likely to do so, partially opened or, and shouted out "Barney, Barney," as loud as she This signal was immediately answered by the door burst in and the sudden appearance of the male prisoner, vithout uttering a word to the prosecutor, dealt him such y blow on the side of his head, that, notwithstanding his confederate still retained her grasp of the prosecutor's e instantly dropped to the floor. Both prisoners then is pockets of all the money he had about him and rushed rs, and the prosecutor, upon recovering his feet and scatenses, made the best of his way to the street door, upon g which he called lustily for the police, and never left a constable made his appearance. Both then re-enhe house together, and upon examining one of the upper discovered the two prisoners, who were at once given in The male prisoner was then questioned as to what

he had about him, and replied that he had only got 8s. he had received at the docks, in his fob, but upon searchpockets a quantity of loose silver was found in one of ne coins of which exactly tallied with those the prosead been robbed of, and they were both thereupon trans-

MARLBOROUGH STREET. RG STREET ROBBERY.—Edward Tomlinson and George on were charged with having committed a daring street -Mr. Philip New, No. 18, Seymour-crescent, Eustonsaid, about 1 o'clock on Monday morning he was passg Great Titchfield-street, when the prisoners came up ked by his side. He had not proceeded very far before uddenly seized by one of the men, whom he strongly to be George Tomlinson, who held him tightly round t while the other man, who he also believed was the isoner, robbed him of his gold watch and guard, and off. Prosecutor pursued, and saw the prisoner Edward on pass something to the other prisoner. The prisoner Fomlinson seeing that he was pursued, turned round ck him a blow which prevented him from continuing nit, by which means the prisoner who had the watch The prisoner who struck him said to him, we ain't rob you, but if you want a poke I'll give it to you." or called for the police, and gave the prisoner Edward

on into custody. When the prisoner was searched a andkerchief was found in his possession which had been om him. This evidence was confirmed by several witnd the prisoners were committed for trial. MARYLEBONE.

PTED SUICIDE.—A NEW ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.—Ellen , a married woman, was brought up from the infirmary ebone workhouse before Mr. Broughton, charged with ttempted to commit suicide by swallowing a quantity nitter almonds.—George Kitchen, a youth, living with r, a green-grocer, High-street, Marylebone, said that on on the 9th of September, he was in Northumberlandew-road, when, on passing the defendant, he heard her "I have got something in my hand which will do for then put a bottle to her mouth, which he endeavoured

old of, but he was unsuccessful, and she drank the

the contents. She flung the bottle into the road, and stantly fell on the step of a door. He called a police went to her assistance.—Policeman Beck, 290 D, an ounce phial, which had on it a label with the name rd, 30, Lisson-grove,-Poison." He stated that he defendant insensible, and that he took her to the in-Marylebone workhouse, where she was immediately o.—Mr. Broughton inquired if the stomachpump or was applied?-Mr. Messer, relieving-officer of the to accompanied defendant to the court, replied in the and stated that a new process was used, by means of , when she was found to have taken oil of bitter Mr. Broughton—What! from a galvanic battery? ser-Yes, sir.-Mr. Broughton-In what way does id it cause her to vomit?—Mr. Messer—It causes h to resume its muscular action, when the patient whole of the poison. It is considered a more effi-

plication than the stomach pump. It was the first time used at the infirmary. Mr. Broughton-Is it a ration?—Mr. Messer—No, sir. It produces a slight system.—Mr. Broughton—How long was it before was applied after her admission?—Mr. Messer y. When brought in she was in a state of parahe would have died but for the prompt attention of lical officers, who succeeded in restoring her to con-The defendant said that she swallowed sixpennye oil of bitter almonds .- Mr. Broughton-Why did

e poison?—Defendant stated that she did not live sband, who allowed her 10s. a-week. She met him square last Friday three weeks, when she wanted ly her with some furniture, which he declined to ad then some altercation, and she had been unhappy ever since, when she determined to destroy heroctors were very kind to her.—Mr. Messer said the husband was a tailor, and had a salary of four gui-

.—The brother of the defendant agreed to take her

and she was discharged. of a Child.—George Dutnell, aged 19, was finally a having violated the person of a little girl named lda Chamberlain, 8 years old, his sister-in-law, re-103, Park-street. The evidence showed that the place in a cab in Granby-mews, Hampstead-road, isoner was employed by a cab proprietor. Several re examined, when it was proved that the prisoner ted a very aggravated assault,-Mr. Brough-

he should send the prisoner for trial for a misdeee Middlesex Sessions

THAMES. RED RECOGNITION.—Georgio Sarmorgortawich, an nan, was brought before Mr. Yardley, charged three sovereigns from the person of Pietro Mori, han belonging to the Spanish ship Theatea, lying Docks. The prosecutor stated, through the interpreter, that about 12 months ago, when he rt of London, he met the prisoner, who until then to him, and after they had been drinking tohour or two they hired beds in the same room, pt all night, or rather he slept pretty well himisoner did not sleep at all, for he was very restwalked about the room nearly the whole night. he accompanied the prisoner to a public-house, ast. His money, consisting of three sovereigns

was deposited in a corner of a silk handkerreakfast he took the handkerchief out of his e reckoning, and after he had done so returned f and the money to his waistcoat-pocket. The

snatened the handkerchief containing the money out of his pocket, and, before he could recover from his surprise, darted out of the room, and was soon out of sight. He saw no more of the prisoner until Monday, when he met him in the vicinity of the Docks. The prisoner stopped and stared very hard at him and said "I think I know you;" to which he replied, "Yes;" and I know you, too. You are the fellow who robbed me of three sovereigns a year ago." The prisoner said he knew nothing of them; but witness, being satisfied that he had fallen in with the right man, seized him and gave him into custody. Committed for twick

Miscellaneous. NEW CONVICT SETTLEMENT.—The Govern

nd the first batch, consisting of 250, will be despatched early the ensuing month of October.

PROLIFIC WHEAT.—A gentleman at Moate has favoured us rith a sample of wheat grown upon his farm, a single grain of hich produced 72 full grown stems, containing 2,862 grains. addition to the above there were 13 stems which had not me to maturity. — Westmeath Independent.

THE NOTTINGHAM LACE TRADE.—The trade, says the "Notngham Review," has been somewhat startled by the producton of a lace wrought in very fine wire, which will create an e tirely new branch of business. On the bobbin-net machine, wire for blinds, bonnets, bed-curtains for hot climates, shades, sefes, and a thousand other things, may be wrought almost th the same facility as cotton thread, and be made to present e ery variety of pattern.

A Case of Extremity.—Two maiden ladies were last week removed to the Marylebone union, under distressing circumstances. They had formerly been in good circumstances, but wing become reduced and unable to obtain employment, they had determined to starve together, rather than apply for parochal relief. When discovered, they were almost dead from

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.—A correspondent states, that secret agging takes place in the interior of the Fort Clarence prison

ALLEGED SWINDLING.—At the Mansion House police court a few days since, Hugh Cavendish Coleman, was remanded on a charge of obtaining money on false pretences, by endeavouring to btain money on property he had already assigned for the

FORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The 10th anniversary of the No folk and Norwich Musical Festival, was inaugurated on Tuesday night, by a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music at St. Andrew's Hall.

HE CUBAN INSURRECTION.—Among the prisoners brought fron Puerto Principe is a Senorita Guovra. She is but 18, and very beautiful. She is sister to a young man who was shot last year for being concerned in the attempted insurrection in that part of the island, which ended so fatally to those who were engaged in it. Miss Guovra's crime is that she had embro lered the lone star flag of Cuban independence, and was in correspondence with some of her expatriated relatives in New York. She, too, like the rest of her countrywomen, had been adv cating too warmly the blessings of independence: and who asked if she was not sorry for what she had done, and will ng to abandon her pernicious ideas of freedom for Cuba, she leclared that she had done nothing for which she should be ash med, and that her feelings towards the oppressors of her courtry could never change. This young lady, from her great bear ty and many amiable qualities, had much influence over the hinds of the young men of the district in which she resided, and herefore it was considered advisable to bring her to Havannah where, since her arrival, she has been confined in a separate cell, and other women have been arrested.

TE Excavations on Weston-Hill.—The excavations at Weston-super Mare have been actively resumed under the superintendence of the Rev. F. Warre. Two skulls, bearing marks of great violence, a considerable quantity of coarse ware, two ron spear heads, glass beads, and a very large quantity of broken pottery, apparently of Roman date, among which no less han 200 brass coins of Constantine, Caransius, &c., were

The Shottisham Case (says the *Ipswich Express*) is going on as actively as ever. On Monday week the bed was thoroughly exan ined in the presence of Mr. Matcham, everything, as is alleged, being removed from it. It was then carefully made up, and regirl placed upon it, the bedstead being removed 15 inches from the wall. At noon on the same day the watch commenced in the presence of Matcham, sundry nurses, the official watchers, and nany visitors. We hear that it has gone on up to the period at which we write—a period of seven days—without any discovery being made by the watchers, who declare that the girl las taken neither food nor drink during the whole term, and that she is as cheerful as ever.

Discovery of the Remains of Warriors.—On Thursday last as some workmen, in the employ of Mr. Naylor, builder, were engaged in excavating a cellar at the house now in course of erection on Star-hill, Rochester, they suddenly came upon a number of skeletons, which were buried about five feet below the strace of the ground. The skeletons, which were eight in number, appeared to have been buried with great care, though perhals hurriedly, as the remains of their coats of mail were

clearly discernible, proving they fell in combat. Conscience Money.—As Mr. Christopher Rainforth, of Rainton, vas leaving Ripon market on Thursday, the 2nd inst., a delivered to him a small parcel directed for himself. On reaching home he opened it, and to his astonishment found it to contain half-a-sovereign and the following note:—" This is for a rell which I took from your garden hedge seven and twenty years ince.—Conscience."

Brazilian Kidnapping.—A correspondent writes from Rio:— "A slort time ago a great number of boys were shipped at Liver ool for Rio, and have now been landed for some time short, indeed, but sufficient for them to have received most scandalous treatment. They are principally kept in a small fort in the ce tre of the harbour, known by the name of 'Vilganhou,' at which they are made to break stones, are sent to the beach to collect shells for lime, badly fed, and their pay retained for fear of their desertion. No letters are allowed to be written by them their friends, and they would be a thousand times better off in any of our convict hulks."

Per REGROUGH ELECTION.—Mr. Whalley, has, it is stated, determined upon a personal canvass of the electoral body, and is now at Peterborough for that purpose.

THE PEDESTRIAN FEAT AT THE BOROUGH GARDENS, SALFORD. James Jones, the man who has undertaken to accomplish the feat of walking 1,500 miles in 1000 hours, commencing in the first quarter in each hour, still continues his exertions at the garders, Salford, with unabated hope of winning the £100 which is to be paid him in that event.

CLAIMANTS FOR BROUGHAM HALL.—The persons named Bird who about some eight or nine years ago made a forcible entry on Brougham Hall, under an impression that they were the rightful owners, and Lord Brougham had no title to the estate are again beginning to make a stir.

DEATH OF AN ATTENDANT ON NAPOLEON.—John Stokoe, one of the medical attendants on Napoleon, during his residence at St. Helena, died suddenly at the railway station station at York on SHEDS AND WORKSHOPS are now in course of vonid

tion Company "Miscellaneous" is a

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21 years. MONSTER M. mail to India v department and is in from the Gener gothic type. Terminus of tl boxes of letter

in the Southan

REMARKABLE TREES.—On the Duke of Athol's property near Dunkeld, there was, and may be still, a tree which had in its course split the rock above, and grown through it.—From Notes

SCARCITY OF LABOURERS.—A farmer living at a farm near Braughing, in Hertfordshire. was compelled to apply to the mion at Bishop's Stortford for men to enable him to get in his parvest, there being no labourers out of employment in his paish. He was obliged to take seven men, whose ages averaged 3 years each, and he employed them three weeks. A LINE OF SCREW STEAMERS is about to commence running petween Southampton and Bordeaux.

A TANNER, recently deceased, at Manchester, is said to have eft a fortune of 250,000l., which he had accumulated in that

East Cumberland Agricultural Association.—The Annual Teeting of the East Cumberland Agricultural Association, was eld in Carlisle, on Saturday last. The exhibition of stock and nplements of husbandry took place in a commodious spot in

RUMOURED INDIAN APPOINTMENT.—The Madras United Serice Journal. says that a report is current at the club, that Lord tanley is likely to succeed Sir Henry Pottinger as Governor of

Suspicious Proceeding in Jersey.—The Lieutenant Governor Jersey has issued circulars to the island constables to furnish census of all foreigners and refugees in the island. This nsus must contain the names, residences, professions, and itus of such persons, whether they are married or single: hether they hold passports, and if so, the date of them, and hether they are from their own countries; whether the reigners are in the employ of any family, and whether such milies are British subjects; and also whether the foreigners refugees are in lodgings or occupy houses. These circulars ve caused a great sensation and disapprobation, both in Jery and Guernsey. The vice-consuls for Frauce iu the islands no have always been natives or Englishmen, have been turned t, and Frenchmen have been appointed to succeed then

CURIOUS LAW PROCEEDINGS.

The French courts of law have been occupied several times late with proceedings in which Mr. Weble an English gentlen of property, and a Spaniard named Loussada, his wife, and mother, have figured. Part of these proceedings consisted, nay be remembered, in the trial and condemnation of Lousla, by the Court of Assizes, for having from (as he repreted) jealousy caused sulphuric acid to be thrown into Mr. ble's face, whereby he was frightfully burned. The Civil Tribunal was on Thursday again occupied with a

e in which these persons were concerned. Mr. Jules Favre, advocate of Mr. Weble, made a statement to following effect: Mr. Weble is a young Englishman of good hily, and very rich. In the course of his travels in different ts of Europe he became acquainted with M. and Mad. de issada, and the latter's mother, Mad. Davaisore. De Lousa was a Spaniard, but naturalised an Englishman, and he d by scheming and play. His wife who is of considerable uty and great intelligence, and is besides possessed of muel talent of a high order, was destined for the theatre. Mr. ble met them at Hombourg, and became their intimate friend. ng very easy and good-natured, he gave money freely to ssada, to his wife, and to the mother. Their exactions at became so excessive that he was threatened with ruin, and hecked them. Thereupon De Loussada pretended to be ous of the attentions which Weble had paid to his wife, and

hallenge was the result. Weble accepted it, and it was led that they should meet at Venice to fight. Mr. Weble at time deposited 7,000fr. in gold in the hands of Madame aisore, as a reserve for her and her daughter in case any ortune should happen to him. At the decisive moment, M. oussada observed that it was foolish to fight for such a trifle, ard the idea of the duel was abandoned. Mr. Weble demanded and obtained his 7,000fr. from Madame Devaisore; but she and laughter were very much irritated at his so doing. In 1851 Weble returned to France, and the two females did the same. t as shortly after that De Loussada threw the sulphuric acid fr. Weble's face. In October, 1851, that gentleman resolved to tablish himself at Paris, and as he feared that, as a foreigner, le might be imposed on, he got the two females to purchase a di untity of furniture for him. He supplied the money for that ose. The two females had not the means of doing so: Devaisore, though living in costly style, had only an inc) ne of 1,500f. a year; Mme. de Loussada had nothing at and when in Italy, both had lived on the liberality of Mr. Welle. The furniture selected was of great beauty, and cost 60, 10f. It was conveyed to the apartment occupied by the lades, No. 36, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; but that place being too mall, another was taken at No. 25, in the same street. The e the furniture was deposited, but not arranged in order, number of pictures and other works of art, worth 22,000 s purchased by Mr. Weble in Italy, were also deposited The two females subsequently pretended that the furni-was theirs, and their claim to it led to a rupture between and Mr. Weble. That gentleman subsequently went to

on on business, and on his return hired an apartment for the furniture. Madame de Loussada then wrote to him, to ask hin to provide for her; and the provision she required was 12, (c) francs a year, well secured. Mr. Weble refused to accede or demand, and it was then that she and her mother took measures for retaining possession of the furniture. Mr.

We be had consequently been obliged to bring an action before the libunal, to get it out of their hands. In support of his der ind he produced the bills he had paid for the furniture, and for the works of art from Italy.

M. Lachaud then pleaded for Madame de Loussada and Madan Devaisore. He commenced by saying that he had that

morning received a most insulting letter from Mr. Weble, which contained a challenge, or something resembling one; but the he treated it with contempt. If, he added, he were so brave which was something new to-him, he might wait until Coun de Loussada, whom he had robbed of his wife, should be release from Gaol. During two years M. de Loussada had followe him to France, Italy, and to England to obtain satisfaction, bu Mr. Weble had refused to give it, because, he said, some gen tleman of his acquaintance had declared him unworthy of it He then went on to contend that Madame Deviasore had pur chased and paid for the furniture; and that as it was in her possession it was legally hers. He alleged that Weble only claimed it because Madame de Loussada had refused to have anything more to do with him, also that his liberality to her had not been so great as represented, he having contented himself by making wills in her favour, After making some sharp comments on the conduct of the plaintiff in laying such an action after having seduced Madame Loussada, the learned gentleman produced two documents dated Bologna, 16th August, 1851, and Paris 5th May, 1852; the former being a will by which Mr. Weble left part of his property, consisting of money, rentes, railway shares, &c., to Madame Loussada; the other promising to pay 120,000fr. on her demand.

Mr. Jules Favre, in reply, maintained that the furniture and other things were undoubtedly the property of his client. He then charged Mme. Deviasore with having encouraged and profitted by the immorality of her daughter.

The substitute of the Procureur of the Republic said that it appeared to him that the husband of Madame de Loussada had obtained money from Mr. Weble, and that, after him, her mother still more shameful, had lived on her prostitution. As to the furniture, there was nothing whatever he said, to prove that it was the property of Madame Deviasore.

The Tribunal decided that Madame Deviasore should give up the furniture, or in default pay 40,000fr.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT-SHIP.

YEXFORD, SEPT. 18, 10 A.M. The oyster-boat Teetotaller has just arrived at our quay, having in tow two boats containing bout sixty male and female passengers, and part of the crew of the ship Bhurtpore, of Liverpool, Bambridge master, bound to New Orleans, which vessel struck on the north end of the Long Bank, about four miles eastward of the Forth, at three o'clock this morning. As well is I can ascertain from the passengers, the following is an account of the disaster:—This vessel was about 1,500 tons burden, paving a crew of 35 hands and 485 souls (men, women, and children) as passengers, the latter, with the exception of 56, peing all Irish, and generally young people of the peasant class of life. She left Liverpool on Thursday morning in tow of a teamer, which left her off Ormsby Poin. During Thursday right she rather lost ground than gained, b t on Friday morning he had fair wind. The coast of Wales w

ers before nightfall last eveni he time she struck, in their be o be attached to the captain or The description given by som o left the wreck there were still Devereux, the master pilot, was ssistance of those on board On the calamity being know her with Mr. Devereux, M.P., a Valsh, assembled in the Cham est means to send to the assista

yster-boats have been despate sene of disaster. A spirited and humane towns rosbie, has accompanied them, to afford the lenefit of his

These lines do not

separate items as

they immediately

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header.

A pilot-boat has just reached our quay, bringing about 100 ore off the wreck. Others have been land d at the Forth. Then the last boat left, 100 still remained on he wreck, but it as expected, with the assistance of the ovster and other boats, nost of the people would be saved. The Mayor was in attendice on the arrival of the pilot-boat, and lad the unfortunate afferers conveyed to the poorhouse for she ter, where no doubt ery attention will be given them.

Later accounts since received state that the ill-fated ship had ne to pieces, and that the remainder of the passengers and ew, with the exception of five persons, who were unfortunately owned, had been got ashore and land d at Wexford. The Bhurtpore was a fine ship, of bout the register before ted, and was only on her second vo

ERUPTION OF ETNA.

Zaffarana has been and still is in considerable danger—by last counts the lava was at a very short distance from it. The ol, on the sides of Etna generally, is full of undulations, in ne places mere hillocks, in other places hills, caused by lava, scoria, from previous eruptions. The lava, as it flows on its vnward course, is naturally turned aside by these undulations irregularities, and some hill or obstacle, may possibly turn le the lava ere it reach Zaffarana. I may here mention that s calculated that the course of the lava since the eruption t broke out, is, owing to its devious course, caused by the lulation alluded to above, full sixteen miles, while the distance straight line does not exceed three miles. The first stream ava after nearly reaching Zaffarana, suddenly ceased, as if eruption were at an end. It is a second stream, flowing on first, which causes so much alarm. Great damage has ally been done to the vineyards and chestnut woods on the sole of the mountain, and it is to be feared that the damage will be very considerable, even if Zaffarana escape. This village Ballo, a suburb thereof, have been deserted by the inhabitenes, and several houses higher up than it have already been

esterday evening and the whole of to-day, Catania has been sted by a heavy shower of black ashes from the mountain, to c an extent that it is perfectly disagreeable to be in the streets. Owing to this cloud of ashes the mountain has been n aly invisible to us, but we are warned by the continuous heavy explosions that it is still in a very active state.

uriosity has carried, and is still carrying, a large number of C t mese to Zaffarana; there, however, little more than the st cam of lava is visible. I made a trip on Saturday afternoon to Tre Castagne, three hours drive distant from Catania, thence nule and on foot through the Bosco, and over the lava of 181, to the summit of Ponte Pumiciaro, a trip of four hours and a left. From its summit we had a glorious sight of the two ney ly formed craters, casting up enormous red hot masses ur for our feet, and we could trace the whole course of the differer t streams of lava from the source to die

JUSTICE-IMMUTABLE, UNIVERSAL, ETERNAL! THE REPUBLIC.

THE Empire is at hand. There is every probability the on, if not before the ensuing 2nd of December—the gloon anniversary of Treason's blackest triumph, the basta CÆSAR will consummate his perfidy by proclaiming himse "Emperor of the French"—the legitimate and right divine su cessor to that Corsican usurper whose aim was universal despo ism, but whose end was well nigh as humiliating as that the fallen tyrant of the Turks. BAJAZET perished in h cage. Bonaparte, chained to a rock in the midst of the far distant ocean, had time to contemplate the nothingness that vanity which had been his guiding impulse, the hollow ness of that grandeur for which he had bartered his country happiness, mankind's freedom, and his own true fame—and then, all was over. Baffled ambition, the mortification irreparable hopeless defeat, consigned him to the tomb,—hi death-bed haunted by the fiends of Rage, Remorse, an

----So perish all, Who would man by man enthral.

The new tyrant of the French is on his tour through the South of France preparatory to his assumption of the Impe rial purple. "Enthusiastic transports explode" along the line of his triumphant march. There is the explosion of powder and fireworks duly forwarded from Paris; the explosion of applause on the part of the hired gang of Decembrists who regularly accompany their worthy chief; the explosion of blasphemous sycophancy on the part of the scoundrel-priesthood, who hail this blood-besmeared Judas as the "elect of Gcd," and present him to their wretched dupes as the "chosen of Providence," "the Saviour of France," and the "most worthy and sanctified son of the Church." Other congenial spirits have striven to do honour to the hero of December. At Lyons the butchers were foremost in hailing their adopted brother. A triumphal arch "painted in the Prince's colours, was raised in the centre of the quay, near the slaughter-house. On the top was placed an Eagle, &c.," A befitting emblem: the bird of prey snuffing the odour of blood and offal. "The master of the corporation of Butchers presented the Prince with an address expressing the devotedness of the men whom he represented." Edifying fraternity! The "Saviour "may count upon the devotion of the butchers. Could HAYNAU or

But Lyons received the arch-traitor with enthusiasm! Lyons the theatre of those herioc contests for Liberty and Social Justice in the reign of Louis Philippe! Its entire population-300,000 souls-was on foot. Surely the Republic is dead! Perhaps so. Still it is curious that "the garrison consisting of 15,000 men was drawn up in order of battle on the Place de la Charite, and the Quai du Rhone, the cavalry resting on the Place de la Prefecture, the artillery with their guns on the Place Bellecour, the engineers in the streets opposite the Place, the infantry and the Chasseurs of Vincennes in double files in the streets through which the President was to pass." All Lyons may have been on foot—for a spectacle will always command the attendance of the multitude. Were Louis Bonaparte going to the guillotine he would bring together a larger assemblage than has been or could be collected by his most brilliant fet's. But Lyons is not yet imperialised or why this army of infantry, cavalry, sharp shooters, and artillery drawn up in order of battle? The reader would be grievously mistaken if he imagined that this military display was merely to add to the pomp of the false President's reception. Those masses of troops armed to the teeth were ready for action. At a sign those cannon would have vomited death upon the multitude, The report narrates that when the forts fired their salute of 101 guns, the formidable explosion appeared to shake the city to its foundations. Those forts were erected not to protect Lyons from any foreign foe, but to guard against, compress, and if necessary annihilate "the enemy within." Warsaw has its citadel and so has many a city crushed under the brutalizing weight of despotism; but no other place in the world is so surrounded and overawed by fortifications, designed and maintained to crush its own population, as is Lyons. An insurrection in Lyons unless preceded or accompanied by a revolution in Paris, or a general rising in the country, would be sheer madness. These facts considered, it cannot excite wonder that the "loyal" ery of Vive l'Empereur raised by usurers and soldiers, priests and butchers, was unopposed by any counter-demonstration. The Republicans bide their time.

An equestrian statue of the first Bonaparte was inaugurated at Lyons, and the occasion was seized upon by the "nephew of his uncle" to deliver a speech in the course of which he alluded to the cry of his sycophants and accomplices, observing "If the modest title of President could facilitate the mission confided to me, and from which I have not recoiled, it is not I who from personal interest would desire to change that name for the title of Emperor." Admire his modesty! He would be content with the name of President, but if France will have him Emperor why France may crown him! If he must submit to the imperial dignity, so be it; he will resign himself even to that new burthen. O! hypocrite! how well you combine the character of Jerry Sneak with that of Macbeth; swindler and cut-throat, you deserve and shall wear the diadem of eternal infamy.

I have said the Republicans bide their time. It is true. The Republic is not dead. No number of bayonets however numerous, can utterly stifle the pulsations of its heart; no masses of cavalry completely trample out its life; no deathdealing power of cannon-shot annihilate its spiritual essence. It is immortal. Apparently expiring in the midst of Persecution's fires, it only seems to die. From the ashes of its past it phœnix-like rises to renewed life and glory. Thousands of Republicans in captivity and exile, tens of thousands momentarily stricken dumb by the frightful stroke of military ruffianism—nourish in silence and secreey their hatred of the usurper and their hopes of the Future. No well-wisher to France and Freedom need despair. In spite of Bonaparte's progress towards the coveted object of his ambition—" the plank decorated with velvet," commonly denominated a throne, the Republicans are full of hope and confident of their ultimate triumph. Let the usurper mount his throne, he will be only so much the nearer to the scaffold. Let his accomplices complate their conspiracy, they will only ensure the speedy

coming of a more sweeping and radical revolution than the world has yet witnessed. They have gloried in their reaction woe to them when reaction sets in from the opposite side. The hero-and-martyr-spirit still animates, inspires, and exalts the French Republicans. The Leader has accuse them of "the fundamental folly of making the 'Republic' standard of patriotism,—an empty name, without the virtue it demands, and the liberties it is supposed to guarantee. The Leader's accusation proclaims its editor's pitiable igno rance or wilful misrepresentation. Precisely because "the Republic" has been set up as a standard of patriotism. Its adherents and defenders have shown themselves possessed o the virtues it demands. Trace the history of the reign of Louis Phillippe, review the career of the statesmen, journalists, and other public men of that period, and having done so, who will dare to dispute the honour due to the Republicans for their virtue in the midst of surrounding corruption, their chivalry and truth at a time memorable for its venality and falsehood? And from the 24th of February to the present hour, by tongue and pen, in the tribune, and on the barricade, in prison and exile, by word and deed, by the lives they have led, the sacrifices they have made, the sufferings they have endured, and last, not least, by their unshaken hope in the future, they have proved and prove them-

their faith and heroism, to inaugurate its triumphant and The partizans of the Republic did establish "the liberties it is supposed to guarantee." Not upon the defenders but upon the betrayers of the Republic, must and will rest the odium of destroying the liberties inaugurated by the victors of February.

selves worthy of the Republic by their virtues, and certain by

That which the Leader, in its self-sufficient wisdom, deems a "fundamental folly," is really the fundamental strength of French democracy,—that of making "the Republic" a standard of patriotism. The Republic is the ideal not merely of a form of government, but of a state of society differing from the present as light differs from darkness, and truth from falsehood, in which equality of rights and duties being the recognised rule and law of the political and social commonwealth, there will, of necessity, be no place for those individuals and classes whose privileges and monopolies are founded upon the debasement and poverty of their fellow creatures. The Republic supposes equal freedom; equal opportunities for educational culture; equal protection to the citizens in their social relations to each other; absolute justice to all; duty, the guardian of liberty, and the surety of general happiness.

As is the ideal so will be those who adopt it for their standard of duty. The Russian serf who believes in the divinity of the Tsar, and in his own nothingness, contrasted with the might and (supposed) right of his master, will necessarily be a grovelling slave. So, on the contrary, the Republican repudiating all man-worship, and giving his devotion to the imperishable principles of Justice, Right, and Duty, will necessarily in his own conduct exhibit a contrast directly the opposite to that of the ignorant, brutalized, crouching serf. Doubtless, there are unworthy, or rather, false Republicans; but let Truth speak, and how voi

"Notices to

Correspondents" and

"The Star of Freedom"

are both departments

type and follow double

as they are in gothic

party as a whole, it has oftiest political virtuedistant victory.

Would that in this cou of patriotism" as "the R cause give birth to patrio have we of some loftier id has been recognised by o he practical man, "yo either more nor less." Thanks to the labours and he present, their Utopia, v

By all means let us seize i nanhood's right from the clutch of monopolizing Privilege; at ne same time let as not forget the duty w owe to others. t least let as from insult and calumny project the good and rue men who, no matter their country or lational name, are arshalled and march under the banner of the UNIVERSAL

L' AMI DU PEUPLE Rotices to Correspondents.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

All communications intended for publication, or notice, in the ar of Freedom, must be addressed to G. Julian Harney, 4, unswick Row, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, London.

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

ORDERS FOR THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

n consequence of new publishing arrangements, each of Agents will oblige by henceforth giving his orders for the r of Freedom through his ordinary London publisher, by wom he is supplied with other London Newspapers. Those agents in the habit of sending cash (or stamps) with

their orders, may have their papers from Mr. John Phillip Carz, Publisher, 2, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, London. No Credit can be given.

The Star of Freedom will henceforth be published at No. 2, see Lane, Fleet Street, London. vies Received for the Refugees.—See Committees Report.

ditional sums since Wednesday, Sept. 22d., G. Payne, Abingdon, 1s. E NBURGH.—We request the name and address of the friend no this week forwarded the post-order for £1 3s.

ES SWEET, Nottingham.—The small sum for the Refugees as placed in our hands only on Friday afternoon, too late for publication last Saturday's STAR. It was paid to the Committee the same evening, d is acknowledged in this week's report. EU OPEAN FREEDOM FUND. Greenwich, per W. A. Cooper, 7s. B. Dyson, Honley.—Received. Thanks for your kind letter.

D. It of the control bilies and whining hypocrites, the master and his men are worthy of each

Mr. Davidson, Ayr; and R. Payne, Abingdon.—Received. T. WILLIAMS, West Ham. Our columns are over crowded. JOHN WARD, West Hain. Our contains and of your letter would have forbade any notice of its contents, but for the fact that there may be others forbade any notice of its contents, but for the fact that there may be others as blindly prejudiced as yourself. Stereotyped "sympathy for Mr. O'Connor" has been, and is being made a trade of. It would have been as easy for me, as for others, to have won the applause of admiring dupes, had I been as easy for steady of the me, as for others, to nave won the appropriate of managements, and I been so inclined. You should remember that I never fawned upon and then so inclined. You should remember that I have taken apon and then libelled Feargus O'Connor. I worked with him as long as I could do so libelled Feargus O'Connor. 1 worked with find as long as I could do so conscientiously. I opposed his political proceedings when duty commanded. I warned him of the base sycophants who were leading him to ruin. My warning was unheeded. Look back and remember who it was the control of the base sycophants. that, in his Chartist romance, weekly pictured Feargus O'Connor as a polithat, in his Chartist romance, weekly presented realists. Commor as a political and private swindler and traitor,—the creature who now takes credit for his "sympathy for O'Connor." If Mr. O'Connor is neglected, the fault sympathisers." If he fault for his "sympathy for O Committee and "sympathisers." If he is in need of money, why do not the two Committees cash up, they have finds in hand, I have enquired of certain members of one of the said Conin hand, I have enquired of certain members of one of the said Committees, whether money is wanted for Mr. O'Connor, and have been answered in the negative, they professing to speak on information obtained from Mr. O'Connor's nephew. I have tried to obtain exact information of Mr. O'Connor's circumstauces by writing to Dr. Tewke, but I have received O'Connor's circumstances by witting to Di. Tource, but I have received no answer. Others have written, and been equally unsuccessful. I know Mr. O'Connor's sister to be in need of help, and privately I have tried to get her aid: but I have shrunk from any public appeal, wearied and disgusted as I am at seeing so many good appeals result in next to nothing You, John Ward, before flinging your venom upon me, you should be quite sure that you do, at least, as much in the service of humanity as is done by the person you abuse. What I do for the unhappy Refugees, for instance, is not limited to mere words. You sympathise with one man. It is well. I have to feel for, and work for hundreds of the most unfortunate and most deserving of our fellow-men. Do you do your duty, and I will perform mine. If Mr, O'Connor is in need of help, such as I can give shall be rendered. But I must have facts to go upon; and if I unite with others in such a work, it must be with honourable men, not political schemers and traders in "sympathy."-G.J.H.

SUB-PUBLISHERS OF THE "STAR OF FREEDOM." NOTICE TO READERS AND THE TRADE.

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

Mr. Vickers, Holywell-street, Strand. Mr. Purkiss, Compton-street, Soho. Mr. Clements, Little Pulteney-street, Soho. Mr. Nye, Theobald's-road.

Mr. Truelove, John-street, Fitzroy-square. Mr. Cox, Drury-lane. Mr. Parkinson, Wilsted-street, Somers' Town.

Mr Caffyn, Oxford street, Mile End, Old Town. Mr. Mathias, 80, Broad street, Rateliff. Mr. Fellowes, George's Circus, Blackfriars-road. Mr. Harris, Blackfriars-road.

Mr. Coulson, Playhouse-yard, Whitecross-street, St. Luke's. Mr. Baker, Providence-place, Kentish Town. Mr. Steele, Clerkenwell-green.

Mr. Brown, Charlotte-place, Goodge-street. Mr. Cooper, Trafalgar-road, Greenwich.

"This is truth the opposed to the philosophy of ages!" MESMERISM AND CLAIRVOYANCE. N Tuesday Evening the 28th inst., GERALD MASSEY, Author of "Voices of Freedom, and Lyrics of Love," will cliver the first of two Lectures on Human Magnetism and Clairvoyance, n the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Tottenham Court Road,

Opposition to new and great ideas—"Common Sense" not the best standard appeal. Animal Magnetism, its friends and foes. The Antiquity of Mesrism. Nothing new but what has been forgotten. Health contagious as ell as Disease. Magnetism, a powerful curative agent. Spontaneous Som-A "Stomach-brain." Somnambulism artificially induced. gnetism the law of the Universe. The truth of Phrenology illustrated Phreno-Mesmerism, or excitation of the organs of the brain, mentioned the audience and called into activity by the operator, without contact. alalepsy induced by means of Mesmeric passes. Readings of Books, apers, &c., by means of Inner Vision, the ordinary visual means being susended by any of the audience, closing and holding the eyes of the Clair-

The Clairvoyante, Mrs. Gerald Massey, long known as the "Somnambula me," has manifested the peculiar power of Clairvoyance or Second Sight. period of eleven years, during which time she has been satisfactorily ed by numerous persons of all classes, and the Lecturer confidently ines all who desire to make themselves acquainted with the truth of a mysious phenomenon, to a fair and faithful investigation. It is also requested the audience will provide themselves with their own books, papers, &c. the Clairvoyante to read, to prevent any supposition of collusion or detion; and that in every instance the print be legible.

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy." ion to the Hall, 3d.; gallery, 4d.; Reserved Seats on the Platform, open at half-past Seven, Lecture to commence at Eight o'clock.

The Star of Freedom. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

APATHY OR ACTION?

What are the people doing? The first session of a new rliament is approaching. The government is in the hands those who proclaim that it is their mission to stay reform, preserve the constitution in Church and State, as by law ablished, and to arrest in England that progress of democy which the hand of brute force has arrested upon the tinent of Europe. Opposed to that government are a ies of parties, comprising men of almost all shades of p nion, and bound together by but little in common, save love of office—the desire for aggrandizement, and the e of their political opponents. The old Whigs seeking to serve the oligarchical system called constitutionalism. more modern Whigs leaning to the doctrines of Manester. The economical school measuring the virtue of a on by the extent of its trade, and its happiness by the a punt of its aggregate wealth. The Irish members asking for I stice" for themselves and their constituents alone; and a Radical reformers—too few, alas, to exert much power. The se comprise "Her Majesty's opposition,"—but not the opposition of the People. They will debate furiously, some of them for Whig principles, as they were,—others for that in I finally seemed in the control of the I finable something, which represents Whiggism as it is; re for cheapness in government, cheapness in armies, e pness in production, cheapness in labor, cheapness in everything but their own profits; others for liberty to priests. the partial emancipation of the English. They will al to the memories and deeds of men great in their day, shadows now; they will quote patriotic words on which do not mean to act; they will tickle our ears with phrases about past glories and progress; they will expound loctrine of "buy cheap and sell dear;" they will show the power of production to make a few men rich; they will to fleets of marchantmen as reasons for contentment;

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IDSON, Ayr; and R. PAYNE, Abingdon.—Received. ANS, West Hain. Our columns are over crowded. RE, Wakefield. The tone of your letter would have RD, Wakefield. The tone of your letter would have by notice of its contents, but for the fact that there may be others prejudiced as yourself. Stereotyped "sympathy for Mr. O'Connor" and is being made a trade of. It would have been as easy for others, to have won the applause of admiring dupes, had I been a sergus O'Connor. I worked with him as long as I could do so construct a names of his political proceedings when duty construction. ously. I opposed his political proceedings when duty com-I warned him of the base sycophants who were leading him to warning was unheeded. Look back and remember who it was is Chartist romance, weekly pictured Feargus O'Connor as a polirivate swindler and traitor,—the creature who now takes credit impathy for O'Connor." If Mr. O'Connor is neglected, the fault his self-constituted "friends" and "sympathisers." If he is in his self-constituted "friends" and "sympathisers." If he is in oney, why do not the two Committees cash up, they have funds I have enquired of certain members of one of the said Commether money is wanted for Mr. O'Connor, and have been answered nether money is wanted for Mr. O Connot, and have been answered ative, they professing to speak on information obtained from nor's nephew. I have tried to obtain exact information of Mr. circumstances by writing to Dr. Tewke, but I have received Others have written, and been equally unsuccessful. I know nor's sister to be in need of help, and privately I have tried to but I have shrunk from any public appeal, wearied and disam at seeing so many good appeals result in next to nothing. Ward, before flinging your venom upon me, you should be quite ou do, at least, as much in the service of humanity as is done on you abuse. What I do for the unhappy Refugees, for inof limited to mere words. You sympathise with one man. It have to feel for, and work for hundreds of the most unformest deserving of our fellow-men. Do you do your duty, and form mine. If Mr, O'Connor is in need of help, such as I can be rendered. But I must have facts to go upon; and if I unite in such a work, it must be with honourable men, not political nd traders in "sympathy."—G.J.H.

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Still of Freedom. RDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

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APATHY OR ACTION? the people doing? The first session of a new approaching. The government is in the hands proclaim that it is their mission to stay reform, e constitution in Church and State, as by law d to arrest in England that progress of demohe hand of brute force has arrested upon the Europe. Opposed to that government are a ies, comprising men of almost all shades of found together by but little in common, save fice—the desire for aggrandizement, and the olitical opponents. The old Whigs seeking to oligarchical system called constitutionalism. lern Whigs leaning to the doctrines of Maneconomical school measuring the virtue of a extent of its trade, and its happiness by the gregate wealth. The Irish members asking for themselves and their constituents alone; and a formers—too few, alas, to exert much power. "Her Majesty's opposition,"—but not the e People. They will debate furiously, some hig principles, as they were, -others for that ething, which represents Whiggism as it is; pness in government, cheapness in armies, roduction, cheapness in labor, cheapness in their own profits; others for liberty to priests. emancipation of the English. They will emories and deeds of men great in their day, w; they will quote patriotic words on which can to act; they will tickle our ears with past glories and progress; they will expound "buy cheap and sell dear;" they will show oduction to make a few men rich; they will merchanimen as reasons for contentment;

they will laud the rule of thumb known as political economy: they will glorify the law of "supply and demand," which justifies the making men worse than beasts, by degrading them into mere money-making machines, to be set at work or stopped as the market rules, high or low; they will talk the bones of their ancestors—their devotion to their faiththe green hills and bright streams of the "gem of the sea"—
the bygone deeds of their race,—but they will ignore the People. There will be enough of ponderous argument, paltry huckstering, of fiery invective, of fierce opposition, and but little, if any, of true patriotism. In truth, our legist lature will be in the new parliament what it has been too long -not a gathering of earnest, conscientious men, striving to elevate a nation by wise provisions and just laws—but an assemblage, for the most part, of political quacks, specious charlatans, pompous wiseacres, and self-seeking schemers, who prostitute the pretence of representation by making it the instrument of party elevation, personal interest, or, at best, the aggrandizement of a class already too powerful.

This is a free country—the freest in all Europe. That is the flattering boast which the masses are forced to hear from platforms ticketed "liberal." It is a traditional boast, too, almost respectable from its antiquity. "Britons never shall be slaves" used to be chorused as heartily in the days of the third George, of "pious and blessed memory," as it is now, and with about as much reason. It is no new custom to "sing to slaves the songs of freemen," but as old as the hills old, at least, as despotism. True, that we are not bound i the same way as the people of other countries. Our land is not exactly a camp. Bayonets do not bristle nor sabres gleam as thickly here as elsewhere. Citizens are not lured into the streets to be massacred by the soldiery. Police spics do not sit by every other man's fire side.—We may meet and speak and write and think freely—except, indeed, at such times as "open and advised" expression is thought to be dangerous, and then the gag is ready. But, for all that, are we free? Is it anything more than slavery in another and a subtler form?—the slavery of a manufacturing and commercial, instead of a military tyranny.

Our freedom, what there is of it, is apparent, rather than real. It is a negative freedom, permitting us to do what we are unable to effect. A personal freedom which does not put fetters on the body, but paralyses the will and smothers up the mind. The Times has called it, and pretty truly, "material freedom," which may be translated for the benefit of the uniniated, as political atheism. Let any man, whose ability to work is his only inheritance, ask himself how free he is, and he will become aware of chains around him which mock him while they bind him. The ancient serf wore a collar round his neck, the modern one carries it round his heart. A keen file could sever the one, but yet the instrument has not been used potent enough to cut through the other. Our modern English freedom is a gaily dressed spectre, a skeleton in new clothes; take off the cap of liberty which is stuck upon its head, and the skull of old serfdom grins at you from beneath it. A man without property is free to work if any one chooses to give him work to do; he is free to earn money if anybody will let him, free to live in a palace if he can pay the rent, free to eat dainties if he he can get them, free to change his master and take the chance of finding another, free to go to the gold diggings if he can muster up his passage money, free to marry and have children and support them, if he is fortunate, free to go to the workhouse when all his other freedom vanishes. The honourable company of paupers is really the only one to whose livery he has any right. Hodden gray is his family color, and a porridge bowl and wooden spoon his crest. Even that is only a qualified freedom; he must not choose his workhouse, for he belongs to his parish; he must not see those he holds dear, who have twined themselves round his affections, and become part of his heart, for poor law doctrine is of the Malthusian order, regarding wives as unnecessary luxuries, and children as expensive ones. He must work, too, not for himself, but for the parish which has become his owner, and which says the latest poor law Ikase is to recompense him, not according to his labour or his deserts, but according to his "wants'—'that is, give him ust enough to keep life in him.

Examine our freedom minutely, and that is just the sun otal of it. Freedom to live as prisoners, without social ties, comforts, or hope; to live in such a condition as few, even or the ultra-democrats, would endow with the rights of citizenship. That is, the glorious fate to which every labourer may look orward as the only one of which he is certain, that the magnificent inheritance which ages of labour and centuries of civilization have bequeathed to the producers of the world And yet we have no tyrants. Henry the Eighth, the holy pillar upon which rests the established church, is a historical character only. A tender woman occupies the throne. We nave no Wolsey's or Walpole's, nor Castlereagh's, now-a-days. The Iron Duke" has just been gathered to his fathers. Divine right is an exploded mockery. Our judges are of diferent stuff from those who were but minions of a court. The House of Commons is filled with men who, at certain times, at ll events, bow respectfully before "a mob," lay their hands ipon their hearts, or the places where hearts should be, and propitiate the "many-headed monster" with honeyed nothings. All is changed except our own condition; we are still slaves, laves not in word, perhaps, but in deed; slaves of that potent lespot "necessity" made for us by our rulers, and which

ides us worse than a nightmare, by day and night also. No matter how it may be glossed over by logic or sophism no matter how many comforts we may have around us, he men are slaves, mere slaves who are bound to obey aws which others make for them, without their consent There are degrees of slavery as of everything else. They eem to range between the extremes represented by the American negro and the English labourer. We can mark very point between the two as upon a graduated scale.— Slaves who may be bought and sold unconditionally—slaves vho are attached to the land as our forefathers were—slaves who may not be bought and sold, but whose industry avowedly pelongs to their masters—slaves who are free to work for thers or to starve for themselves. They are all children of he same stock—cousins but a few degrees removed. "Niger" feudal serf, wages paid labourer, pauper, may all shake ands together. Under different conditions and circumstances

they all labour under the same defect which is the essence of slavery, powerlessness over their own destiny. They may sink under their burdens and know why the load is so heavy; but they may not remove an atom of the weight, nor prevent the last straw from being piled upon the heap. They may know where the shoe pinches as only those who wear it can, but they may not alter it. They may suffer and know whence the suffering flows, but may not dam up the source. The only privilege of all alike is obedience. The names of their rulers change from Despotic Constitutional Monarch, from owner to master, from landlord to manufacturer, from aristocrat to money-monger; but they remain in the same slough in which we now find ourselves

The usurped right of property to make laws is at the very bottom of all serfdom, and taxation tests are among the worst of its features. Till there is a chance of thatbeing abolished, there is no hope for the progress of humanity. What chance is there of it now? What are we doing to throw it down? Absolutely nothing. The power of property is rampant in parliament and out of it. It monopolizes the representation and holds in its hands commerce. It dictates terms to an ancient aristocracy and refuses to negotiate with the peasant. It measures everything by its own standard, and subordinates virtue, intelligence, industry, to possession. It has organization and money and it buys talent. It is our real, almost our only foe. While the Earl of Derby only talks of staying democracy property has built up its barriers against it, and we stand face to face with this power inactive, apathetic, unprepared. We see it ready not to strike one blow, but to follow stroke up with stroke, and do not even stir in our own defence. Now, at this moment, when a new policy must be inaugurated, and change present another phase, we forbear to play our part. Men of England, workers, slaves, have you made up your minds to hug your chains, are you resolved to submit to another century of degradation under your new masters? We cannot believe that you are. If you are not, let us rise in earnest for another effort, taking for our rallying ery the right of all men to share in the government of their common country.

NEGRO SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

SLAVERY still exists in England in many a terrible form. The modern Egypt of bondage in which labour is held subject to the Pharoah of capital, has its taskmasters and tortures, almost as inhuman as those of the most brutal barbarism. The slavery of labour in the aggregate, to capital, is almost as prolific of human misery as the bondage of the negro in the slave-states of America. The money despotism of England is as unscruplous, as inexorably selfish, and as utterly heedless of the death and desolation it creates, as the blood-hounds who subjugate and murder the blacks. It is as deaf to hear the groans of little children whose tender lives are used up in pestilent factories, and suffocating mines, as are the slavedealers and slave-holders. It is as reckless of human life, and suffering, as the fiendish slave-driver "Legree," in Uncle Tom's Cabin. But there is one essential difference between Negro slavery, and slavery in England; although our system of tyranny is as powerful and crushes us as certainly, in its warfare with the creators of wealth, it is only as a system, and conquers only in the gross mass.

The tyranny is not so personal, and the slavery is not so individual. In England there is not that free scope for the passions of the master class, for, after all, the capitalist is not the personal proprietor of his slaves, and although society permits him to use their labour, and pit bones and sinews against iron shaft and wheels, set father sgainst son, and children against their parents, in unlimited competition, he cannot use the whip, the branding-iron, and the blood-hound, with none to say to him nay. He cannot tear the mother from husband and family, and send her a thousand miles away to end her dark destiny in the fatal swamps, nor say to the father "I want four of your children to make up a lot which I have just sold to go 'down south.' Other terrible distinctions might be drawn, sadly and grimly reflecting upon Republican America, with its boasted freedom and superior institutious. Ah, America is not all we have been led to think she is! Fast and fatally are the roots of old world evils ramnifying her young soil. That apportioning of the land, the common inheritance of humanity, as private property, that lust of gain, and greed of gold, and worship of the almighty dollar, that setting up of shams and hypocricies, in the place of simple, noble manhood—that perpetuation of the proletarial, or speculation in man by man, the wages-slavery—these are evils to be denounced, and things to mourn over. But of all the foul sores and deadly diseases that afflict her, that Negro slavery is the most deplorable; and, as we are democrats naturally, and not merely by profession, as our sympathies are universal, we cry shame on the pretended democracy that tolerates a cause like slavery. Wherever Humanity is yearning to cast off the execrable tyranny that crushes it-wherever there is a people groaning beneath the lash of despotism—wherever there is a wrong crying for redress-there is our cause; and whether they be white or black slaves it matters not, the colour of our Democracy is not that of skin-distinction, it is that of the warm, rich, human heart. Shame, burning shame, say we, on the democracy or Democratic "Convention" which, like that at Baltimore, would make the bondage of the Negro its steppingstone to power, and seek the suffrages of a nation by pandering to the slave-holders and defending a fatal iniquity. What! shall America be looked to as the land of liberty and refuge of the world, and shall she make the banner of freedom symbolize to a mocking world of tyrants, and a groaning world of slaves, nothing save bloody stripes and bitter tears? Shall this dark and deadly curse be still permitted toblight American and Republican life? Shall Democracy and Christianity countenance the tearing asunder of nature's divinest ties? Shall these look calmly on the blood that runs beneath the lash, and sprinkles that sod on which the stern old fore-fathers of the Republic poured out their life-blood to render free? Out upon such "Democracy" as would sell the image of God, though in ebony, in the market-place, and permit humanity to be trampled upon at the will of soulless and tearless tyrants. A pretty crew, you heroes of whip and chain, to talk of setting the old world free from the thraldom of king-craft and priest-

craft, and of aiding Europe to burst the bonds of Kaiser, Pope, and Czar, while you revel in the price of human blood, Liberty, for ye take their holy names in vain. America! Young Republic of the West! Child of our own mother-land, which was rocked in the brave hearts and nursed in the sturdy arms of our common fathers! Arouse thee, and wipe away this blot from thy scutcheon. Let thy manhood fufill the glorious promise of thy infancy. No longer perpetuate this dark and terrible wrong, or a wild retribution awaits thee. The Nemises of history is just. Remember Hayti and St. Dominique! Look to it in time, or some Spartacus of the west may yet arise, to avenge the long oppressions and countless injuries of his trampled race; and the morning of the coming day of the slave's deliverance, for which he prays, and weeps, and lifts the longing eyes, may be ushered in wet with crimson dews. All honour to the men of noble heart and lofty mind, who are carrying on the good fight against the atrocious system, and who scatter their words of flame, which are more fatal than the old Greek fire in the camp of the slave-holders. We are with you in your proud struggle, and though we cannot lift the arm of strength in your cause, yet our hearts do battle with you, and all our sympathies fight for you, and the Emancipation of the Negro Slave.

SHALL BRITAIN BE CONQUERED?

The present position of Europe is a strange and unprecedented one; one which all feel is but temporary, that it cannot long last, and that a change cannot peaceably take place but proceed only from revolution or from war.

It would seem that, for the moment, any revolutionary movement on the part of the people is impossible. Throughbut the continent of Europe, the people lie unarmed, exhausted, and powerless, the bayonets of the soldiers of despotism pointed at their breasts, liable to be exterminated at any moment by the loaded cannon commanding every town and every street. In such circumstances it is physically impossible for them to move, any attempt to do so would only be to provoke a renewal of the remorseless butchery by which has already been spilt the best blood of the European nations. No, we fear it is not by any popular movement that the immediate position is to be changed, but by a struggle between the ruling powers themselves. But by which power is the war to be begun, and between what powers is it to be carried on? To the first part of the question many will instantly answer Louis Bonaparte; but to the latter portion t will not be so easy to find a reply. But however the quarrel may begin, it is probable that all the great powers will ultimately be dragged into the war to which it will give rise. That this war will owe its origin to some aggression on the part of Louis Bonaparte is a question which admits of but ittle doubt. An aggressive war is an absolute necessity of the position which he now occupies. A military despotism cannot continue without military glories, and there can be no nilitary glory without war. War upon some one BONAPARTE nust make, either previously or subsequently to the proplamation of the Empire. His idea of flattering the pride of he French nation by restoring the Rhine frontier, is well known. But the determination of the great European powers to resist any attempt to do so has been too unequivoably expressed to allow its existence to be doubted. Here s Bonaparte's dilemma. To invade and annex Belgium vould be to bring at once upon him the great powers of the European continent, and the immense naval forces of England. To do so, with a population that, instead of supporting him, would look upon his conquerors as deliverers, would be madless. Bonaparte has too much cunning to thus rush upon lestruction. Yet war is indispensible, and must be made. This fact, and the pressing necessity of a solution of the lifficulty in which he is placed—standing as he does between he danger of being crushed by foreign foes, and that of being verwhelmed by a popular insurrection, makes far less improable than would otherwise be, an attempted Bonapartist inrasion of England, the existence of a plan to effect which was poken of in our Paris correspondence last week. Were such n invasion to be successful, were London to be reached by a rst or second invading army, the governmental organization roken up, and England conquered, the successful bandit hight then pour his armics into Belgium with hopes of sucess; for, having destroyed the British power that threatened is rear, he might have some reason to calculate on his being ble to withstand the shock of the coalesed armies of the

The question for the consideration of the British nation would an invasion be successful? It is this alone hat is worthy of discussion, and not the improbaility of the attempt in a time of profound peace, and without the slightest warning, or the aggressor having received any provocation. It would most assuredly be a ratical expedition, but with a man of Louis Bonaparte's tamp, is it not all the more likely for that? Yet men in Engnd have the stupidity or the rescality to talk of the honour f Bonaparte as sufficient guarantee against any such ttempt! In what has he evinced any honourable feeling? a destroying that liberty which he had sworn to respect and rotect, or in butchering the people who had conferred wealth and dignity upon him, in order that he might affirm his usuration? And now he is evidently pursuing the same game s he played previous to the coup d'etat. Articles in the official jurnals, which may be readily construed into threats, are put forth as feelers of what would result from the accomplishment cfthe deed, and when they have had the intended effect, they e denied, and protestations of intentions the very opposite e made to lull suspicions. But John Bull is not suspicious; is so much trouble to be suspicious, he could not eat his inner comfortably, and be so; oh, no! John cannot be made ne victim of distrust or anxiety now! And a peace-at-any rice journalist sings a song of triumph at the extinction of the "war spirit" amongst the mass of the people, evidenced by their small desire to go "soldiering," and indignantly denies tat we are really defenceless. We have 192,508 land forces home; so our contemporary thinks that we are fully ent tled to refuse to become men, to continue in our present

miserable impotence, at the mercy of any adventurer who is cunning enough to elude the ships in the channel and to land on our shores. Besides, the same writer asks, "are we still to regard Frenchmen as a nation of bandits?" In his antiwar indignation, however, he entirely forgets that effectually, at the present moment, the French nation non est; but that the sovereignty of the nation is usurped by an adventurer, whom we justly enough regard as a bandit, since he has clearly proved himself to be one.

This insensate refusal to see danger may be in accordance with "peace" principles, but it can scarcely be said that it is in accordance with the spirit of patriotism. If Louis Bonaparte really entertains an intention of invading this country, an intention, the existence of which, we can scarcely doubt, it must be a source of great satisfaction to him that the people of this country have too much faith in his honour, to give themselves the trouble to prepare for giving him a warm reception. But from the bellicose article in the Constitutionne, it would appear that M. Bonaparte has no fear of the English people, nor anticipates any opposition on their part; the eludement of the fleet and of our handful of soldiers being all that is deemed necessary for ensuring success.

In calculating the chances of Bonaparte in a hostile expedition against England, we must never forget that however much he may be hated and resisted by European legitimate Kingcraft, none of the northern powers would be sorry to witness the abasement of England, which they believe to be a more redoubtable foe to the stability of their thrones than the empire-hunting Bonaparte. It is improbable therefore, that they would stir to avert Britain's peril, if they had an opportunity of doing so.

But a cheerless prospect is before us if the protection of our country from invasion and conquest is to depend solely upon continental despots, or the 192,508 hired fighters to whom the Nonconformist so triumphantly points. The county will be safe only when the people are willing and able to defend it themselves. Would they but awake from their disgraceful apathy regarding their rights and their duties, they might soon put it out of the power of Bonaparte or any other bandit to threaten their national existence; for they would take measures for obtaining immediate possession of the material power of the nation, which is theirs of right, and then set free European democracy—that young giant which was stunned and bound in chains, but not slain, a d which, with Britain's aid, would make short work with the despots and despotisms of the continent.

THE NEW PALMERSTON CRUTCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STAR OF FREEDOM." Sir,—Some weeks ago I took occasion to remind your readers of the character of him who lured the noble brothers Bandiera to their bloody death. Since then I have done what I could to enable working men (for I do not care for idlers) to form a correct estimate of that over-rated quack, Mr. Richard Cobden. I have now to speak of Lord Palmerston, for whom some of 'our friends' are hoping to form a party,—a formation the Ex-Secretary has not been able to manage for himself in all his near half a century of office. This degrader of England came out as a Tory in 1806, and was a Tory Secretary-at-War for nearly twenty years; he then got a lift from Canning, during his four months' ministry; and, at Canning's death, took office under the Duke of Wellington. Dismissed by him, he set up as a liberal, and stood forth as the propounder of a new liberal system of foreign policy—liberality at home was another matter—and so got his unfortunate place of Foreign Secretary in Lord Grey's Sabinet, and a field for his liberality to work in. That liberaity was not too liberal; it amounted to this: that all Europe was to be constitutionalized on a Whig model, and that England was to interfere and meddle for that purpose as far as she safely could. A very liberal policy indeed; but yet the highest his ordship has ever aspired to, and the working out of which has well earned for England the contempt of every nation in Europe; and the beginning of the liberal statesman's career well predicated the end. He began by helping France to set up a humbug constitutional monarchy in Belgium, at the same time helping n the betrayal of Poland. Another great exploit was the allince with Austria and Russia, to spite France, and to overthrow he rising power of Egypt. Another was the betrayal of the iberals of Oporto—the deliberate inter-meddling to spoil the igh-achieved victory over their worthless sovereign. He interered again in Portugal for precisely the same purpose last year. and when 1848 brought revolutions to the doors of almost every European palace, what was Palmerston's conduct then?—he atrigued for the destruction of Italian liberty, intrigued and lied Lombardy, and abetted, if he did not originate, the French spedition against Rome, cercerning which, too, he and his llows did not mince their lies in Parliament. He agreed to ussian intervention in Hungary; he abandoned Schleswig-lolstein to the Czar; he gave up Neufchatel to Prussia; his whole reign policy, from first to last, has been to deceive, as far as could, the continental liberals by villainously false promises, partly to get an occasional chance of startling some Whig onarchy for the credit of the home faction, partly to show hat a wonderfully clever fellow he must be who could meddle everything, and appear in turn useful to all. The West-n inster Review of April last, trying to write a panegyric upon h m, can only acknowledge that his liberal policy was not one hit more solid or more noble than that of his antagonist berdeen. Lord Palmerston thought liberalism the winning si le, and abetted it just as Lord Aberdeen backed the Autoacy—neither cared for any 'abstract principle of right.' ne result has been that we have pleased neither the liberals or tle absolutists of Europe. Foreign liberals remark that we ayed selfishly even when 'we helped them,' and set all down to the beggarly and unprincipled calculations of a nation of slopkeepers. For this character we are indebted to the policy our statesmen—Palmerston especially. To crown all, his lo dship came out with his private and official admiration of the Pince of unchanged scoundrels, Louis Bonaparte. A nice voith, this hoary old trickster and underhand servant of despot-1, this ever unprincipled ex-Tory and out-cast Whig, to be before our noses as the next Premier. Disraeli may be kravish enough, but surely we need not fall back upon the de erter of Poland, the betrayer of Portugal and Rome, and H ngary, and the admirer of the French convict. Has his condu t in home service been any atonement for his rascalities in the Foreign Office? True, he was in favour of Catholic Emancipation, but he opposed the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. Has he shewn any liberal ideas on the suffrage? Has he voted for the Charter? Did he even vote against the flog-gi g of militia men; or against the revival, by his colleagues,

in April, 1848, of the Felon Act of Charles II, against sedition Except with some vague chaff which no one can be fool enough to believe (like most scamps the man is glib of tongue), have his words, any more than his acts ever intimated even a desire to deserve well of the English people—the unofficial millions; Why then should he be thrust before us as our 'coming man'. Why should men, calling themselves democrats and friends o the people, stir themselves to put him up as the people's Prime Minister? Who does? my readers will ask. Ay! who does? THORNTON HUNT, the eccentric editor of the Leader, the pupil of the Church of England, communist Minter Morgan, the admirer of the 'pluck' of the French convict, and of the 'chivalry of the convict's 'best friend'—the profligrate Count D'Orsay, the zealous member of the Chartist Executive, the accomplished vacillator between anarchy and absolution; Lord Dudley STUART, 'liberal' member for Marylebone, and patron of a few amnestied and unamnestied Poles; Toulmin Smith, notorious for his unhandsome appearance in the Von Beck business; PROFESSOR NEWMAN, author of Phases of Faith, to which, possibly, he desires to add another chapter; and George Jacob HOLYOAKE, 'nontheist, socialist, chartist, household-suffragist, small satellite of the Leader, and professor of polite politics. These form the party, or the nucleus of a party, proposing or the present privately, as seems advisable—to create a movenent out of doors in favour of a Palmerston Ministry; PALMER-STON AS PRIME, AND GRAHAM AND COBDEN AS - ACCOMPLICES. If, after some wary trial of their ground, they think it safe to proceed, the Leader and Co., will canvass the scheme among the iberal members of Parliament (such clear-conscienced men as he Hume's, the Jacob Bell's, and the John Williams's), and then ndeavour to get up 'spontaneous' public meetings, to pronounce n favor of a new desirable triumvirate—Palmerston the trickiest, Fraham the basest, and Cobden the shallowest. What think ou, honest men of England, of this combination of talent? and that think you of those who, affecting to be men of principle, an choose for themselves a task so utterly disreputable? As for tuart, Newman, and Smith, the first has always been a poor Vhig politician, and the scheme is in every way worthy of him; ne other two are also poor politicians, if not Whigs, and so may and excused,—for folly rather than knavery. But what say ou to the two members of the Chartist Executive, who ought his brother, the clerk, the prisoner, and your correspondent.

Spartacus, (W. J. Linton).

We had hoped that last Saturday's Leader would have pubhed some words from Messrs. Huntand Holyoake, disavowing e sentiments contained in the libellous attack upon the Revolunists of Europe, commented on by L'Ami du Peuple in last turday's Star of Freedom. No such disavowal appeared; and less Messrs. Hunt and Holyoake can announce their non-conxion with the editorial staff of our contemporary, they must held responsible for the "slang" and slander fulminated by Leader's "present conductors." They are now called upon vindicate themselves from the serious charge brought against em by Mr. Linton, We have refused to believe, we declined give publicity to that charge, until we received the strongest urance on the part of Mr. Linton that he had ample and unpeachable evidence to substantiate and make good his accusa-Still, for the present, we must suspend judgment. ough disgusted at the conduct of "the present conductors of Leader," we cannot adopt Mr. Linton's accusation; we st cling to the belief that he is seriously and sadly misen. Be that as it may, we offer to Messrs. Hunt and yoake the free use of our columns through which to give licity to their defence or reply.—Editor Star of Email

THE LAW OF MASTERS AND SERVANTS.

TO RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M.P. ык,—Му reason for addressing this communication to you is, t you, above all other men in the present parliament, are nd by consistency to those general ideas of free trade with which your name is identified, as by the more sacred claim of ice and humanity, to take up this question, to desire a re edy for the evils of which I complain, and by your great in hence to demand the repeal of an enactment, at variance w n all other recent legislation, with every recognised principl of political economy, and every idea of equity between

have stigmatised the Master and Servant Act, as a measure in insistent with every received notion of political economy. have been oftentimes told—so often, indeed, that we accept the proposition as an axiom, and cease to question its truth supply and demand should be left to regulate the labour market; that all legislative interference between the employer an employed is productive of mischief; that the contract betwen master and servant is essentially a personal and a civil But is this doctrine recognised in the preamble of the act to which I refer? Certainly not. On the directly oppoprinciple is that enactment based. It recognises the div ie right of capital, and gives it peculiar privileges when are denied to labour. I may illustrate this by an example. I will suppose that Richard Cobden, as master, has eng ged-either verbally or in writing, by himself or his age t-with John Stokes, as workman, to toil six days in the for a given amount of wages—say ten shillings; that Stokes, after, perhaps, working several weeks on these teries, violates this compact or agreement. What is Richard Col en's remedy? Why he can take John Stokes before any of I r Majesty's justices of the peace, and this magistrate can con hit John to prison with hard labour—to a felon's punish-, for having broken faith with his employer. Now, let us turi to the other side. Suppose Richard Cobden should, after a few yeeks, refuse to employ John Stokes the workman, or to must however be no compromise with justice here—the present con act he has made. What is John's remedy? He can sue Ricl rd Cobden in a civil court, or he can take him before a trate, but however flagrant may be the injustice perpetrat by the master, a magistrate can only levy execution on his ods and chattels—a master's person is sacred, and his liber cannot be restrained.

v, sir, I want to know if this is political economy—if this ccordance with the general principles of law—if this is equi—this state of things is not inconsistent with the spirit of ci ilisation? If John Stokes is to be sent to prison when he des wrong to you, why are you to escape if you do wrong

An ther serious evil in the law of master and servant as it stand, is the great uncertainty of its operation, the large and dang ous discretion it allows to the local magistracy. But it may e argued that I am dealing with imaginary evils—that although the statute exists, it is practically inoperative in most parts of England, and that the extreme power—that of impriso nent—is seldom carried out upon the workman. Permit me ii the first place to reply, that although it is not, and dare

not be inforced in the metropolis, it is most rigidly act in the manufacturing districts, where the press is eve truculent than in London, and police courts less under and influence of public opinion. That its most extreme ties—imprisonment with hard labour—are daily inflicted men whose only crime is that of having for a day, or half a excuse." The provisions of this odious enactment are more. over carried out with a degree of recklessness that would be permitted in the case of any other section of socie the working class, and it is strained in a manner unlil other act of parliament, except perhaps the Vagrant ot, b the aldermen of London. There is a wise and salutary country or principle that no one law shall be warped or bent to ser to the purposes of another—that if the provisions of any lav are purposes of another—that if the provisions of any are purposed to offend, shall have the benefit of that circumstance, and that no other law shall be strained from original design to punish an offence not clearly within it or not contemplated by the legislature in passing it. Bu this or not contemplated by the logarithm in passing it. Dit this, like many another equally excellent and humane principle of English jurisprudence, is set at nought every day and a most every hour by both the paid and the unpaid magistrates of the kingdom. I have known cases that, if they involved offe coat all, in legal phraseology, ought to have been dealt with by the combination law; settled by the more summary and silent process of "committal to jail for one month, with hard lat our." I have known men provoked, by coarse and obscene instat, to withdraw from a factory without giving the requisite notice, and they have been sent to jail for "one month, with hard labour." I have known men - under legal advice—di pute the construction of a written yearly agreement, but give to tice in writing for one clear month to their masters, and then only withdraw from their employment, given in custody on war ant, and sent to jail for "one month, with hard labour." seen a man taken into a small room—never before or since ised for the administration of justice—the only persons present being his master, two policemen, the distinguished, lea ned be democrats and men of principle, lending themselves to so le an intrigue? Before you, I charge them both with this to be present. The doors were closed—the master's evid nee was taken without cross examination—the prisoner was a ked what he had to say, and replied that he left his work hed use of a scrofulous sore upon his arm, which prevented him om working. The poor fellow was without attorney, without a friend, and had no opportunity afforded him to send for a do and thus establish his defence. He did indeed offer to ex ose his arm in the room, but the justice declined to allow the pettishly exclaiming: "I don't want to see your sore at n This same learned gentleman then turned to the employer, and isked: "Is it so, sir—do you believe him?" "No, lon't believe a word of it; I believe he wanted to get drik ir-he often gets drunk, sir," &c., &c., &c., replied the mas er. This little oration having been concluded, the magistrate tuned gain to the prisoner, and these were his exact words: " o doubt you're a worthless fellow—you wanted to get druk; don't believe a word about your sore arm; I shall send you rison for one month, with hard labour." And a decen ttired, respectable looking man on this evidence, by wha nust call a secret tribunal, with really no proof against h nd some prima facie inferences in his favour, was sent to he ith thieves and vagabonds—to endure all the bodily ental tortures of a felon's prison for four mortal weeks. One other feature of "neglect of work" cases, is that no de tions are taken, the reason for which is obvious. I know to very large number of these charges arise from drunkennes sin I have no desire to excuse or palliate, but drunkenness it self a statutable offence, and should be dealt with under the paral police and other local acts which are fully adequate to pun ti is offence. The master manufacturer, the gentleman, or a other member of society may get drunk and expiate his offen it the eyes of the law, by a payment of five shillings why shou e poor man—the collier factory operative &c., be marked o for heavier punishment? How is that a slight and scarcely appr ci the wrong in one man, becomes so much more heinous ar other? If it be worse in one man than another, surely the m in of wealth and education commits the wrong, and shou be made to bear the heaviest penalty; it is the gentleman ar mester that should be sent to jail and put to hard labour in

> It is no answer to the dreadful cases I have referred to, to sa that they are exceptions to a rule. If exceptions, they are nt merous family, and arise out of the most dangerous discre tic pary powers vested in magistrates, who are often at leas incirectly interested in the cruel system they practice. It high time that this irresponsible discretion was revoked. You Sir are a free trader—"an absolute free trader," a free trade in Ill things—including labour" as I have heard you more that on e assert. You also profess to take great interest in the wel far of the people; and for all these reasons you are bound to exart your unquestionably great influence to check this system ersecution and tyranny, by which I do not hesitate to say the self-respect and independence of the industrial orders are being rapidly undermined. I regret also to say that this act is a r cent one, and its passage only a few years since was aided by 'the school" to which you belong. But this ought not to det r you from the performance of an obvious duty, and the ma ntainance of your general theory of free trade in labour. Let me therefore intreat that you will give this all important sub ect your earnest consideration, that you will take up the interests of working men with as much ardour and perseverance, statute must be wholly repealed, and such a measure substitution who have ted as will secure fair play to master and to man. We have thus afforded you an opportunity of rendering your name more hon ured than it can ever become while your efforts are confined to a negative policy and the advocacy of class interests. You can, by the course I recommend, command the hearts and sympatites of the men, women and children of those hives of industry; and when you are laid low in the earth, these people will bles your memory, and love to recount your good deeds on their behalf. Allow me to add that no one will more readily and truly bear testimony to your services than

A SHARP RETORT.—A celebaated barrister one day examinng a witness, who foiled all his attempts at ridicule by her eady and shrewd answers, at last exclaimed: "There is rasf enough in your head, madam, to make a five pail kettle." And sap enough in yours, sir, to fill it," quickly retorted

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dministration of justice—the only persons present

master, two policemen, the distinguished, learned,

me representation of her Majesty—the magistrate,

r. the clerk, the prisoner, and your correspondent.

person was an unexpected visitor, who had demanded

ent. The doors were closed—the master's evidence

without cross examination—the prisoner was asked

ad to say, and replied that he left his work because

ulous sore upon his arm, which prevented him from

The poor fellow was without attorney, without a

had no opportunity afforded him to send for a doctor,

stablish his defence. He did indeed offer to expose

the room, but the justice declined to allow this -

exclaiming: "I don't want to see your sore arm."

learned gentleman then turned to the employer, and

Is it so, sir—do you believe him?" "No, sir, I

ve a word of it; I believe he wanted to get drunk,

en gets drunk, sir," &c., &c., &c., replied the master.

oration having been concluded, the magistrate turned

he prisoner, and these were his exact words: "I've

ou're a worthless fellow—you wanted to get drunk;

eve a word about your sore arm; I shall send you to

one month, with hard labour." And a decently-

pectable looking man on this evidence, by what I

secret tribunal, with really no proof against him,

rima facie inferences in his favour, was sent to herd

es and vagabonds—to endure all the bodily and

ear the heaviest penalty; it is the gentleman and

should be sent to jail and put to hard labour in a

swer to the dreadful cases I have referred to, to say

exceptions to a rule. If exceptions, they are a

ures of a felon's prison for four mortal weeks.

of another—that if the provisions of any law are

"Democratic

Movements, Public

Meetings, &c" is a

department header

as it is in gothic type.

Democratic Mobements, PUBLIC MEETINGS; &c.

A NATIONAL PARTY.

To the Editor of the STAR OF FREEDOM. Sir,—I must personally express myself much gratified with the reception which my letter, recommending the formation of a "National Party," has met with from your correspondents and such of the reformers as I have come into communication with The fact that such a proposal has been made without producing a loud, wide-spread, and fierce opposition is a proof of the thoughtfulness and moderation of those with whom we have to deal; and the other fact that all who have spoken or written not only admit, but assert the necessity for its calm consideration, goes to show that there is a right appreciation of our all but powerless condition and the importance of building up a new organization fitted to retrieve the past and bring about a triumphant future. The very feelings which actuated me seem

to have been latent in many minds, and to have been evoked

by one voice giving to them open expression.

I cordially agree also with the suggestion which has appeared in your columns, that if a new party could be formed the past must, in one sense, be forgotten. We cannot, of course, help remembering it and applying its experience as a warning, but it must be forgotten as the pretext for obloquy, either against classes or individuals. Viewing it as I do, seeing in it many errors of policy, I am convinced that there has been at the bottom sincerity and purity of intention. The faults have been those of judgment, not of feeling—of the head rather than the heart. I do not believe that even with the old organization, and the old means of action, what has been would be likely to be repeated. The masses have made great advances in the last few years—greater comparatively than any other class. They have received a political education, they have learned to think, if not logically, after the manner of the schools, yet deeply and earnestly, and with a rough natural logic of their own which leads them on to the truth. They have formed a more correct estimate of their own resources as well as of those of their op. ponents. They have acquired the power of calculating motives, as well as an insight into party tactics; and they are better able to adapt the means to the promotion of the end to be obtained. In fact, I may say they have grown up from political children into men, and to punish them for the past would be as absurd as to whip the man for the follies of the schoolboy.

An endeavour to base a new organization upon reproaches would be both foolish and fatal, worse than attempting to build a house upon a foundation of sand. For my part, I would not give my adhesion to any movement in which it was probable such a course would be pursued, for I should regard such conduct as worse than a mere fault—as a political crime and a social injustice. If we are to succeed, our future internal policy must be prompted and directed by a spirit of mutual forbearance, conciliation, and good-will, enabling us to turn our united strength upon the common enemy, instead of wasting it in sometimes ludicrous—sometimes insignificant—and always melancholy squabbles between ourselves. We have powerful prejudices, strong motives, and great influences to contend against, and to do so with a hope of success we require too many friends to allow us to make enemies of one another.

There is one enquiry of your correspondent "Tom Pinch' to which I am particularly desirous of adverting; indeed, it has been the main cause of my now asking for room in your columns. He thinks, and I perfectly agree with him, that there must be an infusion of fresh blood. Not that we are to discard or refuse the assistance of those who have hitherto been active, but that we must have men who may command the respect, if not the confidence of all classes to lead the new party. I do not say this with any intention of depreciating the talents, the energy or the sincerity of any one; that would be falling into the very error I have already disavowed, but because the survey of past failure is often more injurious to a political cause than even the

feeling of by-gone wrong, and that renders it necessary that we should, if possible, be headed by those who are totally unconnected with errors that may have been committed.

"Tom Pinch" enquires, could I do anything to promote the adhesion of new and good men to a national manhood suffrage party? I think I could. I do not wish to overrate my own personal influence. I do not desire to have anything I may desire to effect upon that footing at all. I came forward not because I thought I was the best or the most capable man, but because it appeared necessary that some one should begin; a very feeble touch in the right direction will sometimes suffice to put a great mass in motion. Since the publication of my former letter I have advised with some friends as to the best course to be pursued; the result is that letters have been written to several gentlemen of influence and standing, some of them members of the House of Commons known to be favourable to real liberalism. The answers which have hitherto been received are eminently favourable to the project, and it would appear, after replies from all have been obtained, that a great aggregate meeting should be called at some central place in the metropolis, by which the principal officers might be elected, esolutions passed embodying the objects of the association, and persons appointed to draw up a programme in accordance with hose resolutions. That done, the new society would be fornally introduced to the world, its principles defined, and crelentials given to its representatives; then we should be prepared for action. Arrangements would be made, of course, for nrolling members, raising funds, calling future meetings, pubishing our opinions through the press, and setting on foot a systematic and well-organised efficient agitation through the

I fully believe in my heart that such an effort would be atended by full and complete success. I am sure that the ttempt will at least be made, for those who have taken it up tre fully determined to do their best to carry it through, and I itators who have been the bane of democracy. By bringing ook with confidence to the formation of a party supported by he influence, the intelligence, and the enthusiasm of the best of posed to us, we shall be enabled to answer their objections f all classes, for the purpose of gaining the first and most imortant of the political rights of the people.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant. WILLIAM NEWTON.

35, Arbour-square, London,

A NATIONAL PARTY." HOW IS IT TO BE FORMED? To the Editor of the STAR OF FREEDOM.

Sir,-I am glad to find from the tone manifested by some of our correspondents, that an earnest desire is felt for the formaon of a successful National Party. No direct plan of action, l owever, has as yet been laid down by either Mr. Newton or ay of those who so warmly applaud his sentiments. That it

will be impossible to make headway under the old system agitation, no matter how much we may simplify and narr the question, will, I think, be disputed by no man in his comments senses. I do not now allude to the antagonistic spirit

which has hitherto characterised our mow condemned by all but a few un What I allude to is the machinery to be wrought out. Mr. Newton's tion for simple manhood suffrag plifying the question, we shall si objections. This, in my opinion, any of the foolish things we have little how far we curtail our deman of Commons, they will always be every plan propounded for the pur monopoly of government. Do the

against manhood suffrage, on the ground that the people a not sufficiently educated, and would use it to their own prejudice In short, that it would be like putting a razor into the hands a madman. Wherefore, then, is the use of cutting down of principles to suit such unscrupulous opponents? I can assu you that we have no occasion to be afraid of choking from ha ing too much to swallow at once. The government will appythe pruning knife with sufficient freedom without our setting them the example. The success of our principles depenmore upon the machinery which we use for the purpose obtaining them, than in the principles themselves. I belief with you, Mr. Editor, that "it is impossible to recuscitate the worn-out past." That we can do no good by "pursuing the or round of agitation." The people are sick of it. Lecturing has become a bore, public meetings and processions are a nu sance, and petitioning a humbug, a sham, and a delusion. W have had sufficient talk; what we want now is work—practic work. And seeing that nothing of importance is to be expected from the House of Commons, until a large influx of more liberal members be carried into it, our duty is clear. We must a upon the motto of Sir Robert Peel, only for a different purpos The battle of freedom is to be fought in the registratic

Having spent considerable time in examining our past mode proceeding, with a view to find out some more efficient plan action, I trust I shall not be deemed arrogant in laying before you my thoughts on that subject. The following are, in my ppinion, the most likely means to be employed to successfull

As no association of a sufficiently practical character exist at present, and as a beginning must be made somewhere, would advise the friends of real progress, in every town, borough and county, to form themselves into bodies, to be called demo ratic election clubs. Having formed themselves into a organised body, the plan of operations which I would recom nend is as follows: The society should be divided into com nittees similar to our town councils. Section number one to b called the Parliamentary Section. Its duties should be to visi periodically the electors, and ascertain their political creed, an ndeavour, by reason and persuasion, and by supplying then vith well-written tracts on the subject, to show them th necessity for a thorough reform in the House of Commons

They should keep a book, in which the political views of every lector must be registered. All those whose principles agreed vith our own must be urged to join the committee, and thu ncrease our numbers, and extend our influence. Those who ould be induced to take an active part in the working of the lan, must be appointed as visitors to others of their own class who have not yet become converts to our views. Others, who ould not be induced to take so active a part in the propagation f our views, may be induced to assist by regular subscriptions s periodical donations. After this section had got into proper orking order, the society would be able to ascertain at a glance ow near to their own principles they would be able to return a presentative. Always taking care to return the most libera nan they possibly could; never obstinately bringing out a anhood suffrage candidate in opposition to a household suffrage ne, where it was known to be impossible to carry the former or by so doing we weaken the ranks of progress, convert into nemies those whom we are striving to make converts, and rengthen the power of our enemies, by returning whigs and pries. Where the power of the whigs and tories is too strong permit of our sending two members pledged to either manhood household suffrage, but where we can send one, by coalescing

ith a whig, we must do so, for it is better to do so than to low two whigs or a whig and a tory to be returned. Section No. 2 should be called the Municipal Committee; its usiness should be to watch over the municipal electors, in the me manner in which the other section watches over the paramentary electors; to nominate from its own body members for e town councils, and arrange measures for their adoption.

No. 3 should be called the People's Section, and should look er and take care of the non-electors, and by periodically siting and reasoning with them, bring them into the society. An Executive Committee might sit in London, to whom turns of the condition of each electoral district should be nt at stated intervals. The whole of them to be added up by is committee and sent back in a printed form to each locality. y this means the exact state of the country would be seen at aglance, and the progress which we accomplished regularly and accurately known.

In the general conduct of the society towards other bodies of nen, I would recommend that we lend our hand to push forward every movement that is making towards our goal; taking cre if we are invited to take part in the proceedings of any public meeting connected with any other branch of reformers, urge the superiority and necessity of our principles.

This plan of action possesses the superior advantage over the one which we have hitherto pursued, that it enables every ir ember of the society to become an active agent in the propaor posed to us, we shall be enabled to answer their objections, ard satisfy their scruples, and remove a vast amount of prejudie and misunderstanding.

Perhaps those who have given themselves up to a sort of mental indolence, and who would prefer paying some brawling clarlatan to rant and mouth a lot of senseless vituperative tresh, will object that the course which I am recommending well be slow and laborious. I readily grant that it will. But Il it be any slower than the course which those objectors are rsuing? I fancy not; for their progress is like that of the b—backwards. I think it will be conceded that we shall ver get manhood suffrage until we get a House of Commons majority of whom are in favour of it; and we shall never that until a majority of the electors are in favour of it; and readiest way to convert them to our side is to go and reason th them, face to face, and not to skulk into some obscure m, and denounce and abuse them.

A dozen energetic men in each town may make a commencement; and if they go to work in a proper manner they will soon have both numbers and funds.

I have given a rough outline of what appears to me to be the le of action under present circumstances. Should it approbation of any of your readers, I hope they will appropation of any of your readers, I hope they will sown their opinions through your columns; or if any a better plan to propose, I trust he will propose it at order that the subject may be fairly taken up, and tisfactory conclusion arrived at. After a sufficient of localities have agreed upon either this or some other er plan of organisation, an executive committee may nted to act provisionally, until a conference can be prepare a set of rules embodying all the working

I have not mentioned any particular principles on which to base the society, beyond an allusion to manhood suffrage, for several reasons. First, because I conceive that that would be the business of a conference, and not of an individual: and secondly, because I do not think, after mature deliberation on the subject, that it matters a fig whether we base our first demand on the charter, simple manhood suffrage, or household suffrage; for I imagine that the majority of us aim at the Republic: democratic and social. But this is a work of time, and can only be arrived at by degrees. The public mind is not yet prepared; and we may rest assured that a constituency which is not prepared to go for household suffrage will not go for manhood; neither will the legislature grant to the nonelectors a more sweeping measure of reform than the electors are prepared for. Our business, therefore, must be to prepare the minds of that class of men for the most liberal measures. Doubtless, they will agree to household suffrage before manhood; while, therefore, we are preparing the minds of the electors for household suffrage, or for manhood, if possible, we must be preparing the minds of the householders for manhood, and the people in general for the Republic. Our visitors being divided into classes suitable to the parties they will have to visit, will be able to manage this point.

I have thought proper to give the proposed organization a new name, in consequence of the disgrace which has been brought upon chartism; feeling convinced that nothing will ever be accomplished by any party acting under that name. The deeds which are daily being done under the cloak of chartism, would disgrace a band of Thugs; and the few men who still hold together under that name have dwindled down to a mere blind instrument in the hands of a common swindler. I would, therefore, advise every man who is really in earnest, and wants to see some of the fruits of his toil, to flee from it as he would from a pestilence. Queenshead near Halifax.

Bury.—Mr. Editor--I send twelve postage stamps for the Exiles. I think, with Mr. Peel, of the National Trade Association, that we want a National Society of workmen-both of head and hand. Get this, and we shall soon raise a National Party for the vote, or Manhood Suffrage. All closses help to make society bad, and all must help to make it better: it is absolutely neces sary they should be drawn closer together, and try to understand each other better. There are good and bad in all classes; bring them together, and the good will unite. I think, with the writer in your paper, we want and must have a People's Bank; if not, our work will be just mere talk. Who is it that hinders us from having a National Union of workmen? I know, that some of the trades called "aristocrats," have spoken in its favour years back. I am not in the least afraid to say that it is small cliques of selfish demagogues who hinder it, and will hinder it while they can do so with profit to themselves. Mr. Peel is right: instead of fighting against employers, we must seek the co-operation of the best of them; and then, if force is necessary, we can compel the selfish ones to do what is right. But these tyrant denouncers will hinder this, too, by abusing whole classes indiscriminately, and employers, seeing their workmen led by such men, have to treat all alike. You may, if you think fit, put these few remarks in the Star, with my name, as it seems to me quite useless to raise any agitation unless we keep clear of the rocks that have wrecked in times I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

JOHN BATES. P.S. Perhaps some of your readers will tell us why we cannot establish a National Union of workmen. If it is impracticable, let us be shewn that it is so. Again—we are told that the working classes have £30,000,000 in the savings' bank; then what the use of grumbling so much for more power when we do not use the use the power we have at hand.

BRADPORD.—Mr. Editor,—On looking over the Star, of Saturday, I am glad to find so many democrats responding to the letter of Mr. W. Newton, on the organization of a National Party. I, as an individual, feel the importance of such a party being formed, under a good and practical plan of organization; one that will meet the views of all shades of veritable reformers, and bind them into one bond of union for the attainment of manhood suffrage, as the stepping stone towards those rights which we have been so long contending for, and which we can enjoy in their plentitude under a republican form of government. It is necessary that this question should be discussed in all parts of the country, and that the democrats send their decisions to the Star of Freedom. Hoping that Mr. W. Newton will push forward what he has so nobly commenced, and that his efforts, and those who may assist in so noble an undertaking, may be crowned with success, is the sincere prayer of, yours fraternally, Thomas Wilcock, 32, Adelaide-street, Manchesterroad, Bradford, Yorkshire.

WHITE HORSE LOCALITY, HARE STREET, BETHNAL GREEN. Mr. Editor—The letter of Mr. W. Newton having been dis. cussed, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Vaughan, seconded by Mr. Brisck, was adopted. "That having discussed Mr. W. Newton's letter during two Sunday evenings, we are of opinion, that an organization in favour of Manhood Suffrage, will meet with general support throughout the country, and will be a step in the right direction towards obtaining the other points of the Oharter."—HEWMIT. Secretary

OHARTISM IN THE NORTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STAR OF FREEDOM."

Siu.—To any acute observer of the times, it must be apparent that a great change is taking place in the minds of the mass of the thinking portion of the people of this district. Many declare, Chartism is dead. In my opinion, it is not so. The dogmatism of Chartism, it is true, has nearly given up the ghost, but the principle itself is springing up in the minds of the intelligent and industrious orders, and leading them on to true Republicanism. It is true, that men like yourself, have been denounced as enemies by others, who by their narrow and con-

r feature of "neglect of work" cases, is that no depouken, the reason for which is obvious. I know that number of these charges arise from drunkennesse no desire to excuse or palliate, but drunkenuess is utable offence, and should be dealt with under the geand other local acts which are fully adequate to punish The master manufacturer, the gentleman, or any er of society may get drunk and expiate his offence f the law, by a payment of five shillings why should n—the collier factory operative &c., be marked out unishment? How is that a slight and scarcely appreg in one man, becomes so much more heinous in f it be worse in one man than another, surely the th and education commits the wrong, and should

nily, and arise out of the most dangerous discreis vested in magistrates, who are often at least erested in the cruel system they practice. It is t this irresponsible discretion was revoked. You, trader—"an absolute free trader," a free trader -including labour" as I have heard you more than You also profess to take great interest in the welpple; and for all these reasons you are bound to questionably great influence to check this system and tyranny, by which I do not hesitate to say ct and independence of the industrial orders are undermined. I regret also to say that this act is and its passage only a few years since was aided pl" to which you belong. But this ought not to in the performance of an obvious duty, and the of your general theory of free trade in labour. ore intreat that you will give this all important arnest consideration, that you will take up the rking men with as much ardour and perseverance, psecuted the claims of "the cottonocracy." There he no compromise with justice here—the present e wholly repealed, and such a measure substituture fair play to master and to man. We have

ou an opportunity of rendering your name more it can ever become while your efforts are confined ley and the advocacy of class interests. You rse I recommend, command the hearts and symten, women and children of those hives of indusyou are laid low in the earth, these people will pry, and love to recount your good deeds on their ne to add that no one will more readily and truly

o your services than INDEX.

ORT.—A celebaated barrister one day examinwho foiled all his attempts at ridicule by her wd answers, at last exclaimed: "There is rour head, madam, to make a five pail kettle." gh in yours, sir, to fill it," quickly retorted

NOTTINGHAM.—A correspondent informs us that Mr. Newton's letter has excited great interest in this stronghold of democratic opinion. It has been discussed by some hundreds assembled in the Forest; also by meetings in the Secular Hall. The popular feeling strongly favours the projected organization. Our correspondent adds that if Mr. Newton could visit Nottingham, the democrats of that town would instantly join the National Party.

Bradford.—The Secular Society.—On Wednesday the 15th Mr. W. Broom lectured on the Christian Worship and the precepts of Christ. Mr. Broom was loudly applauded by his audience throughout the whole of his lebture, and the cheering at the conclusion lasted some time. On Sunday night a large audience attended to hear his first review of Wallace's Lectures public hall. The chairman dissolved the meeting, which dis-6.2 the Bible. His lecture was long and extremely interesting, and was listened to with breathless attention. Mr. Broom s ems to have roused the ire of the clergy in the district, for sermons have been preached against him in the town.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. Editor,—Mr. Newton's letter has as I expected taken very well with the Chartists. I think with Mr. Stallwood that Mr. Newton deserves our best thanks for moving the mass of stagnant water. In fact the letter has revived in me a touch of the old enthusiasm that used to fire us up when Connor was with us. I believe, however, that now the people are much better qualified to reason, although they may shout less.—Yours fraternally, John Cameron.

TOLITICAL REFUGEE COMMITTEE.

September 17, 1852. Literary Institution, John Street, Tottenham Court Road, Mr. John Arnott in the Chair. Correspondence was read from several friends, and some trifles of money handed in by the Secretary. In one letter, written by Mr. J. de Cogan, of Liverpool, the writer observed:—"It is certainly a disgrace to the English Republicans that they do not aid these brave men who have fought for the people, and in maintaining the rights of man, lost all most dear to them, their wives, their children, their friends, and country. Now they seek help from their brethren of this country, but they know not that the old blood of the Commonwealth has degenerated into a blood of selfishism not worthy of the descendants of Old England's Republic. That is the secret which prevents Englishmen from

The Secretary reported that a letter from Mr. Segrave, of Farnham, Surrey, respecting employment for carpenters had been attended to, and that there was a prospect of a few of the French exiles obtaining work. M. Le Gros, a French exile, had gone to Banbury, and there was hope of work being obtained for a few refugees in an iron foundry in that town. Several German refugees attended the meeting to seek aid. They are anxious to be employed; two of them are machinists, one is a miller by trade, and one has been a linen hand-loom weaver. The wife of one of the machinists understands and speaks English; she is anxious to obtain work in the way of washing, charing, or any other kind of domestic service. A small sum was voted to a Hungarian refugee, in great distress. In accordance with the wishes of the committee of the John Street Institution, it was resolved that the Refugee Committee meet in future every Wednesday evening at eight o'clock. September 22nd. The Secretary reported that two French

Monies Received: Announced September 10th, £2 6s. 9d.; J. de Cogan, Liverpool, 6d.; W. Whitehead, 2s.; J. Bates, 1s.; One who has a Rod in Pickle for Louis Napoleon, 2s.; Mr. Le Blond, 10s.

carpenters had obtained employment at Farnham. Other busi-

ness was transacted, and the committee adjourned till Wednes-

day evening next.

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE JOHN STREET INSTITU-TION.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.—GREAT UPROAR. On Tuesday evening last, a public meeting was held at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Tottenham Court-road, to hear the report of the "Executive Committee," that is. Messrs. Gammage, Finlen, and Jones. The hall was tolerably well filled. Mr. D. W. Ruffy was proposed to the chair, as was also Mr. Murray. Very few persons voted, but it seemed decided that Mr. Murray should occupy the chair. Mr. Murray, after a few general remarks, introduced Mr. Gammage (who was met by loud cries of "Bravo, Gammon;") Mr. Gammage proceeded to expound his views of political and social reform, and was listened to very patiently while he occupied himself with those questions; but, unfortunately, Mr. Gammage, in speakof the "Martyrs" to the people's cause, selected the names of Messrs. Ernest Jones and Bronterre O'Brien, which had the effect of raising such a storm of groans, hisses, and yells, that it was many minutes before the meeting would hear him further. Shouts of "Who stole the type?" "Who robs the working men of their pence?" and many similar cries greeted the name of the "martyr," Jones. Mr. Gammage found that he had "put his foot in it;" and very cautiously left the "martyr" question to shift for itself, and soon after concluded his speech. Anticipating the uproar the next speaker would excite, the chairman announced that the collection would now be made. Accordingly, the begging-box went round, but we believe, with only very moderate success. The chairman then announced "Mr. Jones," which had the effect of creating such a storm, that it seemed almost hopeless for the meeting to be carried on. Ernest Jones came forward, and gesticulated most

frantically,—not a word could be heard for some time. Silence speech, but was listened to with great impatience, and when he took occasion to allude to himself, and vaunted his "sacr fices," the uproar was frightful. Persons from the body of th hall complained of being swindled by him, and that he ha taken the coats off their backs to support a certain newspape Mr. Jones seemed confused and changed colour frequently, an took occasion to say that an attack would that night be made upon the people's cause through him; and when he asked, "Is it the cause or the man [himself] you hiss and groan at?" there arose a thundering crash of voices—"The man, the man not the cause!" Finally, Jones sat down amidst a frightful Hart then came forward, as we understood, to move a resolution condemnatory of Jones, but was immediately assaile eeded to ad

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ward and proceeded to defend Jones; and, in a vely excited state, lar nched out concerning his "seven propositions" This intervertion was evidently planned to save Jones from exposure and condemnation. The latter again came forward said he had a letter in his hand, which contained proof of a conspiracy to destroy Chartism through and by means of a make hood suffrage association, secretly instigated by the middle class's through Mr. W. Newton, and that they desired to him (Jones) and thereby destroy Chartism. Cries of d, read," "gammon," and fearfull yells. Mr. Jones took not to read the pretended proof; but the apparent stage trik so disgusted the meeting that, on a call by some injudifious friend, for three cheers for Jones, the most discordant hasses and groans were raised that ever were heard in any ersed slowly, great excitement and asperity being manifested

Co-operative.

HALIFAX WORKING MAN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—At the last quarterly meeting of the above society, it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the members were especilly due to R. A. Slaney, Esq., late M.P. for Shrewsbury, for nis long and unremitting services on behalf of the labouring lasses; and the committee (consisting of the president, the ecretary, with Messrs. Thompson and J. Crossley,) was appointed to prepare an address, and to report thereon at a ubsequent inceting. At a special general meeting the comnittee appointed as above, submitted the following address, which was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be signed by the principal officers on behalf of the Society:—

To Robert Aglionby Slaney, Esq. Respected Sir,-We, the undersigned, on behalf of the "Haliax Working Man's Co-operative Fociety," desire to convey to ou, on your retirement from active political life, our unfeigned xpressions of esteem and gratitude for a long and continous pries of services in the cause of the labouring classes of this country. Especially would we wish to record our full appreciaon of services rendered by you in the Commons House of Par-I ament; where, at times prominently, and at others unobtruevely, you have for so long a period been found devoting your a bilities, your time, and your means in inquiring into and legis-I ting upon subjects of the highest moment to our social and plitical improvement. By means of committees of inquiry tained and assisted by you, and further by your intercourse with the classes in whose welfare you take an interest, masses o most valuable information have been obtained, and made a ailable as the groundwork of healthy and liberal legislation. I approvements in the Poor Laws and Factory Laws, the originaling and carrying to a successful issue measures for sanitary, r creative, and prudential purposes, and more recently, your e certions in obtaining a most important alteration in the laws relating to the investment of our class, attest that these expressons of gratitude and esteem are a very inadequate return for services so disinterested and important. That your life may long be spared, and that health and prosperity may attend you, in the calm contemplation of the result of your labours, is, we bg to assure you, our fervent wish.

With every sentiment of respect, we remain, On behalf of the society, your obedient servants, BENJ. WALSHAW, President. Offices of the Society, 20, Cow-green, Halifax.

CO-OPERATION IN AMERICA.—The Cincinnatti Gazette has the following notice of a new Union of Workers in that city, where like associations have been for some time in successful operation:—The second movement of this character in our city that claims notice, is the Cabinet-Makers' Union. The society was formed in January last, and is composed of thirty-nine members Hall Germans. Like the Union Store, of which we published short account on Friday, this is a joint stock concern, the hares being put at fifty dollars each. No member, however, is illowed to own more than four shares, or £200 worth of stock. for the first few months of the society's existence the struggle vas a hard one—no extended business acquaintance—limited apital, and an insufficiently comented organization, were the ifficulties which bore heavily on the infant enterprise, but they ere met with genuine German perseverance and untiring inustry, until, at this time, they are in a most flourishing condion and establishished on a permanent basis. The membership limited to the original number of thirty-nine, and therefore no cessions are made, except in occasional instances where the d members are "bought out" by new ones. Each member occives for his work the highest price paid in the City fo milar work, and, beside, at the end of the year, shares $pr_0^{\mathbf{r}}$ ta in the surplus profits of the establishment. The amount capital stock paid in is £7,200. In addition to this, individual embers have loaned the Union the sum of £5,500, for which ey receive eight per cent. per annum; this makes the entire se cash capital of the Union £13,750.

THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

The inquiry of the commission appointed by the Court of Chancery, under the Act of Parliament, and which lately terminated at O'Connerville, was re-opened on Tuesday, at the Star Hotel, Stanton, about six miles from Gloucester, relative to the estates known as Snigg's End and Lowbands—the most extensive of those located—representing a total of 368 acres, Snigg's End consisting of 208 acres, and Lowbands of 160. They were the next located to O'Connerville, and were thought to have a better chance of success owing to their more sheltered position, and the superiority of the soil. It was here that Mr. O'Connor for a considerable time was located on one of the allotments. taking the superintendence of affairs. It appeared from the proceedings that these two estates are equally divided by the counties of Worcester and Gloucester, The costs of Snigg's End have amounted to 20,000l., and that of Lowbands to 10,000l. On the former estate there are 34 allotments of two acres, 14 of 3 acres, and 35 of 4 acres; and on the latter, 15 allotments of 2 acres, 7 of 3 acres, and 23 of 4 acres. The population, in cluding families, is considerably larger than at O'Connerville, and the inquiry is directed to the investigation of claims for compensation made by the allottees, who have given notice of their intention to relinquish title to their allotments, and assess the rate of rent for past and future occupation. The remaining estate to be inquired into is that of Great Dodfort, of 273 acres cost £10,200. The circumstance connected with the acquisition of the Minster Lovell estate, 297 acres, cost £9,539, including a charge of £5,000 on the estate, is the subject of a suit in Chanf cery, arising out of some alleged collusion. The title deeds of all these estates have just been handed over to the official manager under an arrangement for liquidation of the solicitor's lien-Daily Paper.

ated to protect and advance the interests of Labour, will oblige by forwarding the reports of Trades' Meetings, Strikes, and other information affecting the social position of the

THE CRAYFORD CALICO BLOCK PRINTERS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STAR OF FREEDOM."

Sir, - For some time past the block-printers of this place have been in a state of excitement, and away from their usual employment, owing to their refusal to work at a great reduction from the price paid for their work hitherto. They have for the last six years successively, submitted to a teries of reductions in their wages, and have been compelled to decline to accede to any further reduction, they were, consequently, discharged by their employer, and have been out of work in consequence eight or ten weeks. Mr. Charles Swaisland, of Crayford, attempted a combination among the employers and other persons who have influence over employers, to enforce their reduction upon the men; the majority of the masters, upon a representation from their men, declined to enforce the reduction, two masters only, Mr. Swaisland and Mr. Evans, both of Crawford, have persisted in this reduction, coupled with the presentation of a locument similar in its character to that presented by the naster engineers to their men. Ehe men of Crayford have nobly refused to submit to any such terms, and have been as nobly supported in their endeavours by the whole body of their rade. Up to this time but one of their number has gone to vork, a youth in the capacity of an apprentice, but they are orry to say that men from Manchester have been induced to ome and turn in to work on the above-named disgraceful erms, to the disgust and indignation of the great majority of he men of Manchester and Lancashire, who have aided us to he extent of their means. We are by no means dispirited by he number of men who have come, as they are but few in comarison with the number who are usually at work at this time, nd they are of such abandoned character in a moral sense, as vell as in respect of the duty they owe to their fellow tradesnen-as to give no serious cause of alarm to the men out of ork; still we are desirous that every influence should be used hat is legal for the purpose of deterring men from coming, and hall feel obliged by your exhorting such of your readers as are nterested in the trade, to use their best endeavours to restrain ne evil-inclined and assist the struggling. The best spirit xists among us, and a strong determination to persevere in the ourse we have taken. Mr. Swaisland has consigned 14 perons to the county gaol, for different terms, for matters arising ut of this affair, and has exercised his influence to cause per ons who had been in his employ to be discharged from the employment of others. He has resorted to every kind of intimidaod which an influential man can exercise over his dependents, nd has exhibited a recklessness of consequences in keeping ith the character of a man who says he is determined to starve ne men into submission. The spirit evinced by the magistrates the bench, in their sentences upon the workmen sent to rison, is that of men who are determined to punish, as they id, all who were brought before them, they did not exactly y "whether they were guilty or not, but it is a fair inference om their manner. Hoping you will lend us your aid in this atter with the body of trade societies, and all others Interested.

I remain, on behalf the Society of Calico Block Printers, George Hudson, Secretary. Crayford, Kent, Sept. 20, 1852.

IMPORTANT TO MINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STAR OF FREEDOM." Sin,—The Miners of several of the leading collieries of this istrict, have recontly memorialised the Secretary for Foreign ffairs, relative to the necessity of the British Government sing all legitimate influences to induce the French governent to admit the importation of British coals at the same rate duty which is obtained in regard to the admission of coals

It appears that by a treaty which has lately terminated, Belan coals found admission into France, at a much lower rate of ity than British coals, the result being that the quantity from ngland was necessarily limited and confined. The treaty ove alluded to being now ended, the opportunity presents it If to induce the French Government, so as to arrange the ext tariff of duties, so as to admit the British coal mines on mal terms with the coals from Belgium. The noble secretary duly acknowledged the receipt of the

emorials as follows: Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury, to acknow

lge the receipt of the memorials from the Colliers praying at steps may be taken by Her Majesty's Government to interest the control of the Colliers praying the steps may be taken by Her Majesty's Government to interest the control of the Colliers praying the control of the control of the Colliers praying the control of the Colliers praying the control of the control of the Colliers praying the control of th ce the government of the French Republic to place British

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THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

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Foreign Office, Sept. 14th, 1852. rected by the Earl of Malmesbury, to acknowt of the memorials from the Coiliers praying be taken by Her Majesty's Government to inement of the French Republic to place British

coal on its introduction into France on the same footing as the Belgian coal, and I am to request that you inform the memorialists that the subject to which their memorials relate, has long engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

H. WADDINGTON. To Mr. Jude, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The advantages to be derived to the Colliers from this measure, are expected to be great, it being calculated that more than one million additional tons of coals would be imported from this district alone into France, if such duties were so modified as requested, and when the Collieries in the midland districts of England, have by the ready transition by rail, deprived the collieries here of their usual sale in the London and other markets, it becomes the duty of all interested in the welfare of this district to seek a new market for the surplus produce of the mines, and which would remove the cause of those serious reductions in the wages of the Miners, which has operated so iniuriously upon them of lute.

The attention of the other collieries in this district is earnestly directed to this subject, seeing it so closely interests all those who earn their bread in the dreary mine, that they may follow up what has already been done by Haswell, Leaton, Deleval, West Bramlington, and other collieries, and thus by an increased pressure from without, the object sought may be obtained. All further information may be obtained on application at the residence of the Secretary, High Bridge, Newcastle-on-

MARTIN JUDE, Secretary. THE HALIFAX SHORT HOUR COMMITTE held a meeting "at the Labour and Health Inn," on Monday evening last, called by Mr. Uriah Hinchliffe, sen., in consequence of communications received from Lancashire relating to certain movements going on amony the factory operatives in that district, in order to obtain some improvements in the present factory act, with which, however, they the Halifax short time committee decline to take any part until the differences existing among the friends in Lancashire are reconciled. Their respected chairman Mr. James, Fisher not being able to attend in consequence of other engagements, Mr. Ainley was unanimously appointed to preside. The meeting adjourned to next Monday evening after passing unanimously the following declaration:

In seeking to obtain an efficient ten houes Bill at the hands of the Legislative. the first and greatest element is unanimity in the leaders; it is for want of this element that the failure of the agitation of 1850 may be mainly attributed; therefore, we as a committee deeply regret to observe the same discordant spirit manifest itself daily at the present time in the two central committees of Laucashire, comfiosed as we both are of former friends and allies, with whom, we nowever, years past acted with pleasure and success. Believing it to be necessary before engaging in another agitation, that an efficient measure, that a better feeling should actuate the minds of those taking an interest therein than that which seems at present to prevail, when the differences are settled, we feel confident that Halifax will not be behind, the most zealous district in working for the cause of the factory operatives. But at present the Short time committee can be no party in wasting the money of the factory workers of that district in a worse than useless agitation, which must be the case so long as the two parties in Lancashire are in antagonism to each other."

Literature.

KEVIEWS.

Halifax, Sept. 20th, 1852.

PICTURES OF TRAVEL IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE. By Alexander Dumas. London: Offices of the National ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY, STRAND.

Scott, when speaking of his marvellous facility in throwing his ideas into language, says: "When once I set my pen to paper, it will walk fast enough. I am sometimes tempted to leave it alone, and see whether it will not write as well without the assistance of my head as with it." Now, we surmise, that what Scott was tempted to do, the great "Alexander" must have succeeded in accomplishing, for, on that ground alone, can we account for the quantity and the quality of his works. It was lately announced that the novelist James, had just issued his seventieth work! but we imagine that Dumas' must number seventy times seven. We think the books of this writer, who beats the sea serpent hollow for rapidity of circulation, must number more than the works of the miraculous improvvisatori, Lasse de Vega, who left the world twenty-ome million, three hundred thousand verses in print, besides a large mass of manuscript. According to his friend Montalvan, he furnished the theatre with eighteen hundred regular plays, and four hundred religious dramas. He composed one hundred comedies in the space of twentyfour hours each. He also wrote twenty-one vols. of miscellaneous works, and five epic poems. Pretty well that, for a man who died at the age of seventy-two. But, we should not marvel if the great Alexander's achievments were to transcend those of Lasse de Vega, the Spaniard. It has been said that Dumas will sup on pork chops over-night, and, making a Pegasus of the night-mare, concoct a drama, or romance, out of the horrors of his dreams, which work will be finished before he gets out of bed the next morning. Others, again, say that he has a literary manufactory, like the musical one of Scribe, the French composer, where one will furnish the plot, another the situations, another descriptive passages, another dialogue, and another the denoument, and so forth. But of course all great men have their detractors and we know that it is at the Nelsons of the human race that envy aims her darts the thickest and deadliest; their blazing stars and glittering glories serving as targets; and how can the great Alexander hope to escape, with his breast all a blaze with orders? The merit of invention has been denied to Dumas, and certainly he never hesitates to appropriate anything he can lay hands on, of any cne's plots, or thoughts, but we must say that he makes the most out of nothing of any author we are acquainted with. No matter what his subject may be, he always manages to sustain the interest, and keep the reader on the qui vive. His works make a grand pyrotechnic display, which is very brilliant and very brief in duration. He thoroughly understands the meaning of Danton's "Audacity! again audacity!! always audacity!!!" That is his chief quality, audacity. By virtue of audacity he is the king of the feuilleton, the facile princeps of the boudoir and circulating library, and the dashing, astonishing, laring, sparkling, great Alexander, whose lust for notoriety.

indefatigable activity, princely prodigality, and conquests b the sword eclipse those of his Macedonian namesake. looking upon the innumerable works or books of Dumas, on cannot but regret that he does not concentrate his power, and produce one great and lasting work—that he does not con serve the many brilliant flashes of lightning that his mine emits, and weld their fire into one good, effective thunderbolt which might, when hurled, strike a glorious blow for freedon and humanity. George Sand has demonstrated that presen popularity is compatible with future fame, and that nev novels may be things of immortality. But then, she unite the heart of the artist to the hand of the worker, the persist ency and patience of real genius, to the facility of tact, and the aptness of talent, which Dumas does not. It suffices for him that his sayings and doings shall occupy the gossips o France, and that daily profit shall enable him to luxuriate in oriental splendour. Praise and pudding! Behold the aemo of Alexander's ambition!

These "Pictures," like most of his other works, are light and entertaining, picturesque and pleasing, but have little that is worth remembering.

To our thinking, one of the best of them, and one of the most interesting is his visit to Reboul, the baker-poet or Nismes, known in this country by some beautiful verses called the "Angel and the Child."

There was one thing at Nismes, I was even more anxious to see than its monuments—this was its Poet. I had a letter from Baron Taylor to him, with this singular address:—" N. Reboal Poet and Baker." Some of his verses, which I had read, appeared to me very good. On awaking in the chief town of the Gard, my first visit was to him.

"This is where Reboul lives," said my guide.

"Do you know if I am likely to find him at home?" My guide inclined his head, so as to get a side look through the half-open door. "He is in the shop," replied he, and went

I remained a moment thinking, with my letter in my hand. In my reception by this man, which would be most clearly shewn?—his natural disposition or his social position? Would he talk to me of poetry or flour, the academy or agriculture, publishing or the harvest? I knew that I should find him a great man; but would his manner be unaffected? I entered.

" Is it M. Reboul I have the honour of addressing?"

"A letter from Taylor."

"What is he doing?" "He pursues the artistic I examined the man w! presented to him. He was f age, above the middle

"Literature "is a plexion, glossy thick hair, department as it is On coming to my name, in gothic type. then perceived he had m s those of an Indian, mad

"Sir," said he, "I am under very great obligations to Baron aylor, and do not know how I shall be able to thank him suffiently." Bowed in my turn. "But," continued he, "will ow me to be candid with you?" "I hope you will be so."

"You come to see the Poet and not the Baker, I suppose? I m a baker from five in the morning till four in the afternoon: rom four till midnight, I am a poet. Do you want any rolls? can give you some very good ones. Do you want yerses? ome back at five, and I will give you some very bad ones." "I will come back at five."

I left meditating on this mixture of simplicity and poetry. Vas this mannerism or nature? Did this man play a part, or cid he simply follow the two-fold nature of his organization? his I was about to learn.

I came back at the time appointed. Reboul was waiting for e at a little side door. His shop, which was still open, was I ft to the care of the woman who had taken his place in the r orning, and he came forward to meet me. He had changed I is dress; the one he wore was extremely simple, but very reat, something between that of the people and the middlec ass. We ascended a little winding staircase, and came to t e entrance of a loft, on the floor of which was piled up, in s parate heaps, different sorts of cheese. We turned down one of the little vallies which these mountains of food left between t em, and ten steps brought us to the door of the room.

"Here," said Reboul, closing it behind us, "we are separate from the world and its realities: now for the world of illus ons. This is the sanctuary; prayer, inspiration, and poetry, a one have the right to enter it. In this room, plain as you see it I have passed the most pleasant hours of my life, -those in which I write and reflect."

The room had an almost monastic simplicity; the curtains of tle bed and windows were white, while some rush-bottomed clairs and a walnut-wood bureau composed the whole of the fi miture. The library consisted of two volumes—the Bible a d Corneille. "I begin," said I, "to understand your two li es, which, till now, appeared incomprehensible." "There is nothing more simple," replied Reboul, "the one assists the plier: while the arms work, the head is at rest,—while the h ad works, the arms are at rest."

"Excuse what I am going to ask." "Go on." "Are you of a good family?" "I am the son of a workman." 'At least you have received some education." "None." "What made you a poet?" "Misfortune."

I looked around me; everything seemed so calm, so quiet, so h ppy in this little room, that the word misfortune seemed to n ve no echo there. You are trying to find some explanation of what I have

ust said, are you not?" said Reboul. "And I acknowledge I Have you never passed over a tomb without knowing it?" Yes, indeed! But the grass was greener and the flowers

v ceter there." 'It was so with me; I married a woman that I loved: my vi 'e is dead."

stretched out my hand. He continued—"I was in great n ef; for which I vainly sought some alleviation. I had mixed is herto only with men of my own class; gentle and comla sionate, but vulgar-minded. Instead of saying to me, Veep, and we will weep with you,' they tried to console me; he tears which I longed to shed, flowed back to my heart and le uged it. I sought solitude, and, finding no one who could n derstand me, poured forth my grief to the Almighty. My o ely and religious lamentations took a poetical elevated charc er, which I had never remarked in my words"

'Yes; it is so," said I, as if he had been explaining the sim-I st thing in the world, "and I understand it now. It is thus h t true poet's become so. How many men of talent only vi nt a great misfortune to become men of Genius! You have

told me in one word the secret of your life: I know it now is

"You have an entire kingdom in the stage," said he, "as or me, I have but a garden. But never mind, I will cultivate flowers and wreathe them into a crown which shall be thrown

"You did not come here to make me compliments, but o give me some verses." "Do you really wish it, or do you ask from curiosity at d

"I thought we knew each other too well for such questio s to be necessary to either."

"You are right! I am ready. When I tire you, you have only to bid me stop." While he was reading, I watched him: his countenance had

assumed a new expression—that of faith. An earnest intern 1 conviction was displayed on the exterior as he read on, ar I according to what he read. We passed four hours in this way: he pouring out a flood of poetry, and I constantly asking for

"Now, let us go and see the arena; in doing so we shall be t change the style of the poetry, only I reserved the best to the

MACKENZIE'S AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANT'S GUIDE. London: E. Mackenzie, Fleet-street.

This exceedingly cheap and useful compendium will 1; found invaluable to those about to emigrate from their nativ; land. In its pages will be found faithful and importar advice on the choice of a ship, outfit, preservation of healt during the voyage, the best way to proceed on arrival at the destined port, with a hrief and interesting account of the several Australian colonies. We have read this "Guide, and can safely aver that though of small pretensions com pared with some similar publications, it is trustworthy, and sufficiently full to impart all the information necessary fo the great mass of voyagers to the Antitodes; and as such i has our warmest recommendation.

The following brief extracts illustrate some of the

CURIOSITIES OF AUSTRALIAN LIFE. Opossums are of different sizes, from that of the kangaroo as large as a man, to the smallness of a rat; they leap on their hind legs, outstripping a horse, and have pouches in their bellies to preserve their young from danger or the weather: one species springs from tree to tree. Here is an animal that the learned term Ornithorynchus paradoxus, found in the mud o swamps and rivers, that has the bill and feet of the duck, the body, habits, and fur of the mole; and the internal structure of a reptile. The eagles are white, and the swans black; the owls screech in the day, the cookoo at night; the birds are beautiful, but songless, and some have brooms in their mouths instead of tongues. The emu is common, and the gigantic crane feeds on flesh and grain at the borders of the rivers and lakes. Parrots crowd the woods. Bees are without stings. The wild dogs, called dingoes, are the great annoyance of the shepherds; they are the size of a fox, but in habits resemble the wolf; they do not bark, but make a very disagreeable loud noise; they are hunted, and their brushes ornament the cottage walls. The bat, jerboa, and snake are discovered; the last flies from man, but if pursued or injured, turns on its enemy, whom, when it bites, it poisons. Flies are amazing from their quantity, and mosquitoes are very particular in their attention to strangers. What they sting ought never to be rubbed, as it only creates a swelling and increased pain; but a little oil applied soothes the irritation. Oxen are chiefly used in ploughing; and a wood plough, made of the hard native wood, is found cheapest, and best for the particular circumstances of the soil. The ears of the corn are only cut off, as fodder is not necessary for cattle, and therefore would but increase the farmer's trouble to cut it. Corn is not grown for exportation, and therefore there is often a great waste. The vine for wine and dried fruit requires little attention; tobacco for home use and sale is raised on any spare plot of ground; the mulberry-tree, both for its luscious fruit and for feeding silkworms, is grown; the olive for its delicious oil has been so successfully cultivated, that an export trade has set in; cotton will rise into an article of care with the owners of the soil. Coffee can be grown as well as in any other part of the globe; and we have little doubt but the sugar cane will engage many hands. Orangeries dot the country; the fig-tree grows luxuriantly. Thus Australia contains in the womb of the future a variety of employments in the production of the necessaries and luxuries of life, that must lead to its commercial greatness and wealth.

NFANTHOOD AND CHILDHOOD; A POPULAR GUIDE TO ITS MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT. By Jacob Dixon. London: Houlston and Stoneman.

This little treatise is one of the books which all mothers ught to read. In it they will find some valuable hints relaive to the treatment of children. The value of Mr. Dixon's pamphlet becomes apparent when we consider the fearful loss of infant life consequent upon the ignorance of mothers in the matters of which he writes. The author avoids all proessional technicalities, and gives his advice in a homely maner, which all can understand. There is here no attempt to leal in the dogmatisms in which quacks so often seek to hide

PEATH-BEDS OF THOMAS PAINE AND VOLTAIRE. By

It has ever seemed to us extremely pitiful that the defenders of orthodoxy should descend to the childish custom of seeking to blacken the character of those who deny those things which hey themselves believe to be true. Why, if they believe their opponents to be wrong, do they not seek, by argument and discussion, to point out their error, and lead them back to that path, in the pursuance of which alone, they say, lies alvation? Their idle tales about the death-bed repentances of such men as Voltaire, Paine. and Hume might, if true, compel us to despise them, as men who all their lives had aught what they did not themselves believe, or that the terors of death had caused them to pretend faith in that which hey did not believe. In either case, orthodoxy is in no way s trengthened, if its defenders are unable to refute the doctrine s f these philosophers. This vile custom of slandering a departed enemy, the author of the pamphlet before us fully exposes. We take the following extracts:

A ludicrous, but authentic anecdote is related by his friend Rickman, showing what ridiculous attempts were made to disturb the sick man's peace. A real old lady—a second Mrs Toddles—'in a large scarlet cloak'—such a 'cloak' as old ladies were wont to wear, dear reader, when thou and I were children —one sunshiny afternoon, knocked at the residence of Thomas Paine. Mr. Paine was, according to his custom, comfortably having 'a short nap.' He never liked to be disturbed when doing so. Mr. Jarvis, his landlord and servent know this

therefore he told the lady that Paine 'was 'very sorry for that,' she wanted 'to see hin Jarvis having a little of that rare article human kindness,' did not like to give the trouble to 'call again,' so he ushered her ment. Paine being aroused, he rose upon o an expression of eye that staggered the ol 'What do you want?' The lady inquire

Paine?' 'Yes,' was the reply. 'Well, the lated the venerable dame—'I come from Almighty God to tell The s ene opens with a stolen visit to her Swiss home, you, that if you do not repent of your sins, and believe in our blessed Saviour, Jesus Christ, you will be damned!' 'Poh, poh, it is not true. You were not sent with any such impertment message. Jarvis, make her go away. Pshaw! he would not send such a foolish, ugly old woman about with his messages. Go away—go back—shut the door'—Paine rapidly said. The lady was astonished, and retired.

VOLTAIRE'S "RECANTATION."

Sir T. C. Morgan, anxious to have a correct statement from Voltaire's friends, as to whether the mighty mind repented, wrote to D'Alembert and Voltaire's physician for the particulars. They were readily given. Each gentleman sent a decisive letter to Morgan, denying that the benefactor of mankind recanted when dying. Those who desire to have all the in-VOICES FOR FREEDOM, AND OTHER POEMS. By Thomas

Forster Ker. London: Houlston and Stoneman. Though believing that the author of these "Poems" might have better aided the cause of progress by using his pen in a the beautiful and impassioned Margaret. When Stella dismore practical department, we cannot withhold the approbamass of jingling nonsense that yearly issues from the press. The writer of "Voices for Progress" is evidently capable of something better. We trust Mr. Ker will not confine himself to the worship of the Muses, but will give a wider scope to his talents by employing them in the more substantial department of democratic literature. We choose for extract the following piece, for the sentiments it breathes.

THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESS.

Progression's Spirit through the land, is journeying far and wide, Crying aloud, as on she goes, with Wisdom by her side— "Ho! courage take, ye frail of heart, why droop ye in despair? Bold action, wholly void of fear, doth triumph everywhere! With honest fitness choose the place or station ye would fill, And ye will truly gain, at last, the object of your will; If ye with perseverance strive, with all your strength and might Rest sure, deserving souls, you'll be the conquerors in the fight. But ever know, and bear in mind, that the present is the time To struggle hard to free yourselves from Ignorance and Crime; And as ye onward pass through life, let your actions ever show That Humanity within your breasts does ever truly glow. And when reports untrue are raised, of your deeds of frailty, Keep free from ire, and you'll unfold profound philosophy; For Malice has a thousand tongues to blast a goodly name, And ever tries to bring to naught a worthy virtuous fame. Yet never fear her clam'rous noise, 'twill only last a while, Then die, as every action does, that is possessed with guile. Nor let the feelings of your hearts for bygone sorrows grieve, But ever let the rays of Hope, your sadden'd thoughts relieve: For the heart was never made to mourn, to murmur, or complain, While there is comfort upon earth for mankind to obtain. HE who made the world has said—" At life let none repine, 'Tis I who gives the life to all, and everything is mine; Whatever good on earth is done, is done at my command And they who struggle to acquire, must not my will withstand." Then listen, ye despairing ones, oh! listen and rejoice, Possess your souls with all his laws, and obey his cheering voice; And rest assured, as ye fulfil his mandates every one, An eternal goal of sunshine will most gloriously be won! Oh! let your minds expand and learn, and ever wiser grow, As along the track of fleeting time ye inevitably go. Each one, indeed, has got the power, and chance to work and win, If ye but scize the present time, and earnestly begin. Then let Improvement be your theme, look up, and never fear, The prospect may seem gloomy now, but the Future's bright and clear. For, with knowledge there does ever come prosperity and peace, And the longer after it you run, the more your joys increase!" Thus does Progression's Spirit cry aloud to all on earth, That man may gather wisdom from the words she giveth birth: That love and truth within the heart of every man may dwell, And conquer every crime that's wrought by Folly's evil spell, That man may triumph over wrong, and curb all worldly pride, And cast aside each hateful vice to which he is allied. Then ye who drag existence through dark Error's slothful way, Arouse, and be no more to her a meek and servile prey; But plant Affection in your hearts, and endeavour to o'erthrow The hateful deeds which Ignorance doth profanely ever show.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT MONTHLY NARRATIVE OF CURRENT EVENTS.

We have now before us No. 8 of the above, an unstamped

monthly newspaper, published at one penny. We hail with satisfaction all such attempts to burst those last fetters by which the press in this country is still bound, and we trust it will be supported as it deserves by the men of the Potteries. The news is well selected, and the articles, which are of the right sort, are well written.

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

L'Histoire de la Revolution Française. Par Louis Blanc. 3 tomes. Counsel to Inventors of Improvements. Catherine Sinclair. e Family Medical Adviser. A Brief Inquiry into the Natural Rights of Man. Mackenzie's School Geography.

How to KILL AN ALLIGATOR.—The Boston Post gives an account of the way an officer in the British Army of India killed an alligator, and thinks it may have suggested the voltaic battery in the capture of a whale. The alligator had esablished himself close to a ford, to the disgust and terror of he neighbouring population. The officer sowed up six pounds of gunpowder in the stomach of a nice fresh kid, with which ne went trolling for the creature. as a fisherman would for ike. Having bolted it greedily, the brute sunk to the bottom o enjoy its digestion at leisure. His scientific enemy then pplied a voltaic battery to copper wire running through his ishing line, and there was a violent tumultuous boiling of the vater, large torn pieces floating hither and thither in the ddy. The alligator's life and his dinner were fibighed to sound.

Public Amusements.

THE THEATRES.

This theatre was opened for the season on Saturday with a

"Public Amusements" and "Waifs and Strays" are departments and are in gothic type.

new petite comedy, by Disa Bourcicault, entitled the Prima ed. and deservedly so, most successful. ne the "Prima Donna" Stella (Miss Heath) ted by a poor Swiss Doctor, named Hol-Possessing a good voice, she seeks to y of her benefactor by going upon the talents, she rises to the dignity of Prima y and talents bring her many lovers, but Count Eric Von Mansfeldt, a young

where she learns that the Doctor Holbein's only daughter Margaret (Miss Robertson) is dying; but the nature of her disease the father is altogether unable to ascerta Margaret, however, reveals to Stella the cause of her illness; that cause is unrequited love. Margaret had been saved from a burning hotel in the Lake of Como, by a young officer. This officer Margaret saw but for an instant, yet she treasured up his image in her heart-love for him, as she herself expressed it; it grew and grew until it filled her whole existence; and this secret and hopeless passion was fast bearing her to the grave. While Margaret thus reveals her secret to Stella, Eric rushes in, in search of his beloved, formation they can upon the subject, should read the letters, for they are an unanswerable refutation of the many lies that

deliverer, and faints away. Stella, to fave the life of her sister, implores Eric to feign love for Margaret; he reluctantly consents, and Stell departs to fulfil her engagements on thn stage. Margaret's health returns with the object of her affections, and in time the love of Eric, at first transferred happy with her sister. While the eevents are occurring Stella is pestered with the attentions of a wealthy Milanese banker, named Rouble (Mr. Walter Lacy), who is not to be shaken off, but who, in spite of all she says, continues to write love letters to her, and challenges to her admirers, under the businesslike signature of "Rouble and Co." When her union with Eric becomes impossible, Stella remembers the ficelity and devotion of her wealthy Milanese lover, who had risked nis life to defend her fair name, and had bequeathed to her his ortune in case of his death. She consents to become the wife of Rouble, and we are compelled to withhold our pity by the consideration that she has not come off so badly after all. 1 daily contemporary is fearfully scandalized by the picture f a loving and devoted banker, presented in the character of Rouble, which it cails "conventional, French, and unnatural." The origin of the Prima Donna is undoubtedly French, anis no loss true that the character of Rouble is somewhat ex ggerated; but, instead of agreeing with the sneering unbelief la love and virtue contained in our contemporary's alluon to the "absurdity" and "improbability" of the chaicters, we believe the Primma Donna presents a far more leasing and elevating picture than it would have done ad Margaret been a calculating husband catcher, Stetla a forme-hunting adventurer, and Rouble a flinty-hearted moneyrubber—characters the critic alluded to seems to think so atural and unconventional. So much for the piece itself. f the acting it may be sufficient to say, that it was every way orthy of the piece. The character of Stella, which is a noble ne, having some of the traits of Consuelo, and some of Conne, but with more of the feelings and failings of womannd, as we find them now, than either of these imaginary aracters, was well personified by Miss Heath, who, from r successful debut, gives promise of acquiring an eminent sition among the dramatists of England. As Margaret, iss Robertson was excellent, and was much applauded. Her presentation of the passionate love that prayed upon her cart, and the subsequent happy playfulness of the Swiss girl worthy of every praise. Mr. Walter Lacy's Rouble was ultless; while his representation of the character of Chawithout doubt, according to the very idea of the author of piece, and leaves room for none to regret the former perifier of the character, Mr. Wigan. The Franchi were presented by Mr. Charles Kean, whose success was testified the plaudits of the audience. A two-act farce, entitled Roland for an Oliver, completed the evening's performces. In this piece Mr. Walter Lacy appeared for the third in e, and as successfully as in the two former pieces. The wded state of the house the night we were present seemed promise for the ensuing season a renewal of the past sucof Mr. Charles Kean.

GUIDE TO THE LECTURE ROOM.

iterary Institution, John Street, Fitzroy Square. Friday evenings [8] iscussion. Sept. 26th $[7\frac{1}{2}]$, HenryTyrrell, 'Dramatic Works of Lord all of Science, City Road.—Sept. 26th, [7½], Samuel M. Kydd, 'Michelet's ational Hall, 242, High Holborn.—Sept. 26th, [7½], P. W. Perfitt, will

uth London Hall, Webber Street, Blackfriars Road.—Sept. 26th, [71] dler's Well's Discussion Society, three doors from the Hugh Myddelton. pt 23d., [8½,], Discussion.

Last London Literary Institution, Bethnal Green.—Sept. 27th, [8], Friendly e ting of the Members.

reopagus Coffee and Reading Room, 59, Church Lane, Whitechapel.—
y Sunday, Monday, and Wednesday (8), a Lecture or Discussion. exton Mutual Instruction Society, 4, Gloucester Terrace.—Sept. 27, [83] Beeby', 'Co-operation.' Beeby, Co-operation.

Immercial Hall, Philpot Street, Commercial Road East.—Sept. 19th
Immercial Hall, Philpot Street, Commercial Road East.—Sept. 19th
Impercial Hall, Philpot Street, Philpot Street ite Horse, Hare Street, Bethnal Green.--A Lecture and Discussion

ial Institution, Charles Street, Old Garratt, Manchester.—Sept. 26th

gressionist Hall, Cheapside, Leeds.—Sept. 26th $\begin{bmatrix} 6\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$, a Lecture. ectic Institute, 14, Garthland Street, Glasgow.—Sept. 26th [61], A

Waifs and Strays.

in a pipe of Orinoco occasionally, asked the following simple question of his purveyer:—"Mr. Turbakanist, how do you

HEAR, HEAR!—The "Times" lately observed, that there was a blight in the crop of rising political talent. This seems odd, when we consider the promise in the way of ears!

HAYNAU AND HISTORY.—HAYNAU, not long ago, expressed himself to the effect that he left the vindication of his character to "History." This we submit to be a delusion of the General's. He has observed how History accords the career of "Whittington," and thinks that he, too, will be held in nonour from his association with the "Cat!"—Punch.

"Those dear eyes of thine," as the old gentleman said when he bought his wife another pair of fifty shilling spectacles. Contrast of Colours.—An exquisite young lady wriggled nto a linendraper's, and with the most excruciating drawl she

ould affect, inquired if they had any "subdued mouse-coloured ilk. "No." replied the draper, with a sudden and expressive wirl of the yard-stick, "but we have some enraged rat colour." If thou hast a loitering servant send him on thine errand just

The following is a translation by Leigh Hunt, from Arch. eacon Mapes, a scholar of the mædieval period: devise to end my days—in a tavern drinking;—

Lay some Christian hold for me—the glass when I am shrinking hat the Cherubim may cry—when they see me sinking, fod be merciful to a soul—of this gentleman's way of thinking. One of the New York journals has the following epigram from the German":—

"Adam in Paradise to sleep was laid: Then was there from his side a woman made, Poor Father Adam! much it grieveth me That thy first sleep thy last repose should be."

When the Danes invaded Scotland it was deemed unwarlike attack an enemy in the pitchy darkness of night, instead of pitched battle by day; but on one occasion the invaders solved to avail themselves of this stratagem, and in order to event their tramp being heard, they marched barefooted. ney had thus neared the Scottish force unobserved when a the unluckily stepped upon a superbly pricked thistle, and stinctively uttered a cry of pain which discovered the aslants to the Scots, who ran to their arms and defeated the foe, with great Slaughter. The thistle was immediately ppted as the insignia of Scotland.

BON MOT BY ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.—In the statistical secof the British Association on Thursday, the Rev. Dr. rgan read a paper on the moral and economical condition he working classes in Ireland, and referred particularly to "exodus" of the people. He offered some severe strictures the conduct of the Romish priests, when Archbishop Whately errupted him with the good-natured remark,—"I am afraid, etor, you are getting out of Exodus into Leviticus!" The in ident caused some merriment in the section. - Witness.

TIRE ANNIHILATORS.—It appears not improbable that the generated by the fire annihilator machines may be applied the protection of warehouses, &c., by an apparatus to be acting, on the first outbreak of fire, and at the same time hrow off a quantity of the annihilator gas into the build-, and also to raise an alarm. Experiments are now in course being made to ascertain if the gas thus introduced into a ding on fire, and left to find its own way to the seat of fire, be as effectual as the gas discharged from the fire annihir machines with the force which enables it to penetrate into th burning materials.

FATAL POTION .--- A very melancholy occurrence took ce in this town within the present week. A young man of ood character, engaged at the Ennis mills, named Thomas M my, became acquainted some short time since with a yo ng girl of the name of Honora Keane. They frequently we ked together, but a few days since the girl fancied she was slinted by him, and being auxious to keep him to herself, consulted some woman in the neighbourhood how she it accomplish her desires. The doctress, according to her , made up a draught for the girl, and on Sunday last, the ies having, as customary, taken a country excursion, she ced him to take it, which he did after some persuasion. very soon found himself unwell, and hastened to his e, when he complained he was very ill. Medical aid was cal d in, and upon the young man being closely questioned, the physician declared his belief that he had taken poison. He vas immediately conveyed to the county infirmary, under the are of Dr. Cullinan, when everything that medical skill could do was resorted to, but without effect, and the young ma died yesterday evening. It appears the love potion was con posed of Spanish flies, spirits, and some sugar. An inqui tion will be held to day, and a post-mortem examination wil take place to discover the cause of death. The bottle which contained the draught has been found; and the dregs remained will enable the physician to state what the draught was con posed of. The girl is in custody.

RY MILD.—Rebecca Ereeman, a person of exceedingly and innocent appearance, was brought before Sir Peter Laur e, charged upon suspicion of having robbed Mrs. Mills, the vife of a medical gentleman residing in Aldgate, of two purses, containing £2 15s., in an omnibus. The lady said, into the Bow and Stratford omnibus at Aldgate. The priso er sat next to me on the right hand, and was the only person in the imnibus who could have robbed me. Whe we arrived at the East India House she stopped the mnibus to get out, and I immediately discovered that ny pocket had been picked of my purses, one of which was within the other. A man who appeared to be acquainted with her, and who sat opposite to her, got out her, and some gentlemen in the omnibas said that, no doubt, she had handed my property to him. Several of the detective officers said they knew the prisoner to be a most ingenious thief, who frequented omnibuses for the purpose of plunder; but notwithstanding her cleverness, she had been several times summarily convicted, and she had been nee tried at the Old Bailey. Sir. P. Laurie.—This woman, with her mild and simple appearance and manners, is calculated to do a great deal of mischief in this way, and I shall emand her in the hope of gotting forther evidence against ner.

SEPTE

KITCHEN time, but whe Onions, Radi Tarragon Mi use; Basil an through the should be ass over rotten d HARDY FR ripening shou have every so plainly, leaving afterwards ad character is a clear from we nuts as they for the husks in situations

The births in London las 1845-51 was 1 ing weeks of correction is 1 number regist during the che DEAF AND I M. W. R. Wile of the deaf an mission in 18 4,481 deaf and some of the pr in Europe was was from 1 in ries instituted

to be traced to that the diseas Or the number or under educ IRISH FLAX. 14,893 acres, INCUMBERED up to July 31s 1,714. The m the first sale u of July, 1852, have been sold prietors has be changed hand of the island, to the ordnance is upwards of £100,000,000 N or nearly twomous amount o litigation, but the soil. The number, thus e dependent agr The greatest a least in London

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Scotch purchas

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THE RAILROA form a single s between the ra date the commi experience, that best material fo absolute cohesid inch, according 20 feet wide, an floor, which sup suspended to tw wide and 15 feet trusses, forming 10 feet more def by sinking 8 sh will be enlarged These chamber solid masonry, c siderable extent the towers. Th the upper one n have to support train of maximul at the base, and masonry of the

G.ERALI

" Illustrious in "An Evening "The curse of "John Milton: "Russell Lowd "The Ideal of

"The Ballad F " Mesmerism a "The writings "American Lif For term! Fitzroy-square, I

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THE Deat DAVID HU Also--No 3 of " 3 "POLITICAL the People

Any of the abov NOTTINGHAM: BIRMINGHAM:

Just Publish BRIEF I'L RIGHTS (the Principles, Land Fraternity ma

'And ye shall kno

London: Published

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This is the section of advertisements. There would be a double line preceding it, but it is at the top of a column. The advertisements in the NS are nearly always gathered in departments like this, and are separated from other content by double lines all the way across the column.

HE INTERIOR," and thinks that he, too, will be held in rom his association with the "Cat!"—Punch. se dear eyes of thine," as the old gentleman said when nt his wife another pair of fifty shilling spectacles. AST OF COLOURS.—An exquisite young lady wriggled endraper's, and with the most excruciating drawl she

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GARDENING CALENDAR. KITCHEN GARDENING.—Few more things will require planting after this time, but whenever opportunity permits, attend to growing crops. Gherkins,

Onions, Radish pods, and other pickling vegetables, should now be gathered. Onions, Radish pous, and other picking vegetables, should now be gathered.

Tarragon Mint, Parsley, Burnett, and Sorrel should now be potted for winter
use; Basil and Marjoram should likewise be pricked into pots to keep green through the winter. Gather Tomatoes as they ripen, and forward any late ones by placing spare sashes before them. Late crops of Peas and Beans should be assisted by liquid manure, unless they were planted in trenches, over rotten dung, when it will not be necessary.

HARDY FRUIT GARDEN.—Apples and Pears which show indications of ripening should be gathered and placed in the fruit room. In arranging them have every sort labelled, with the name, and date it was gathered on, written plainly, leaving room for the time it ripens and its duration in season to be planny, leaving to the season to be afterwards added. This is more necessary with new kinds of fruit, whose character is as yet imperfectly known. Alpine Strawberries should be kept clear from weeds, and watered in dry weather. Gather Filberts and other nuts as they ripen, and spread them thinly on the floor of lofts or out-houses or the husks to dry; they may afterwards be packed in baskets, and placed n situations just dry enough to keep the husks from getting mouldy, and not sufficiently so to cause the kernel to shrivel — Gardener's Chronicle.

STATISTICS OF THE WEEK.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS. The births of 718 boys and 720 girls, in all 1,438 children, were registered in London last week. The average number in seven corresponding weeks of 1845-51 was 1,291. The deaths registered were 913. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842-51, the average number was 1,039, which, if a correction is made for the increase of population, will be 1,143. The highest

number registered in any corresponding week was 1,981, in the year 1849, during the cholera epidemic; the lowest number occurred in 1842, and was DEAF AND DUMB IN IRELAND.—At the meeting of the British Association M. W. R. Wilde read an abstract of the report upon the number and condition of the deaf and dumb in Ireland, taken in connection with the Census Commission in 1851. From this paper, it appeared that there were in Ireland 4,481 deaf and dumb persons, and that of these a number were insane, or in some of the public institutions of the country. The average deaf and dumb in Europe was 1 in 1,539, while in Ireland, in different districts, the average was from 1 in 1,449 to 1 in 2,560. Many details were given, and, from inquirics instituted, it was found that the result of persons being born mute was to be traced to the close consanguinity of the parents of the children, and that the disease was found to prevail for generations in particular families. Of the number of persons furnished by the census returns, 737 were educated

or under education, and 3,359 were uninstructed.

IRISH FLAX.—The quantity of flax grown last year in Ireland amounted to 138,619 acres; of which 123,726 acres were grown in Ulster, and the remainder, 14,893 acres, was furnished by all the rest of Ireland. INCUMBERED ESTATES.—The number of petitions lodged for sale of estates up to July 31st, is 2,389. Number of absolute orders for sale to same date, 1,714. The number of conveyances executed to August 9th is 2,810. From the first sale under the act, which took place February 19, 1850, to the end of July, 1852, not quite two years and a half, 772 estates, or parts of estates, have been sold in 4,062 lots to 2,355 purchasers, so that the number of proprietors has been more than trebled. The quantity of land that has already prietors has been more than trepled. The quantity of land that has already changed hands is about 1'050,000 acres, or one-twentieth of the surface of the island, the total area, exclusive of water, amounting, according to the ordnance survey, to 20,177,446 acres. The total proceeds of the sales is upwards of £7,000,000, and the amount distributed, inclusive of about 2100,000,000 allowed to incumbrancers who become purchasers, 4,248,708 11s. 1d. or nearly two-thirds of the produce of the sales; not only realising this enor-

mous amount of capital, hitherto locked up in barren mortgages or Chancery itigation, but quickening its circulation, and facilitating its reinvestment in he soil. The purchasers at and under £2,000 are two-thirds of the whole number, thus exhibiting the practical tendencies of the act to establish an inependent agricultural middle class, which is so much wanted in Ireland. he greatest amount of sales has been in Galway—nearly £1,000,000; the east in Londonderry, only £7,015. There have been only two purchases expeeding 100,000, one in Galway, and one in Queen's County. English and cotch purchasers have purchased in every county in Ireland except Clare, n Munster, Sligo in Connaught, and Down, Armagh, Cavan, Fermanagh, and ondonderry in Ulster. The total amount invested by Englishmen and otchmen was £1,100,126.

SCIENCE AND ART.

THE RAILROAD SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE NIAGARA.—The bridge will rm a single span of 800 feet in length. It is to serve as a connecting line etween the railroads of Canada and the State of New York, and to accomoate the common travel of the two countries. It is established, by ample sperience, that good iron wire, if properly united into cables or ropes, is the est material for the support of loads and concussions, in virtue of its great solute cohesion, which amounts to from 90,000 to 130,000 lbs. per square ch, according to quality. The bridge will form a straight hollow beam of feet wide, and 17 deep, composed of top, bottom, and sides. The upper or, which supports the railroad, is 24 feet wide between the railings, and spended to two wire cables, assisted by stays. The lower floor is 19 feet ide and 15 feet high in the clear, connected with the upper one by vertical usses, forming its sides, and suspended on two other cables, which have feet more deflection than the upper ones. The anchorage will be formed sinking 8 shafts into the rock, 25 feet deep. The bottom of each shaft ill be enlarged for the reception of cast-iron anchor plates, of 6 feet square. hese chambers will have a prismatical section, which, when filled with lid masonry, cannot be drawn up without lifting the whole rock to a con-lerable extent. Saddles of cast-iron will support the cables on the top of e towers. They will consist of two parts—the lower one stationary, and t e upper one moveable, resting upon wrought-iron rollers. The saddles will be to support a pressure of 600 tons, whenever the bridge is loaded with a ti in of maximum weight. The towers are to be 60 feet high, 15 feet square a the base, and Sat the top. The compact hard limestone used in the isonry of the towers will bear a pressure of 500 tons upon every foot

LECTURES!!!

TERALD MASSEY will deliver Lectures on the following subjects:-"Illustrious instances of the Toiler-Teacher, or the Hero as Worker." "An Evening with our Living Poets." The curse of Competition and the beauty of Brotherhood." "John Milton: his Character, Life, and Genius."

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The writings of Wordsworth, and their influence on the Age." 'American Literature, with pictures of transatlantic Authors." For terms, apply to Gerald Massey, 56, Upper Charlotte-street, tzroy-square, London.

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Just Published, price One Penny, beautifully Printed in Two Colours. Sixpence per Dozen for Distribution,

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And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.'--of Christ.

Lendon: Published by J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-ro

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TRUSTEES:

E. VANSITTART NEALE, Esq. | THOMAS HUGHES, Esq. COMMERCIAL HOUSE: WOODIN, JONES, & Co.

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persons, in town or country, to form themselves into societies, for the purpose of purchasing such goods as they require, at wholesale prices, and distributing them amongst themselves, so as to save retail profits and secure genuine A Catalogue has also been published, containing a detailed list of articles, with the retail prices affixed, and a full exposure of the adulterations to

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WILLIAM NEWTON, Esq., Chief Office.

oprovide 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 most healthy is a single moment, of every resource. 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 duty to himself, his family, and 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 ne 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?

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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 1. SPECIMEN OF TABLE II. WITHOUT PARTICIPATION. WITH PARTICIPATION. Next Annual Monthly

	age	Annual premiums	Monthly prems.	Next age	Annual premiums	Monthly prems.
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I ne following Examples show how small a Weekly Saving, which may be made by almost every class, will secure £100 at death.

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Applications for Agencies where none are appointed may be addressed

WORKING TAILORS' ASSOCIATION 68, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LAMBETH.

LORD GODERICH,

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

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

Relying on the good faith of the people, we wait patiently the result of

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UNPRECEDENTED.

*** The Hats are Manufactured by the Working Hatters of Manchester

A TADE ED CONTRADO ON THE BALL OF

MATIONAL GIFT EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA, OR ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD

'Many can help one, where one cannot help many

Office, 13, Tottenham-court (thirteen doors from Tottenham-court-road), New-road, St. Paneras, London. The late gold discoveries in Australia, and the great want of labour ex perienced in both the agricultural and commercial districts consequent on that fact, calling loudly for an extension of the means of emigration, it is

proposed that a number of working men should associate together, and, by

ONE SHILLING EACH, A certain number should be enabled without expense to themselves to receive a FREE PASSAGE to

AUSTRALIA, AMERICA, NEW ZEALAND,

or any other part of the World, at the option of the receiver, who will be, allowed to expend £26, without deduction, for the purpose of Emigration, The Society will be divided into Sections, and, immediately on the completion of a Section of 1,200 at 1s. each, a Free Passage, to be decided by a, Public Ballot at some public place of meeting, shall be given to a certain number of members, the holders of the numbers declared gifts to be entitled

to a Free Passage as above stated. TRANSFERABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE RECEIVER. The whole of the money received will be expended in procuring passage at the current charge, outfit, &c., with the exception of a deduction on the gross amount received, for the payment of expenses of Management, Ad-

The books will be open for general inspection at the weekly meetings every Monday evening till ten o'clock at MR. COLLEN'S, 'WHITE HORSE TAVERN,' 100, HIGH

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Quarter of a Column		
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ach Advertison commission		

dvertiser supplied with a copy of the Paper containing his Advertisemen t The First Edition of the STAR OF FREEDOM is Published on Friday at Three o'clock, and is immediately circulated extensively throughout the Country. The Second Edition, containing all the latest information, is Published at Two o'clock on Saturday.

"Latest Intelligence" is a department that appears in 1852. It would be identified by double lines, but it always begins at the top of the column on p.16.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE OF TREE DOM: " OFFICE, Saturday Morning, 12 o' Clock

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BELGIUM. On Thursday the anniversary fetes in commemoration of Belgian independence commenced at Brussels amid firing of cannon. A solemn mass, attended by the King and ministers, was said for the repose of those who fell in the patriotic struggle, after which the public places of amusement were opened ree to all comers at the charge of the government.

LOMBARDY. The "Milan Gazette," of the 16th, gives an account of a ter-ible inundation which has laid waste all the tract of country, etween Milan and the Lago Maggiore. On the 9th, about nidnight, the torrents from the mountains swelled the Arno nd the Strona to such an extent that the waters broke down he dams, and rushed with fearful rapidity in the direction f Gallarate, a commercial town of four thousand inhabitants, which they soon reached, washed away valls and out-houses, penetrated into the cellars, shops, and round floors, and inundated every part of the town. By excaordinary exertions on the part of the male population no luman lives were lost; but horses, cattle, and a mul itude of te smaller domestic animals were drowned. Four new bridges uilt over the mountain stream of the Arno were carried off, as vas also an old and solid one on the Strona, which had resisted rany a fearful inundation before. The damage done to property of every kind is immense, but has not yet been ascertined. The only inundation upon record in that district, equal t) this in violence and extent, occurred on 24th July 1729

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT. Cutting and Wounding.—James Head, 20, was indicted for eloniously cutting and wounding Frederick Richard Allen, vith intent to murder him.—It appeared that the prosecutor in his case was a drover, residing in Lucy's-buildings, Gray'snn-lane, and the prisoner was his step-son, and resided with im. The occurrence in question took place on the evening f the 8th of August, and it appeared that about half-past seven clock the prisoner came home accompanied by a young woman, nd they had tea together, and then went out, and the prisoner came home again between 11 and 12, and soon afterwards the prosecutor and his wife went up stairs to go to bed, leaving ne prisoner in the lower room. It appeared that shortly after he prosecutor had got into his own room he called out to the risoner to know if he had taken his young woman home; and he added, "I have seen her in her smock many a tme." The prisoner was very angry at what the prosecuter said, and his mother told him he was a very foolish fellow, and inquired whether he supposed his father had ever seen e young woman without a smock. It appeared that this did pt appease the prisoner, who continued abusing the presecutor,

d at length the latter said he would not have a noise in his huse, and he would go down and alter it; and he proceeded wn stairs with his trousers in his hand. The prisoner then ent out of the lower room into the court, and the prosecutor pt on his trousers, and while he was doing so the prisoner called out that if he came into the court he would run him through. The prosecutor, in answer, said, "You will-will 1 a'int afraid of you," and he took up his drover's stick went towards the prisoner, who immediately rushed upon n and stabbed him twice in the side, inflicting thereby very se ious injury, from the effects of which he had not yet recovered. The jury found the prisoner guilty of wounding the

presecutor with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. He

s sentenced to be transported for seven years. Sentence on Sill.—Richard Sill, the attorney, was placed at bar for sentence.-Mr. Parry said that, after what had fallen from the prisoner, he felt it to be his duty to state that man had succeeded in obtaining from nearly all parties cornected with the transaction large sums of money. He had from John Broome £25, through his attorney, Mr. Lewis, re he would withdraw his opposition to Broome's bail, and the same sum from Staden, for a similar purpose. He had also £15 from another person, named Puddy; and although prisoner spoke of his high character, he had been once tried for per ury, but acquitted.—His Lordship, after briefly attending to some of the facts of the trial, said that, to a man of his (prisoner's) previous position, the sentence he was about to pass world be most severely felt by him. He then ordered him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction

EFRAUDING EMIGRANTS.—C. J. Tripe, 20, and H. G. Montague, who were convicted on Tuesday of obtaining money by pretences—the pretences being that they were acting under the authority of a gold mining and emigration company, which in reality had no existence, were placed at the bar to rece ve the judgment of the court. His Lordship addressed the efendants as follows-You have been convicted, after a very long and patient inquiry, of obtaining money from several people by the false pretence that you were acting under the autiprity of a company which was prepared to provide a passage for them to Australia. It has entailed a very severe loss upor a number of poor people, and I trust that if by the regulatio s of the Government upon the subject of emigration, any assistance can be afforded to them from that source, or that the regulations can in any way be relaxed so as to afford them any assistance—I hope that to that extent at least the injury to will be repaired. The scheme of defrauding the public the pretence of getting up a company is not new in this coun ry, and I hope these proceedings will operate as a warning ure. The sentence, therefore, upon you and each o will e that you be severally transported beyond the se

SK TILE SHARPING.—Samuel Ridgeley, 42, John Malon and Ceorge Collins, 36, were indicted for misdemeanour in ing u lawfully obtained from Daniel Barker, the sum of £ by freud and ill practice at skittles. The jury found al defen ants guilty. A man named William Downes, who been onvicted of an offence of a similar character on the vious day before the Recorder, was placed at the bar to rejudge ent with the other defendants. The Recorder, in pas senter ce, said that he was determined to do all that laid i power to break up the gang of scoundrels that infested street of the metropolis with the object of plundering per from the country, or any one else who might be silly enoug fall in o the traps they laid for them. He should, therefore der Downes, whose offence, although of a similar kind, amounted in law to felony to be transported for ten years; Ridge by to be transported for seven years; and the other two defendents he ordered to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour

the term of seven years. The defendants left the bar wi

making any observation.

POLICE.

THE DEFRAUDED EMIGRANTS.—At the Mansion House, th poor emigrants who were plundered by Tripe and Montague the concectors of the Australian Emigration and Gold Mining Company, appeared upon the subject of the public subscription for their benefit.—Sir R. W. Carden told the emigrants that he had sent for them in order to deliver into their hands the mone which he had received as public subscriptions for their service It was his intention to send to the Emigration Commissioner a petition, which might have the effect of diminishing th charge for their passage to Port Phillip, in consideration of the delay which had been occasioned, and the serious injury t which they had been subjected.

Captain Lean said he would most readily take charge of the letter which Sir Robert Carden intended to write to the commissioners, who, he said, were very deeply impressed with the public obligations due to the alderman for what had been done for the service of the vast emigrating masses of the kingdom, by the vigorous prosecution of the one case which had been just decided. After some further conversation, they retired, expressing boundless thanks for the warm interest which had been taken in their affairs.

THE OMNIBUS NUISANCE.—The proprietors and drivers of a considerable number of omnibuses running along the Tottennam-Court-road to and from Camden-town were summoned pefore Mr. Henry for obstructing the highway by loitering, &c.—After some discussion Mr. Henry directed Inspector Foxall o station constables along the road during the whole of next veek, to take the number of every omnibus that stopped unneessarily or loi ered on the way. On Monday week the officers re to state the results of their observation, and his worship vould be guided in the course which he intended to pursue by he reports received.

Mr. Albert Smith.—We have great satisfaction in stating that no doubt whatever is entertained by the nearest relatives of Mr. Albert Smith that he and his brother are both well in Switzerland, without having met with any accident whatever, save the loss of a pocket-book, with a considerable sum of morey which it contained.

GENTLEMAN DROWNED IN THE SERPENTINE.—On Thursday morning information was sent to Mr. Langham, the depu coroner, of the death of Mr. Stevens, of Baynham-street, Ca den-town, under the following circumstances: Mr. Stevens was an excellent sculler, and rowed a good deal on the Serpentine. On Wednesday afternoon he had his boat out as usual, and had been rowing for about half an hour, when ho stopped up at the bridge to see some persons fishing. His beat ne allowed to drift under the bridge, and it was discover d afterwards he had taken his sculls in. Some gentlemen w.o were in Kensington-gardens saw him standing up in the boat, and apparently pushing it from the side of the bridge, when went head first into the water. Several persons called o 'Hoy, hoy," instead of "Boat." Parsons, one of the Human Society's men, heard the noise, but could not see where the ound came from, as the bridge intervened; but, as the cry wa epeated, several boats went to the spot, and in about ten ninutes Wincoate, one of the society's men, succeeded in getting he body out; and he immediately rowed up to the Human ociety's-house, where every effort was used to restore anima ion, but without effect.

Dreadful Accident.—A few days ago, a coroner's inquest as held at the Swan Inn, before Alexander Cuthbertson, Esq. puching the death of Thomas Thomas, labourer, aged 49, wh as unfortunately deprived of life under circumstances singu rly painful and horrifying. From the evidence adduced befor ie coroner and jury, it would appear that the deceased, togethe ith a man named John Sullivan, was at work on the day pre eding, at the Maesteg Iron Works, and was engaged in filling ack band in a calcined state from a "clamp," preparatory to being conveyed to the blast furnaces. The two men had st completed the process of "driving the piles," a kind of assive iron wedge, down into the clamps by means of sledge immers, for the purpose of separating the molten ore, and ere, at the moment of the accident, engaged with a large iron r in detaching portions of the ore, which often consists of lid lumps of several tons weight, and which, having suceded in effecting, they both unfortunately lost their footing, d were in an instant precipitated into the burning chasm, becen the clamp and the lump which had just separated from Sullivan succeeded in making his escape, severely though nt dangerously burnt, while his less fortunate companion was the space of a few minutes literally roasted alive, the smoke a l sulphur rendering it impossible to know the precise spot ere he lay, until the devouring element had effectually done work. The charred remains of the deceased, who but a few utes previously had so vigorously wielded the ponderous ren sledge, were eventually taken out of the fire by means of oker's "rabble." Verdiet, "Accidental death."

CARTHQUAKES IN JAMAICA.-On Friday morning last, we we e visited with three shocks of the earth. The first occurred at half-past 8 o'clock, and was quickly followed by a second sheck, accompanied by a very loud rushing noise, not unlike the which usually accompanies the first burst of a storm over the vast and mighty deep—the ocean. These two shocks did no last beyond three seconds, and appear to have passed from the northward to the southward. The third shock was felt at ock, but so slight was it, that we did not experience the effect of it.— $Jamaica\ Paper$.

HE BANDITTI OF THE NORTHERN COUNTIES.—It will be a source of great satisfaction to the public to learn that the for-

y about three or

eight men armed pasks. We learn

of Brad

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Bradfor Canal,

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eks before he

"Deaths" is a department as it broken up, if the follows a double line all the way justice. The robacross the column.

The imprint is also a department. It always appears on the last page in the bottom corner and is usually marked by a double line. In this case, however, it is not.

x, of Manchest osel of the same gang, named Redman each of these men has confessed to his own share in these robberie, and it is likely that the police, having succeeded so far, will et obtain the names of the other robbers, or some clue that

Markets.

The Wheat trade was firm this morning in Mark-lane, at Monday's one tions; at the same time the amount of business transacted

MARK-LANE, Sept. 20.

The show of English Wheat samples from Essex was moderate this morn. The show of English wheat samples from Essex was moderate this morn, ing, but good from Kent; new Wheat secondary quality was very unliced to ing, but good from Kent; new wheat secondary quality was very unficult, sell, but dry fine samples and old went off pretty readily at last Monday's prices. With Foreign Wheat and American Flour we have been liberally supplied, although, however, the purchases made were in retail, holders would not submit to lower rates. Barley without material alteration. Bean

		~ 4.6	CLIV.
1	BRITISH.	OLD.	
	WILEAT., Essex, Kent Suffell, military	8	N_{EW}
	Ditto, fine selected runs Ditto red	41 to 52	я.
	Ditto red	49 to 54	41 to
	Ditto ditto oxtro	40 to 45	47 to
			35 10
	" Ditto, Talavera	45 to 48	41 to
	"Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, white	51 to 54	46 to
	" Ditto, redBARLEYMalting	44 to 49	43 to
	BARLEYMalting	40 to 47	20 (1)
	" Grinding and distilling	to	38 to
	" Grinding and distilling	to	31 to
	"Chevalier	to	25 to
	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	44 4	31 to
Į	OATS Recovered Controls	48 to 52	58 to
į	OATSEssex and Suffork	10 to 55	58 to
	"Scotch and Lincolnshire, potato "Ditto ditto feed	10	16 to
	" Ditto ditto feed	19 to 23	19 to
	Trish, potato	16 to 19	16 to
	Ditto feed	16 to 20	10 10 7
	RYE	to	Le to
	BEANSMazagan.	27 to 29	16 to 1
	BEANSMazagan	28 to 30	27 to 2
	" Pigeon	30 to 22	27 to 3
	Pigeon. Windsor.	32 to 24	29 to 3
J	" Windsor	to	32 to a
T	PEASNon-boilers.	- 10	52 to 3
	PEASNon-boilers White, Essex, Kent, boilers	10	32 to 3
	vy nite, Essex, Kent, boilers	10	27 to 3
	Ditto, tine Suitolk	to	32 to 3
1	Maple	to	33 40 3
	FLOURBest marks, delivered, par cod-	to	33 to 35
1	FLOURBest marks, delivered room and	to	29 to 52
	FLOURBest marks, delivered, per sack	— to —	≥8 to 31
i	- Interfects, ex simp	,	38 to 42

PRICE OF BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are fro

74d.
CMIMITATIVE
S. d. s. d. Prime Southdown S. d. a.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase. Inferior Beef - 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. Inferior Mutton - 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d. Prime large - 3 0 - 3 2 Prime antto - 3 10 - 4 2 Prime Small - 3 4 - 3 6 Veal - 2 8 - 4 0 Lamb - 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.	Midding ditto - 28. 4d. to 28. 6d. Inferior Mutton - 28. 10d. to 38. 0d. Prime large - 3 0 - 3 2 Prime ditto - 3 10 - 4 2 Prime Pork - 2 8 - 3 0 Small Pork - 2 8 - 4 0
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41						
Turnip, white, new, per bushel. Ditto, Swede. Mustard, brown. Mustard, white, new	s,	Ċ	1.	ş	. d.	
Mustard, brown	. 8	() to	11	0	
Mustard, white, new	. 7	C) to	12	Ü	
Canary, new	• 8 e	0) to	11	Ü	
Canary, per quarter. Rye Grass Clover, red, English, per cwt	. 38	0	to	42	0	
Clover, red, English, per cwt Clover, white. Trefoil, new Carraway, new Coriander, new	. 38	0	to to	35 48	0	
Trefoil, new Carrayan	. 39	Ü	to	48	Ŏ	
Carraway, new Coriander, new Hempseed	33	0	to to	23 37	0	
Coriander, new Hempseed, per quarter ENGLISH LINGERD	12	0	to	13	0	
	32	17	10	37	11	
Sowing ENGLISH LINSEED. Crushing	50	0	to	55	0	
	45	Λ	ta	AQ	i	

	The accounte from the
	and in the absence of demand prices are nominally those of last week.
	if the absence of demand priege are the to report rayourable progress,
ı	Bussex Pookoto and a second many those of last work.
	Sussex Pockets
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New	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	65 to 72
Rowen		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		60 to 75
Clover, old	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	63 to
New	•••	•••	•••	•••			,	00 to 100

COALS. Market without alteration from last day. Hetton's, 15s. 6d.; Stewart's, 15s. 6d.; Braddyll's, 15s. 3d.; Kelloe, 15s.; South Hartiepool, --s.; Edelle 14s. 3d.; Harley's, 14s. 6d.: Tanneld, -s. Fresh arrivals, 23: left from L.

COLONIAL PRODUCE. SUGAR.-The market has opened with a firm appearance, and the full prices of last week to a slight advance have been paid to-day. COFFEE.—Eighty casks and 1,500 bags plantation Ceylon sold freely in public sale at 1s. advance on the line descriptions prices ranged from 48s.

TEA.—The trade has been occupied with the samples of the public sales or Wednesday, and has been occupied with the samples of the public sales BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette). DEFLEY, B. S., Buckley-street. Whitechapel, engineer.
HOPKINS, J. L., Star-corner, Bermondsey, draper.
LAWRENCE, J. L., Wookey Hole, Somersetshire, paper maker.
MILES, H., and MILES, C., Old-road, Limehouse, and Giles-row, Mile-endroad, drapers.
VILSON, R., Cambridge, grocer. SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. OUGLAS, C. M'Larty, Glasgow, merchant. DN1E, J. L., Fifeshire, flax spinner. OOD, W., Glasgow, commission age

Deaths

Mr. D. F. Hainsselin, supposed to be the last survivor of Keppel's action, lied at Devonport, on the 3d inst., aged 92.

Miss Laura Addison, the English actress, died a few days since, while on her passage to New York in a steam boot.

rimed and Published at the Office, 2, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, in the Parish of St. Bride, London, by GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY, of No. 4, Bruns wick-row, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, in the County of Middlesex.

TUTTER OF ENGLISH GRAIN

Liberty M. clusions to cratie cand struggling either from election w Most of the support Ge The Fish the stagnati tion as it

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This seemed probably Mr. ward. Not s and the promis business-like w another letter to most remarkab ing house. It and contains a guano, and ag If Mr. Jewett' become the pro furnishes the ir sels for the pur bark strongly m with ammunitio captain, which a —to hold them and to do the fig adds that all the Mr. Webster's u upon the captain

Mr. Webster