

SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

Markets.

MARK-LANE, Sept. 20.

now of English Wheat samples from Essex was moderate this morning 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, houses submit to lower rates. Barley without material alteration. Beans scarce and fully as dear.

ICES PER QUARTER OF ENGLISH GRAIN.

	BRITISH.	OLD.	NEW.
Essex, Kent, Suffolk, white—per qr.	41 to 52	41 to 48	41 to 48
Ditto, fine selected runs	49 to 54	42 to 48	47 to 48
Ditto red	40 to 45	35 to 41	35 to 41
Ditto, ditto, extra	45 to 48	41 to 44	41 to 44
Ditto, Talavera	51 to 55	42 to 48	42 to 48
Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, white...	44 to 49	42 to 48	42 to 48
Ditto, red	40 to 47	38 to 42	38 to 42
Malt	30 to 35	31 to 32	31 to 32
Grinding and distilling	30 to 35	25 to 27	25 to 27
Chandler	30 to 35	31 to 33	31 to 33
Essex, Norfolk, and Sussex	44 to 51	53 to 58	53 to 58
Kingsgate, Ware, and town-made	48 to 50	50 to 52	50 to 52
Essex and Suffolk	48 to 50	50 to 52	50 to 52
Suffolk and Lincolnshire	48 to 50	50 to 52	50 to 52
Ditto, ditto	48 to 50	50 to 52	50 to 52
Irish potato	48 to 50	50 to 52	50 to 52
Ditto feed	48 to 50	50 to 52	50 to 52
Mazagan	48 to 50	50 to 52	50 to 52
Tick and Harrow	48 to 50	50 to 52	50 to 52
Piggin	48 to 50	50 to 52	50 to 52
Windsor	48 to 50	50 to 52	50 to 52
Long Pod	48 to 50	50 to 52	50 to 52
Non-boilers	48 to 50	50 to 52	50 to 52
White, Essex, Kent, boilers	27 to 35	32 to 38	32 to 38
Ditto, ditto, ditto	27 to 35	32 to 38	32 to 38
Meal	27 to 35	32 to 38	32 to 38
Grey	27 to 35	32 to 38	32 to 38
Best marks, delivered per sack	27 to 35	32 to 38	32 to 38
Country markets, ex ship	38 to 43	43 to 48	43 to 48
PRICE OF BREAD.	30 to 35	35 to 40	35 to 40
es of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 2s.	7d. to 2s.	7d. to 2s.	7d. to 2s.
Ditto, 5d. to 6d. per lb. less	5d. to 6d.	5d. to 6d.	5d. to 6d.

SMITHS

s. d.	s. d.
horse beasts...	2 6 2
city.....	2 10 3
extra.....	3 2 3
sheep.....	3 10 4
city.....	3 8 3
wooled.....	4 0 4
NEWGATE A.	
Per Sbs.	
of - 2s. 4d. to 2s.	
ditto - 2 s - 2	
- 3 0 - 3 2	Prime ditto - 3 10 - 4 2
- 3 4 - 3 6	Veal - 2 8 - 4 0
- 2 8 - 3 0	Small Pork - 3 2 - 4 0
Lamb -	4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.
SEEDS.	
pe, new, per bushel.....	s. d. s. d.
own.....	8 0 to 11 0
ize, new.....	10 0 to 12 0
quarter.....	7 0 to 8 0
English, per cwt.....	8 0 to 11 0
ew.....	8 0 to 9 0
er quarter.....	35 0 to 42 0
ENGLISH LINSEED.	
..... 50 0 to 55 0	30 0 to 35 0
..... 45 0 to 48 0	32 0 to 37 0
HOPS.	
ts from the plantations continue to report favourable progress,	
source of demand prices are nominally those of last week.	
Pedder.....	70s. to 28s.
of Kents.....	82s. to 34s.
d East Kents.....	100s. to 140s.
HAY AND STRAW.	
At per Load of 36 Trusses.	
Meadow Hay	s. s.
.....	89 to 95
.....	65 to 72
old	60 to 75
old	63 to —
old	90 to 100
old	80 to 90
old	33 to 40
COALS.	
out alteration from last day. Henton's, 15s. 6d.; Stewart's, 15s. 3d.; Keloe, 15s.; South Hartlepool, —s.; Eden, 15s. 6d.; Tunfield, —s.	
ash arrivals, 23; left from last day, 37; Total, 60.	
COLONIAL PRODUCE.	
The market has opened with a firm appearance, and the full	
set to a slight advance has been paid to-day.	
Eighty casks and 1,500 bags plantation Ceylon sold freely in	
advance on the line descriptions, prices ranged from 42s.	
Trade has been occupied with the samples of the public sales	
and but little done by private contract.	
continues duty of sale, but Brandy is very firm at the	
BANKRUPTS.	
(From Tuesday's Gazette).	
Buckley-street, Whitechapel, engineer.	
Star-corner, Bermondsey, draper.	
L. Wooley & Sons, Somersetshire, paper maker.	
MILES, C., Old-road, Limehouse, and Giles-row, Mile-end-	
bridge, grocer.	
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.	
Larty, Glasgow, merchant.	
Feshire, flax spinner.	
Row, commission agent.	
BENTINS.	
The Scottish agriculturist, died a few days since, at an	
seilin, supposed to be the last survivor of Keppel's action,	
on the 3d inst.—aged 92.	
Elsin, the English actress, died a few days since, while on	
a steam-boat.	
He was founder of the <i>Vert-Vert</i> , a paper	
success in its day, and the director of the <i>Theatre de la</i>	
shed at the Office, 2, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, in the Parish	
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5, 1852.	

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5, 1852.

1st Edn

THE Star of Freedom

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

No. 7. NEW SERIES.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALF

Review of the Week.

Companies which formerly played so conspicuously 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 government.

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 coast of Africa, has been the kingdom of Brazil. The government of that country has entered into a treaty for the suppression of that traffic and appears inclined to perform its part in good faith. The number of slaves imported into that kingdom before 1846 reached above 20,000 a year. In 1846, our commercial changes having greatly stimulated the production of Brazilian sugar, the number rapidly increased, till in 1849 it was 60,000. In the following two years it fell to about the average, but last year it was under 4,000. If these figures are to be depended on we seem near the extinction of that horrid traffic which have long struggled at a vast expense of life and treasure to suppress. It is curious to remark that while the Brazilian slave trade was growing, that of Cuba was declining, and now that Brazil is closing her ports, Cuban purchases which are, however, comparatively small, are augmenting.

The Indian Overland Mail informs us of the fall of Prome, place situated some distance up Irawaddy. The conquest was effected by some steamers sent up the river under the command of Capt. Tarleton for the purpose of recompeting other than with any other object. The commander found the natives friendly to the English, and obtained information from them which enabled him to get out of the way of some efforts by taking another branch of the river. He discovered that the place was weakly defended, and dashed in and effected its capture without loss of life, a few only of his men being wounded. It is said that if sufficient force had been made, and the war terminated at a blow. After the last Burmese war, a route was found which would render an advance upon Ava far more practicable and less tedious. Those in command this time have thought fit to follow the old plan, but this affair seems to show that with a little more spirit and activity a Burmese war need not be the long and costly operation it has been. The news from Australia in respect to the gold diggings is perfectly astonishing. Marvellous as California wealth once appeared it now sinks into insignificance. The Victoria diggings at Mount Alexander, now that the miners have more vigor, are out-doing all precedent. If we may trust to the figures quoted, the escort is bringing down gold at the rate of twenty millions a year. The temptation is so great that the highest wages will not retain the crews of ships. Servants are scarcely to be had at any price; diggers are deserting the other parts of the country where gold is not found in such profusion, and emigrants from America as well as Europe are pouring in. If production of gold goes on at this rate, it will not be long seriously affect the value of the metal, and render alterations of the currency imperative.

The progress of Louis Napoleon seems to occupy the greatest share of attention in France. If we may trust to the *Times* correspondence, which as a rule it would be far from safe to do, his journey has been one blaze of triumph. It has been an ever recurring succession of triumphal arches—congratulatory addresses—processions—bouquets—feasts—fests and fireworks. There is something significant and consistent in an incident recorded of this butchery of men stopping under an arch erected by butchers of animals, and receiving from a deputation of them an eulogistic address. The critics are represented as being enthusiastic and confined to *Vive Napoleon* and *Vive l'Empereur*. We wonder how those who write this would reconcile the asserted enthusiasm with the fact of the apathy of the people at the elections, and the difficulty, in many cases the impossibility of obtaining the requisite number of votes to form a legal majority, or

SEPTEMBER, 25, 1859

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 Harding 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 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.

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

FRANCE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 21.

M. Bonaparte's journey is, of course, a "triumphal march," according to the journals of the Elysée. I will not insult you, or the readers of your journal, by sending you the telegraphic dispatches detailing the "explosions of enthusiasm," 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 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 République!* 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 lines 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 that might occur.

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 Napoléon 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 République!" whereas at Lyons, the attitude of the population was so hostile, that at one time a struggle was anticipated. A passage in Bonaparte's speech at the latter place peror, "When," said he, "I always answer the question, I always say when it is an interest to the public opinion, I follow public opinion." I tuted the "public opinion."

Some fears have been entertained by the government that advantage would be taken of the absence of the President, 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 contemptibly 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 République!" The women, of whom there were two, were especially hearty in this cry of defiance.

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, which the character of Louis Bonaparte was delineated with more truth than partiality. When the workmen were aware of the character of the book, they immediately arrested the vendor and delivered him over to the police. I trust these fellows will obtain, from the true hearted workmen of Paris, a punishment similar to the well-merited one administered to the pamphleteer.

NEWSPAPER

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

dent rascals, who assumed the title of delegates of the working men of the Croix-Rousse, &c.

The prospect of a Bonapartist invasion of England is being anxiously discussed by several of the foreign journals. An article entitled "A few words to England," the *National*, 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 democracy—Arise! Let her extend an helping hand to the Colossus temporarily overthrown by treason, and England has at once struck down her enemy—her enemy, that of the people, intelligence of liberty, and of the future! * * * * *"

Let England pronounce—the time has come. Despotism and Civilization are face to face. Let her be the genius of liberty, if she would not be the victim of tyranny. Honour dictates the course she should take. Civilized Europe! the people await her decision."

The *Impartial*, of Bruges, has an article on the same subject, in the course of which it reminds the Bonapartists that two invasions have already crushed imperial France.

It has been finally decided to bring forward Messrs. Prudhon and Michelet as the Republican candidates for Paris at the ensuing election. The exiled Republicans' chiefs have addressed to the Socialist Republicans of the Seine, calling upon them to refuse recognizing the existing usurpation, by refraining from voting. As you may not have seen this document translate it in full:—

"Citizens.—The crime of the 2nd December asks you, for the first time since its triumph, to take part in the comedy of legislative elections: and, whilst exhibiting its bloody price in the South, amidst the ruins it has made, it would drag before the town of the Revolution to the complicity of the revolutionaries, we do not discuss or vote against a crime, we submit to it down; and, when force protects it against disarmed justice, we retire from it, as from a curse, and take no part in its doings since the 2nd of December there has been neither law nor government in France, only the Revolution has been organized. Whence comes the power that convokes you? From a burglar and perfuder. What has been instituted by that constituent which calls upon you, in its dictatorial limits, to the exercise of sovereign right? An oath which ties your delegates to assassin of the Republic, and assemblies in which the primitive of your representatives is debased into the vote of valour to bring shame upon yourselves and derision upon the sovereignty of the people, citizens, is what you are invited to besides, what is the exercise of that sacred right under present conditions? No light, no propagandism, either by speech writing, no preparatory meetings, no committees, no clubs, no press, no tribune! Bulletins of administration that the police liver and take possession of. Such is the game of Universal suffrage under Louis Bonaparte; but are such the conditions of poverty, living and enlightening liberty? Are such the guarantees of the ballot, guarantees of honour that public confidence can give? Doctors tell you that in principle you should swear an oath. An oath to whom? You are the sovereigns intimate that it is necessary to strike a blow, and by collective triumph again affirm the republic, in face of the dictatorship. O desirous! Listen not to these vain words inspiring weakness or expediency; there are but snare and danger, treason, perhaps, at the bottom of these subterfuges in who are the sacred phalanx of the Revolution abstain, altogether, like our brothers of the departments. Malice and desert around that man who has made in overthrow the darkness and silence of night; isolate his crime, leave him alone between content and hatred, beneath the eyes of the people and of history; he cannot live long between these two sentiments. Yes, citizens, in the name of the human science, which cries aloud throughout the whole earth against that traitor, usurper, perfurer, ferocious assassin, an prince of burglars; in the name of the laws violated, liberticide destroyed, and the Republic stifled in blood, by a miserable assassin; in the name of the fatherland, the grand Frenchland, which he has made a barracks without glory, a doormat without light or air, a species of dungeon-tomb, like of Austria. Hold back from that man his constitution, his arms and his fetes; hold back from his shame as from his crimes, an hour, labour, without relaxation, in the great work, the soldier of the day and of all time, to re-awaken the Revolution. This is what is said to you from afar by the voice of the exile for the society "La Revolution." The central committee Barrelet, F. Cournet, Ch. Delescluze, L. Deron, Guyot, Ledru-Rollin, F. Martin, Ribeyrolles, Robert (du Jara), G. Naguet, Parignon, Ferrier."

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 callousness and indifference 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 by force.

ITALY.

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 desirous 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 Police, 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."

LUCIA.—The *Corriere Mercantile* of the 15th says:—"Correspondence from Lucia 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 news."

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

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 Malagueño* announces that the Civic Guard had succeeded in completely destroying a band of robbers, who, under the command of the notorious Chato de Benamégi, 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-

ment between "On the tr good of the s Japan

And makes the st lives w those i of a la well k these dents. This ties lan Albany Farm having landing that th never l the full of her p of the cab of the o Another on the seven g women laga fo Casadag for the passed i from the locks of the girls capsize a this cat confusio first of t others w made to

In Chi rushed fir hand, an wounds will u

General Hall on T in order to somewhat poor that I have v it again, stretching its own l their reac for nothing that there a just and where he adding to nature in these than nation: bu Republic of the pub to settle o desire to in of specula freely, and inclination And I am it at his ca all revert and the "f express te N., no, Cas

A letter night a seri 40,000 or 5 before ten o George-stre with buildin communicat half an h Nelson-stre the water o fire wa By the la Chinese con Celestials, w great deal of the Flower manifesto fr supreme ov ment which a reward for the outside o all sorts of c That he enc other impos rapacity. Al called upon t pression of L the magnificen of a number o that, unless t own people, t the dreadful t to the great h and bastinado miseries too

SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

which was by the sword, miscarried in a frightful though the headsman is a practical hand, having 127 persons. The woman made a movement at the blow was struck, and it fell on the back of her head, shrieked aloud, to the terror of the spectators. The feel at the third stroke. The executioner could be recognized, he was so covered with blood. Notwithstanding the frightful circumstances attending the execution, behaved with great decorum."

A letter from Munich of the same date as the

news of the execution, gives the details of a still more revolting execu-

tion at town:—"When the scaffold for the

Treiber was erected, several ladies

in the 'seat of blood,' (the chair to

receive the fatal stroke,) to see 'how

the procession was going through the

town, a woman excited the charity of

a child she carried as that of the

old several robberies were committed

arrested. A peasant who had let

was nearly beaten to death because the horses moved

down some of his customers; after the execution

women rushed to dip handkerchiefs and rags in the

blood, as remedies for the epilepsy and consumption, and

of drawing lucky numbers in the lottery."

POLAND.

Following letter describes the present state of the town

reatest anxiety and terror prevail in all classes: the

is very severe in this neighbourhood and the Duchy.

a stop to all business. The post-office has lost so

that the service is impeded; the hours of at-

have been shortened by order. At this moment the

in every quarter of the town, and among all classes

ulation. The death of the wife of the Commandant

the highest classes of society, and many cases have

its ranks. When it is considered that our town

ns 40,000 inhabitants, it will be seen that a mortality

reached above 60 a day is fearfully high, when com-

from six to eight. All who can possibly do it are

place. In every street you meet biers carrying the

rings with the dead. In the suburbs of Chvalischew

, where the poorer Polish population live crowded

unhealthy dwellings, the pest rages with the greatest

It is true that in a room where several families live

is not uncommon for a physician to find, while at

of a patient, his fellow tenants eating quantities of

the cheapest vegetable at present. With such a diet

the disease should not find daily more victims.

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cordingly forwarded for him, with special instruc-

Fuscan Consul at Genoa. Furnished with that

M. Mansoni embarked for Leghorn, but the

mander, disregarding that act of the Tuscan

fused him permission to land. A guard was

on board the steamer, and it was by special

allowed to continue his journey to Malta."

Corriere Mercantile of the 15th says:—"Cor-

Luca announces that a disturbance has been

e windows of M. de Clequi, the French consul,

wing-room (a solitary exception to all others in

questioned by Austrian officers. It is added that

been recalled. We wait for confirmation of this

Il Monitor dei Comuni says that the Austrians

Venice and Mantua with the utmost energy,

carry on the works mysteriously, and even at

SPAIN.

of the five journals suspended by order of the

ere still confined in the prison del Saladero.

Constitucional had absconded, and could not

the prisoners had been informed that they were

only for an attack against public order, but also

Malaguena announces that the Civic Guard had

pletely destroying a band of robbers, who

and of the notorious Chato de Benavente, had

province of Cordova. Those Banditti were on

ring the lines of Gibraltar when they were

attachment of 60 civic guards, who killed five,

and took 21 prisoners.

HOLLAND.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF THE STATES GENERAL.

Session of 1852-53 was opened on the 20th

erson. There was nothing remarkable in the

unless we except the following paragraph

we report recently circulated that the Govern-

SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

ment of N. & N. 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 Japan."

UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR 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
lost, in consequence of the criminal recklessness of
make steamboat racing a capital offence, Mr. Sackett

well knew that such a measure only was capable of preventing
these wholesale assassinations denominated "Steamboat Acci-

This latest "accident" took place last Saturday at the Sanger-

lands, 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

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 num-

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 Cas-

asada Lake. Twenty-four of them embarked in two boats

passed round by the shore. A pretty stiff breeze was blowing

locks 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

the water. The passengers safe, the all the exertions

named Maloney, with a knife in his

afflicted right hand, it is feared,

at Tammany his shirt sleeves

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

again. I should like the glorious sight of a community,

stretching along our vast inland frontier, each family keeping

its own land, and every one with elements of prosperity within

her reach. Men are better than land, or rather land is good

or nothing without the labour of men; and I do not believe

that 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

adding to the wealth of nations, and you talk of elevating human

nature in the scale of being; but what would more contribute to

less than such a measure? And you talk of the glory of the

nation: but what is more glorious for us, or more useful to the

republican institutions of the world, than such a distribution of

the public domain of this country? I would require a man

to settle on the land for a few years, cultivate it, show a

desire 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

free, and let him hold or sell it, just as it pleases his caprice or

inclination.

And I am for nothing of the sort; give it him to hold or sell

it to the thrifty few, while the unthrifty, the foolish,

and the "fast" men will have not only an opportunity, but an

express temptation to rob their children of their inheritance.

X, Cass, you cannot "elevate human nature" that way.

A letter from Toronto of the 1st inst. says: "On Sunday

last a serious fire occurred in this city, and consumed some

4,000 or 50,000 dol. worth of property. It broke out a little

before ten o'clock in a wooden building, rear of King-street, near

George-street. The block in which it originated was covered

with buildings, except on one side—King-street—and the fire

communicated to all the wooden buildings in about an hour. In

half an hour more they were consumed. It also crossed

Place-street on the south, and burnt everything between

Nelson-street on the west, George-street on the east, and to

the water of the bay on the south. There is no doubt that

SEPTEMBER 18, 1850.

such vein 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 neighbourhood.

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 required by the bond; by his not employing at least twenty persons, 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 alluvial 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. TRADE'S 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 recognised.

IV. LAND HELD UNDER PASTORAL LEASES.

Inconvenience being felt from the occupancy under lease, in portions of the regulations of the 29th of March, 1848, of such leases 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 termination 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, to be refunded, as provided for in the regulations referred to, acting on this regulation, no greater interference with the interests of the leases will be sanctioned than may be necessary to ensure the object contemplated.

Form referred to:—

GOLD LICENSE.

No. _____, having paid me one pound ten shillings on account of the territorial revenue, I hereby license him to dig, search for, and remove alluvial gold on and from any crown land as I shall assign to him for that purpose, during the month of _____, 1850, subject to the management of the gold field.

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

(Signed) _____, Commissioner.

Ireland.

These three are all departments and all are in gothic type.

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

CROP LIFTING.—The season of conflicts between bailiffs and tenants for the possession of the crops has come round with the returning harvest. The *Cork Reporter* has the following:

"On the night of the 9th inst., about twelve o'clock, a party of men unknown, about ten, arrived on the lands of Carrigao in the parish of Lisgold, and seized James Ryan and Patric Buckley, keepers in charge of a distress for rent due of John Murphy and James Terry, tied their hands and legs, and then tied the men together, in which state they were found in a field 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., against G. S. Barry, Esq., and has been lately sold in the Encumbered 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 open the barn of John Bagott, of Castletreasure, and carried away a great quantity of oats which was seized for rent due by Daniel Whelan of the same place, and placed in the barn under the charge of Daniel Sullivan, a labourer, who said the corn was carried away on carts whilst he was asleep.

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

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.—The *Clare Journal* has the following brief 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 named Thomas Stacpoole, who was, it is said, to come into possession of some property in a short time. He was invited to spend the evening in some neighbouring house, and rumour has it that he was murdered in the night, and his body found yesterday close to the bridge of Aranagh. His remains presented dreadful spectacle. Two men have been apprehended on suspicion, and are now in custody of the police.

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

FIRE.

CALAMITOUS FIRE AT ROTHERLITH.—On Saturday morning, shortly before one o'clock, a disastrous fire broke out from the unexplained cause, in the house of Mr. Hogg, of No. 394, Rotherhithe-street, optician and mathematical instrument maker, the lower part of whose premises were also used as a ship-chandler's warehouse, and a Birmingham and Sheffield goods store. The police were soon on the spot, but, before arrangements could be made for the safety of the inmates, Miss Susan Hogg, niece of the first-floor window with her hands.

She was at once picked up, and conveyed to the hospital, where she recovered. In the meantime, Mr. Hogg, himself, came silently behind the officer, and inflicted a tremendous blow on his head, which took effect, and he fell down, the blood gushing from the wound down his back. The violence of the blow and the loss of blood of course prevented the inspector from securing the man, who made off, leaving the officer, as they no doubt imagined, for dead. A surgeon having dressed the wound and stopped the hemorrhage, the inspector was enabled to proceed to the fire, but Mr. Haynes, his superintendent, at once gave directions for him to go home.

TRAITS OF THE IPSWICH POST-OFFICE.—On Saturday William Collins (late chief clerk), Frederick Joseph Sheldrake, and Edward Channing Bartholomew Brummitt were finally examined on several charges of embezzling money, the property of Her Majesty, before the mayor of Ipswich, and a bench of magistrates. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. W. S. Finch, the postmaster, that it was the duty of the prisoners to fix six postage stamps to all registered letters upon receiving the registration fee, and for some time past it had been discovered by Mr. J. T. Gardner, a confidential clerk in the general Post-office, that the Ipswich bag frequently contained letters bearing stamps that had been obliterated before they had received the obliterating stamp of the Ipswich post-office. Mr. Maysey was consequently sent down to investigate the matter in the prisoners were detected. Bail was refused for their appearance as the assizes.

Crimes and Offences.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WOMAN BY HER HUSBAND.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Richard Perry, 51, a labourer, residing at No. 22, Broad-street, Lambeth, was charged with having caused the death of Jane Perry, his wife, by striking her on the head and body in a frightful manner. George Mitchell said he lived at No. 22, Broad-street, Lambeth, and that his wife was continually quarrelling, and the female was most always drunk. On Saturday evening last, between 9 o'clock, the prisoner and deceased came home, apparently comfortable, and shortly afterwards the former went out, and the prisoner brought some coal home, and finding the deceased was out and had locked his door, he came down stairs, and who went

when he heard them quarrelling, and immediately afterwards a heavy fall, which was succeeded by complete silence. His wife called out to him that she hoped nothing had happened between Perry and his wife, and immediately afterwards he heard the prisoner put on his shoes and come down stairs, when he called out, "Who's this lying on the stairs?" The prisoner then returned to his room, and brought a light down stairs.

Mr. Elliott.—You said you heard the fall in the prisoner's room?

Witness replied that he did, but he did not hear her go down 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 witness to get up, exclaiming that his wife had no strength in her.

Witness got out of bed and assisted him to carry the deceased up stairs, but he at once perceived that she was dead, and told the prisoner so. The latter exclaimed, "Good God, you don't mean to say so!" They then carried her into the room, and put her on the bed, when he washed her face with cold water, and sent the prisoner for a doctor. The police shortly entered the house, and brought one in, when they pronounced her quite dead.

Mr. Elliott to Mitchell.—Had she fallen down stairs, must you have heard her?

Mitchell.—Yes; I was not asleep, and I could have heard a cat walk down.

Mr. Elliott.—Then what you heard was the quarrelling, and 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 light when he roused me up.

Margaret Mitchell, wife of the preceding witness, corroborated 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 was remanded.

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 to the Court-house, Leeds, on Thursday, charged before the Mayor with stabbing his wife, and it was stated at that time that the 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 they have since lived in Busingthorpe-lane. On Tuesday week 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. According 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 the usual remedies. She continued to get worse, and Mr. Clayton, surgeon, was called in; but on Wednesday last, it was seen that nothing could save her. The police immediately took West into custody, at his own house, in Busingthorpe-lane, soon after the unfortunate woman became delirious, and on Thursday evening died.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Sunday morning, when the reflection of the fire in Rotherhithe shot up, Mr. Inspector Barry, who was on duty in the neighbourhood of the London-road, southwark, turned off for the purpose of proceeding to the fire to render assistance. On getting to the corner of Martin-street he espied a suspicious-looking character carrying something weighty and bulky in his arms. He immediately stopped the man and demanded to know what he had with him. The man did not then offer the least resistance, but merely replied, "All right, governor," and was apparently in the act of assisting the inspector to untie the bundle, when some of the fellow's companions came silently behind the officer, and inflicted a tremendous blow on his head, which took effect, and he fell down, the blood gushing from the wound down his back. The violence of the blow and the loss of blood of course prevented the inspector from securing the man, who made off, leaving the officer, as they no doubt imagined, for dead. A surgeon having dressed the wound and stopped the hemorrhage, the inspector was enabled to proceed to the fire, but Mr. Haynes, his superintendent, at once gave directions for him to go home.

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A MAID SERVANT at one of the Red Hall estate cottages, Coln, was attacked by a highwayman on Friday night last, as he was descending Cross of Cliffe-hill into the city on an errand. The fellow, who was dressed in a short slop, met and passed her, and then suddenly turned round, and gripping 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, threatened to take her life. At last the girl, with great presence of mind, screamed, "The doctor's coming," and the vagabond darted off with amazing rapidity. Shortly afterwards he was met on the summit of the hill by a horseman, and he was going at a rapid rate. Having heard the girl's story, the horseman returned in search of the scoundrel, but did not succeed in capturing him.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF SILK AND COTTON.—At the Manchester Borough Court on Monday seven men, named Thomas Fox, George Massey, Samuel Kershaw, Hugh Gillan, Samuel McCaugh, John Jameson, and Joseph Westworth, were charged, he two first with having received, and the others with embezzlement.

bezzling Thomas known been in Inspect and for the cell a number and often state his search coat, wet with the instant guinea. The paws of this able and different frequently of Brown arrived. After shown a diles take him room, and struck it and, his third the door had, but several he asked he had a barrels of his learn of Browns of the co.

A York brought week, and forg twelve y been sen house, London directed sent the Co., King of the ord signature paratory was aske refuse pa The pris police ha Beswick the forger, Mr. son on caution care of hi

The F and the engin and Exect The Jury dict: "I'm working September, f No. 20 Railway, near Tam factory ev was throw death of t command Exeter R that portio minus of Balloon Brach, wh villa Gard cordage, as burst with

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CORONER Mr. W. Ba Sherburne aged 21, an upsette labouer, re road, Lamb

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SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

THE SLAIN OF READING

101

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

A TRAGEDY IN TENNESSEE.—The *Nashville Banner* of the instant says:—"We have just heard of one of the most

gory tragedies that it has ever been our province to record.

The particulars, as we learned them from a friend, are as follows:—Two brothers, Hiram and Warren Francisco, residents of this county, and well known in this community as respectable and peaceful citizens, have been for some time selling clocks in Jackson county, in this state. They usually travel

different routes, but made a practice of meeting each other frequently. 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 arrived, and was informed by the landlord that he had not. After eating his supper he called for a light and asked to be shown about the house, but that, if he followed him, he would

lose his way. The landlord informed him that he had no candle to him to bed. Francisco followed the landlord into a dark room, and undressed himself and retired to rest. The bed seemed to be wet, and, having some matches about him, he struck a light. Upon examining the bed he found that it was wet with blood. Discovering a candle on a table close by he lit it, and, looking under the bed, saw the body of his brother with his throat cut from ear to ear, and perfectly lifeless. Fastening the door immediately, he proceeded to load a revolver which he had, but before he could do so there was an effort made by several men to enter his room. Pretending not to be alarmed, he asked them to wait until he had dressed himself. As soon as he had finished loading his pistol he opened the door, and the landlord and two other men rushed on him, when he fired two barrels of his pistol, immediately killing the landlord and one of his accomplices, after which the other fled. We further learn that Francisco went before a justice of the peace in Brownstown and surrendered himself, but, after an examination of the case, the justice released him."

A YOUNG FORGER.—A boy named Robert Pounder was

brought up at the Borough Court Manchester, on Thursday week, charged with the felonious presentation of a bank order

and forgery, on the previous day. The prisoner who is

twelve years of age, lives with his parents in Hove sent by Mr. Frederick Henry Cooke, who

had a bank order £7 8s. which had been sent to Mr. Cooke's father. Instead of taking

the order to the residence of Mr. Cooke, sen., he

sent the order at the bank of Messrs Cunliffe & Co., King-street. He forged Mr. Cooke's name

on the order and also endorsed it on the back with

signature, the teller having directed him to affix

his signature to the order being paid. Having done so

he was asked one or two questions, which induced the teller to

re-ask payment until the teller should be sent for.

The prisoner's manner very soon betrayed his guilt, and the police having sent for him was given into custody.—Mr. Bewick having stated the circumstances of the case, and shown the forged order to the magistrates, intimated that the prosecutor, Mr. Cooke, did not wish to press the charge against the prisoner on account of his extreme youth. After being suitably cautioned, the prisoner was discharged, and handed over to the care of his parents.

ACCIDENT NEAR DUNFERMLINE.—About 10 o'clock on

Monday night, the 13th inst., James Carlow, engine-driver, an

Hetherton stoker, were returning along the Elgin and Charles

Railway, with an engine, preceded by an empty truck from the latter place, where they had been with trucks laden with iron. One of the bars of iron had, it appeared, fallen off by the way, and the truck preceding the engine coming in contact 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. His father, and one of his own children

have been previously killed on the same railway.

SINGULAR ESCAPE.—On Thursday week, Mrs. Dale, of London, a niece of Mr. W. Pierce, of Wood-street, in this town proceeded by the London and North Western Railway into

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 FLOOR CUT OFF AT THE BRUCHER TEATRUS.—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 under the wheel. The moving train passed over her legs, completely cutting off one foot, and injuring the other very severely.

She was rescued from her perilous situation by the bystanders

as speedily as possible, was placed on a stretcher, and at once conveyed to the Hospital. Up to a late hour of the same night

she suffered, of whose name or residence nothing is known, was

lying in a very precarious condition.

AN INFANT DROWNED.—On Monday afternoon an inquest was

held before Mr. Rutter, county coroner, at Newton-heath, near

Manchester, on the body of a child, sixteen months old, which

was drowned in the canal, near Ten Acre-bridge, on the

previous evening. The child belonged to a woman named Eliza

Walker, and a man named John Chandler had acknowledged

himself to be its father. He, however, resisted an attempt

made by the mother

SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

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 dwelling-house. 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 involved 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 labour.

PICKETTICKING.—*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. guilt. 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 having stolen two guns and a set of chessmen, and other articles, 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 is a solicitor's clerk, residing at 69, Alfred-street, Regent's-park, had known the prisoner for about eight years. About five months ago he went to him in great distress, and the prosecutor very kindly gave him some employment, and permitted him to lodge in his house, and promised to pay his passage to Australia. On the 7th of last month the prosecutor went down with his wife to Reading, leaving the prisoner in charge both of his house and a temporary lodging he had at 53, Arlington-street. On the 14th of August the prosecutor returned late at night, and at one o'clock the prisoner went to the house intoxicated. He refused to let him in, but sent him to Arlington-st. Next day a silk dress and two guns were missing, and he went to Arlington-street, where he found the prisoner in bed. Some conversation ensued between them, and ultimately he gave up a number of duplicates relating to the property which he had taken broken in the case that the prisoner had been robbing the prosecutor ever since he had allowed him to live in the house. Mr. Witham said this was as black and wicked a case of ingratitude as had ever come to his knowledge. The prosecutor had held at the helping hand of a kind friend to him, and in return for kindness he had carried on a heartless system of plunder, for which he must be severely punished. He then sentenced him to seven years' transportation.

Police Courts.

MANSION HOUSE.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—*Herman Steinthal*, a German, who was said to be possessed of considerable property, was charged by Mrs. Holzbach, the wife of a foreigner who has just left London for the gold fields of Australia, with having made an assault with felonious intent upon her person. The case excited much interest, and occupied the bench a couple of hours.—The prosecutrix, through an interpreter, said the defendant and I had some conversation at my house about a cigar shop which he wished me to take. I said that more money than I could afford would be necessary, to which he replied that there would be no occasion for it. He called again, and I went into the shop, from which he followed me, and in the kitchen, where my bed was. I did not know that he was in the room with me till, hearing a slight noise, I turned round and found that he was stripping himself. (Great laughter.) I asked him what he meant, and ordered him out, but he proceeded to undress, and he then locked the door.—The Lord Mayor.—And did all this take place without any more ceremonies, and he was determined not to go away without owing it? I was quite surprised at such conduct, and I threatened to push him severely, but he persevered, and I was obliged to give loud alarm. I had a struggle with him, and I got away, and succeeded in opening the door, at which a gentleman who was passing by came to my assistance. He, however, escaped, but I afterwards had him apprehended.—A Polish Jew, the witness called by the prosecutrix, said he knew the lady, and as he was passing by the house he heard the voice of a person who appeared to him to be half strangled. He ran in and knocked at the kitchen door, and when it was opened by the prosecutrix he observed that she was in great agitation and that the defendant was half stripped. He thought under such circumstances that it would be prudent in him to stay till things should assume a different appearance, and he accordingly remained on the spot.

till the defendant disappeared. — For the defence it was urged that the affair was a resolute conspiracy for the purpose of extorting money from the defendant. The Lord Mayor told the prisoner to bail himself in £100, and two sureties in each to answer the charge at the sessions.

A DESCRIBER.—*Mary Davis* was brought before Sir John Key charged with having broken a pane of glass, value £1, in Batts's tavern, in Newgate-street. She said she had a fancy for the place, and had been known to try her hand at the splendour of the place. As a sturdy beggar of workhouse fare, it was her object to get a glass club, by whom plain in this case a claim to compensation of £5, and in default of fine sentenced her to imprisonment and hard labour for two months.

CLERKENWELL.

A VAMPIRE CAUGHT.—*Thomas King*, furniture broker, of Weston-place, King's-cross, St. Pancras, appeared on a summons before Mr. Tyrwhitt, for unlawfully retaining and taking from the produce of certain goods belonging to John Cook, a poor man, of 10, Northampton-street, St. Pancras, and sold or the payment of rent, other and greater costs and charges than allowed by law, and contrary to the statute.—The charge was fully established.—Mr. Tyrwhitt said, that such practices were 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 fortunately came to light. It was really crushing the poor. They seldom fit in a case like this, and he did hope that Mr. Wakeling would pursue the matter. He then convicted the defendant, and ordered him to pay the sum of £3 10s., being three times the amount of defendant's extortionate charge, and including costs for witnesses, &c.—The defendant pleaded ignorance, and said he had not got the money with him.—Mr. Tyrwhitt.—Then you must be detained until you pay it. He was then locked up, and in the course of the day he paid the money and was liberated.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A STEPFATHER.—*James Head* was finally examined charged with attempting to murder Frederick Richard Allen, his stepfather. The particulars of this case have been already detailed in the newspapers. It may be recollect that on the 14th of August last the prisoner and the prosecutor (who is his prisoner's) stepfather, quarrelled, when the prisoner attacked him and stabbed him in several parts of the body, a in the struggle the prisoner received several wounds. The prosecutor was taken to the Royal Free Hospital, where he has since been in a dangerous state, under the attention of Mr. Lane and other medical gentlemen. The prosecutor now attended, but he was in so weak a condition that he could scarcely give his evidence, and he was evidently suffering greatly. Several witnesses gave confirmatory evidence. The prisoner reserved his defence, and he was fully committed to Newgate for trial. The prosecutor was taken back to the hospital

GUILDFORD.

A PRECOCIOUS THIEF.—*John Nethams*, alias Stone, alias Williams, alias Jones, a delicate lad about 16 years of age, was charged before Alderman Challis with picking a gentleman's pocket of his handkerchief. The offence having been proved, the gaoler, in answer to inquiries from the alderman, said the prisoner had been nine times convicted, six times in court, three at the Old Bailey, and four times flogged.—Prisoner.—I assure your worship it's all false what this man says.—Alderman Challis.—Were you not convicted at the Old Bailey?—Prisoner.—Yes, sir, but only once.—Alderman Challis.—How many times have you been flogged?—Prisoner.—Only three times, your worship.—Alderman Challis.—And how often have you been convicted at this court?—Prisoner.—Not more than three times, sir.—Alderman Challis.—Taking your own account to be correct this is a case for a jury, and not for summing up.—The prisoner, who, it was stated, commenced his criminal career when only a mere child, was then fully committed to Newgate for trial at the present sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

WORSHIP STREET.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE FROM DESTITUTION.—At a late hour on Sunday afternoon, just before Mr. Hammill left the bench, a haggard, care-worn looking man, named George Holyhead, was brought up from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, charged with the following determined attempt at suicide:—Police-constable Gurney, G. division, stated, that while on duty in Rose-and-thorn Court, Shoreditch, at a late hour on the night of the 28th instant, his attention was attracted by a sudden outcry, followed by loud screams in a woman's voice, from one of the houses, and upon making his way there, and entering a room upon the basement, he found the prisoner stretched upon the floor on his back, and bleeding profusely from a frightful wound in his throat, which had severed the windpipe. His wife and his children were standing round him, convulsed with grief and agitation, and a table knife, which was stained with blood, was handed to him by a female lodger, who told him that she had forcibly wrenched it out of the prisoner's hand after he had inflicted the injury upon himself. Upon looking round the apartment, he found that it presented a most wretched appearance, it being destitute of a single article of furniture. From the evidence of the wife it appeared that the family were in the most extreme wretchedness. Her husband's tools as well as their furniture had been seized, so that he had no means of providing for his family. The prisoner made no observation in answer to the charge, maintaining a gloomy air of despondency throughout the investigation, and it having been intimated by the officer that he had threatened to repeat the attempt at the earliest opportunity which presented itself, Mr. Hammill said that he did not feel himself justified under such circumstances in sending 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 the Poor-box, which would be sufficient for the exigencies of herself and family in the interval.

AS AULZ AND ROBBERY.—*Elizabeth Hastings* and *James Jackson*, the former a woman of notorious character, were charged with assault and robbery. A person named Sullivan was proceeding on his way home through Commercial-street, Whitechapel, at a late hour on the preceding night, when he was accosted by the female prisoner, who forced her conversation upon him, and ultimately induced him to see her to her lodgings. These were in a house of a very infamous description, in a place called George-yard; and the prosecutor had been shown into a parlour, than the woman attempted to rob him. This proceeding he resisted as well as he could, and tried to push her away from him, but she immediately placed her back firmly against the door, grasped him tightly by the

hair of his head, and, a violent struggle ensuing between them in the course of which the prosecutor made vigorous efforts to release himself from her clutches and escape from the place, the woman, on seeing that he was likely to do so, partially opened the door, and shouted out "Barney, Barney," as loud as she could. This signal was immediately answered by the male prisoner, who, without uttering a word to the prosecutor, dealt him such a heavy blow on the side of his head, that notwithstanding his female confederate still retained her grasp of the prosecutor's hair, he instantly dropped to the floor. Both prisoners then rifled his pockets of all the money he had about him and rushed up stairs, and the prosecutor, upon recovering his feet and scattered senses, made the best of his way to the street door, upon reaching which he called lustily for the police, and never left off until a constable made his appearance. Both then re-entered the house together, and upon examining one of the upper rooms discovered the two prisoners, who were at once given charge. The male prisoner was then questioned as to what money he had about him, and replied that he had only got 8s. which he had received at the docks, in his fob, but upon searching his pockets a quantity of loose silver was found in one of them, the coins of which exactly tallied with those the prosecutor had been robbed of, and they were both thereupon transferred to the station. Committed.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

DARING STREET ROBBERY.—*Edward Tomlinson* and *George Tomlinson* were charged with having committed a daring street robbery.—Mr. Philip New, No. 18, Seymour-crescent, Euston square, said, about 1 o'clock on Monday morning he was passing along Great Titchfield-street, when the prisoners came up and walked by his side. He had not proceeded very far before he was suddenly seized by one of the men, whom he strongly believed to be George Tomlinson, who held him tightly round the waist while the other man, who he also believed was the other prisoner, robbed him of his gold watch and guard, and then ran off. Prosecutor pursued, and saw the prisoner Edward Tomlinson pass something to the other prisoner. The prisoner Edward Tomlinson seeing that he was pursued, turned round and struck him a blow which prevented him from continuing the pursuit, by which means the prisoner who had the watch escaped. The prisoner who struck him said to him, we ain't 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 Edward Tomlinson into custody. When the prisoner was searched a pocket handkerchief was found in his possession which had been stolen from him. This evidence was confirmed by several witnesses, and the prisoners were committed for trial.

MARYLEBONE.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A NEW ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.—*Ellen 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, green-grocer, High-street, Marylebone, said that about noon on the 9th of September, he was in Northumberland-street, 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 policeman, 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, Lissom-grove, Poisons." 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 stomach-pump 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 shock 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 sixteen 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.

THAMES.

AN AWKWARD RECOGNITION.—*George Sarmorytarowich*, an Austrian seaman, was brought before Mr. Yardley, charged with stealing three sovereigns from the person of Pietro Mori, a Spanish seaman belonging to the Spanish ship *Theata*, lying in the London Docks. The prosecutor stated, through the 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 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 and some silver, was deposited in a corner of a silk handkerchief. After breakfast he took the handkerchief out of his pocket to pay the reckoning, and after he had done so returned the handkerchief and the money to his waistcoat-pocket.

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This signal was immediately answered by the door burst in and the sudden appearance of the male prisoner without uttering a word to the prosecutor, dealt him such a blow on the side of his head, that, notwithstanding his confederate still retained her grasp of the prosecutor's pockets of all the money he had about him and rushed him, and the prosecutor, upon recovering his feet and sensations, made the best of his way to the street door, upon which he called lustily for the police, and never left the house together, and upon examining one of the upper recovered 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., which produced 72 full grown stems, containing 2,862 grains. In addition to the above there were 13 stems which had not come to maturity.—*Westmeath Independent.*

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

STREET ROBBERY.—*Edward Tomlinson* and *George New*, No. 18, Seymour-crescent, Euston-said, about 1 o'clock on Monday morning he was passing Great Titchfield-street, when the prisoners came up by his side. He had not proceeded very far before suddenly seized by one of the men, whom he strongly believed to be George Tomlinson, who held him tightly round the other man, who he also believed was the son, robbed him of his gold watch and guard, and off. Prosecutor pursued, and saw the prisoner Edward Tomlinson seeing that he was pursued, turned round and struck him a blow which prevented him from continuing it, 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 into custody. When the prisoner was searched a handkerchief was found in his possession which had been on him. This evidence was confirmed by several wit- and the prisoners were committed for trial.

MARYLEBONE.

PTED SUICIDE.—A NEW ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.—*Ellen*, a married woman, was brought up from the infirmary workhouse before Mr. Broughton, charged with attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a quantity of bitter almonds.—*George Kitchen*, a youth, living with a green-grocer, High-street, Marylebone, said that on the 9th of September, he was in Northumberland-street, 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 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 stomach-pump or was applied?—Mr. Messer, relieving-officer of the accompanied defendant to the court, replied in that 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?—Yes, sir.—Mr. Broughton—In what way does 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 efficacious than the stomach pump. It was the first time used in 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 paroxysm. When brought in she was in a state of paroxysm. She would have died but for the prompt attention of medical officers, who succeeded in restoring her to consciousness.—The defendant said that she swallowed sixpenny oil of bitter almonds.—Mr. Broughton—Why did the poison?—Defendant stated that she did not live husband, who allowed her 10s. a week. She met him square last Friday three weeks, when she wanted him with some furniture, which he declined to and then some alteration, and she had been unhappy ever since, when she determined to destroy herself. Her doctors were very kind to her.—Mr. Messer said the husband was a tailor, and had a salary of four guineas.—The brother of the defendant agreed to take her and she was discharged.

OF A CHILD.—*George Dutwell*, aged 19, was finally having violated the person of a little girl named Ida Chamberlain, 3 years old, his sister-in-law, re- 103, Park-street. The evidence showed that the place in a cab in Granby-mews, Hampstead-road, son was employed by a cab proprietor. Several re-examined, when it was proved that the prisoner ed a very aggravated assault.—Mr. Broughton should send the prisoner for trial for a misde- Middlesex Sessions.

THAMES.

RECOGNITION.—*Georgio Sarmortgavich*, an man, was brought before Mr. Yardley, charged three sovereigns from the person of Pietro Mori, man belonging to the Spanish ship *Theata*, lying in Docks. The prosecutor stated, through the interpreter, that about 12 months ago, when he of London, he met the prisoner, who until then to him, and after they had been drinking to- hour or two they hired beds in the same room, at all night, or rather he slept pretty well him- son did not sleep at all, for he was very rest- walked 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 handker- breakfast he took the handkerchief out of his reckoning, and after he had done so returned and the money to his waistcoat-pocket. The

SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

persons immediately snatched 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 trial.

Miscellaneous.

NEW CONVICT SETTLEMENT.—The Government has assented to make PRECINCTS IN IRELAND.—A convict settlement, the first batch, consisting of 250, will be despatched early in the ensuing month of October.

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

THE NOTTINGHAM LACE TRADE.—The trade, says the "Nottingham Review," has been somewhat startled by the production of a lace wrought in very fine wire, which will create an entirely new branch of business. On the bobbin-net machine, wire for blinds, bonnets, bed-curtains for hot climates, shades, sashes, and a thousand other things, may be wrought almost with the same facility as cotton thread, and be made to present every 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 had become reduced and unable to obtain employment, they had determined to starve together, rather than apply for parochial relief. When discovered, they were almost dead from want of food.

SLOGGING IN THE ARMY.—A correspondent states, that secret flogging takes place in the interior of the Fort Clarence prison at Chatham.

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 obtain money on property he had already assigned for the payment of an annuity.

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The 10th anniversary of the Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival, was inaugurated on Tuesday night, by a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music at St Andrew's Hall.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.—Among the prisoners brought from 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 part of the island, which ended so fatally to those who were engaged in it. Miss Guovra's crime is that she had brokered the lone star flag of Cuban independence, and was in correspondence with some of her exiled relatives in New York. She, too, like the rest of her countrywomen, had been advocating too warmly the blessings of independence: and when asked if she was not sorry for what she had done, and willing to abandon her pernicious ideas of freedom for Cuba, she declared that she had done nothing for which she should be ashamed, and that her feelings towards the oppressors of her country could never change. This young lady, from her great beauty and many amiable qualities, had much influence over the minds of the young men of the district in which she resided, and therefore it was considered advisable to bring her to Havana, where, since her arrival, she has been confined in a separate cell, and other women have been arrested.

THE 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 iron spear heads, glass beads, and a very large quantity of broken pottery, apparently of Roman date, among which no less than 200 brass coins of Constantine, Carausius, &c., were discovered.

THE SOUTHWICH CASE (says the *Ipswich Express*) is going on as actively as ever. On Monday week the bed was thoroughly examined in the presence of Mr. Matcham, everything, as is alleged, being removed from it. It was then carefully made up, and the girl 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 many 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 has taken neither food nor drink during the whole term, and that she is as cheerful as ever.

DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF WAERIORS.—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 surface of the ground. The skeletons, which were eight in number, appeared to have been buried with great care, though perhaps hurriedly, as the remains of their coats of mail were clearly discernible, proving they fell in combat.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—As Mr. Christopher Rainforth, of Rainforth, was leaving Ripon market on Thursday, the 2nd inst., a female 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 pull which I took from your garden hedge seven and twenty years since.—Conscience."

BRAZILIAN KIDNAPING.—A correspondent writes from Rio:—"A short time ago a great number of boys were shipped at Liverpool for Rio, and have now been landed for some time—short, indeed, but sufficient for them to have received most scalding treatment. They are principally kept in a small fort in the centre of the harbour, known by the name of 'Vilganhon,' 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 to their friends, and they would be a thousand times better off in any of our convict hulks."

PETERBOROUGH ELECTROX.—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 gardens, 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 Brogham Hall, under an impression that they were the rightful owners, and Lord Brogham 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 at York on Monday week.

SHEDS AND WORKSHOPS are now in course of construction in the Southern Navigation Company.

Navigation Company.

"Miscellaneous" is a department and is in gothic type.

morning received a most insulting letter from Mr. Weble, who contained a challenge, or something resembling one; but that he treated it with contempt. If, he added, he were so brave which was something new to him, he might wait until Count de Loussada, whom he had robbed of his wife, should be released from Gaol. During two years M. de Loussada had followed him to France, Italy, and to England to obtain satisfaction, but Mr. Weble had refused to give it, because, he said, some gentleman of his acquaintance had declared him unworthy of it. He then went on to contend that Madame Deviasore had purchased and paid for the furniture; and that as it was in his 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, rents, 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 profited 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.

WEXFORD, Sept. 18, 10 A.M. The oyster-boat Teetotaller has just arrived at our quay, having in tow two boats containing about 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 as I can ascertain from the passenger, the following is an account of the disaster:—This vessel was about 1,500 tons burthen, having a crew of 35 hands and 485 souls (men, women, and children) as passengers, the latter, with the exception of 56, being all Irish, and generally young people of the peasant class of life. She left Liverpool on Thursday morning in tow of a steamer, which left her off Ormsby Point. During Thursday night she lost ground than gained, but on Friday morning she had fair wind. The coast of Wales before nightfall last evening she struck, in their boat attached to the captain or pilot. The description given by some of the crew is horrifying. When left the wreck there were still Devereux, the master pilot, was assistance of those on board.

On the calamity being known with Mr. Devereux, M.P., Walsh, assembled in the Chamber of Commons to send to the assistance of the pilot-boat have been despatched, property marooned, to the scene of disaster. A spirited and humane townsmen, Captain Crosbie, has accompanied them, to afford the benefit of his assistance.

A pilot-boat has just reached our quay, bringing about 100 more off the wreck. Others have been landed at the Forth. When the last boat left, 100 still remained on the wreck, but it was expected, with the assistance of the oyster and other boats, most of the people would be saved. The Mayor was in attendance on the arrival of the pilot-boat, and the unfortunate sufferers conveyed to the poorhouse for shelter, where no doubt every attention will be given them. Later accounts since received state that the ill-fated ship had gone to pieces, and that the remainder of the passengers and crew, with the exception of five persons, who were unfortunately drowned, had been got ashore and landed at Wexford. The Bhurtpore was a fine ship, of about the register before fitted, and was only on her second voyage.

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

Yesterday evening and the whole of to-day, Catania has been visited by a heavy shower of black ashes from the mountain, to Castagno, three hours drive distant from Catania, thence on foot through the Bosco, and over the lava of 1819, to the summit of Ponte Pumiciato, a trip of four hours and a half. From its summit we had a glorious sight of the two newly formed craters, casting up enormous red hot masses under our feet, and we could trace the whole course of the different streams of lava from the source.

Madame Deviasore. He commenced by saying that he had that

THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

SATURDAY 20, 1852

JUSTICE—IMMUTABLE, UNIVERSAL, ETERNAL!

THE REPUBLIC.

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

So perish all,
Who would man by man enthrall.

The new tyrant of the French is on his tour through the South of France preparatory to his assumption of the Imperial 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 God," and present him to their wretched dupes as 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 ROSAS desire more.

But Lyons received the arch-traitor with enthusiasm! Lyons the theatre of those heroic 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 de 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 *fête*s. But Lyons is not yet imperialised or why this army of infantry, cavalry, sharpshooters, 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" cry 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 receded, 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 Squeak 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 death-dealing power of canon-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 phoenix-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 secrecy 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 complete 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 accused them of "the fundamental folly of making the 'Republic' a 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 ignorance or wilful misrepresentation. Precisely because "the Republic" has been set up as a standard of patriotism. Its adherents and defenders have shown themselves possessed of the virtues it demands. Trace the history of the reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE, 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 themselves worthy of the Republic by their virtues, and certain by their faith and heroism, to inaugurate its triumphant and lasting glory.

The partisans 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.

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 her voice will be louder than the party as a whole, it has loftiest political virtue—distant victory.

Would that in this country of patriotism" as "the Republic" gives birth to patriots, we have of some lesser idiosyncrasies been recognised by one practical man, "you either more nor less." Thanks to the labours and the present, their Utopia, while by all means let us seize upon the past, and wrest our manhood's right from the clutch of monopolizing Privilege; at the same time let not forget the duty we owe to others, at least let as from insult and calumny protect the good and true men who, no matter their country or national name, are marshalled and march under the banner of the UNIVERSAL REPUBLIC.

"Notices to Correspondents" and "The Star of Freedom" are both departments as they are in gothic type and follow double lines.

MR. DAVIDSON, Ayr; and R. PAYNE, Abingdon.—Received.

Mr. Crantz will in future supply the paper.
T. WILLIAMS, West Ham. Our columns are over crowded, John WARD, Wakefield. The tone of your letter would have 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 was not have been as easy for me, as for others, to have won the applause of admiring dupes, had I been so inclined. You should remember that I never fixed upon and persecuted George O'Connor. I worked with him as long as I could do so conveniently. 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 that, in his Character Romance weekly pictured George O'Connor 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 rests with his self-constituted "friends" and "sympathisers." If he is in need of money, why do not the two Committees cash up, they have funds in 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 have no information obtained from Mr. O'Connor's nephew. I have tried to obtain exact information from Mr. O'Connor's circumstances by writing to Dr. Tewkesbury, 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 immediately 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 fixed to mere words. You sympathise with no man. It is well, I have a feel for, and work for hundreds of the most unfortunate and most deserving of your 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, Holwell-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, Wilted-street, Somers' Town.
Mr. Caffyn, Oxford-street, Mile End, Old Town.
Mr. Mathias, 80, Broad-street, Ratcliff.
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 tho' opposed to the philosophy of ages!" MESMERISM AND CLAIRVOYANCE. ON Tuesday Evening the 28th inst., GERALD MASSEY, Author of "Voices of Freedom, and Lyrics of Love," will deliver the first of two Lectures on HUMAN MAGNETISM and CLAIRVOYANCE, in the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Tottenham Court Road.

SYLLABUS.

Opposition to new and great ideas—"Common Sense" not the best standard of appeal. Animal Magnetism, its friends and foes. The Antiquity of Mesmerism. Nothing new but what has been forgotten. Health contingencies as afflictions. Magnetism, a powerful curative agent. Spontaneous Somnambulism. "Sleeping-brain." Somnambulism artificially induced. Phrenic-Mesmerism, or exaltation of the organs of the brain, mentioned by the audience and called into activity by the operator, without contact. Alapexy induced by means of Mesmeric passes. Readings of books, apers, &c., by means of Inner Vision, the ordinary visual means being suspended by any of the audience, closing and holding the eyes of the Clairvoyante with their own hands.

The Clairvoyante, Mrs. Gerald Massey, long known as the "Somnambula" for a period of eleven years, during which time she has been satisfactorily tested by numerous persons of all classes, and the Lecturer confidently invites all who desire to make themselves acquainted with the truth of a mysterious phenomenon, to a fair and faithful investigation. It is also requested that the audience will provide themselves with their own books, papers, &c., the Clairvoyante to read, to prevent any suspicion of collusion or deviation; and that in every instance the print be legible.

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

Admission to the Hall, 3d.; gallery, 4d.; Reserved Seats on the Platform, 1s.—Door open at half-past Seven, Lecture to commence at Eight o'clock.

L'AMI DU PEUPLE

Notices to Correspondents.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

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

* * * Correspondents will oblige by writing on one side only

their letter paper; and by forwarding their communications as early as possible in the week.

ORDERS FOR THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

In consequence of new publishing arrangements, each of Agents will oblige by henceforth giving his orders for the *Star of Freedom* through his ordinary London publisher, by whom 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 PHILLIPS, 2, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, London.

No Credit can be given.

The Star of Freedom will henceforth be published at No. 2,

Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, London.

MONEYS RECEIVED FOR THE REFUGEES.—See Committee's Report.

EDINBURGH.—We request the name and address of the friend

to this week forwarded the post-order for £1 3s.

J. H. SWETT, Nottingham.—The small sum for the Refugees

placed in our hands only on Friday afternoon, too late for publication, is acknowledged in this week's report.

OPEN FREEDOM FUND, Greenwich, per W. A. Cooper, 7s.

B. D. YOUNG, Honley.—Received. Thanks for your kind letter.

D. D. OWEN.—It must have been by accident your paper did

reach you. We posted another copy on receipt of your note. The dupes

are out in their reckoning. Send your order earlier.

MARTIN JUDE.—We are not surprised. By turns intolerant

and whining hypocrites, the master and his men are worthy of each

other. Thanks for your kind letter.

APATHY OR ACTION?

WHAT are the people doing? The first session of a new Parliament is approaching. The government is in the hands of those who proclaim that it is their mission to stay reform, to preserve the constitution in Church and State, as by law established, and to arrest in England that progress of democracy which the hand of brute force has arrested upon the continent of Europe. Opposed to that government are a series of parties, comprising men of almost all shades of opinion, and bound together by but little in common, save the love of office—the desire for aggrandizement, and the love of their political opponents. The old Whigs seeking to preserve the oligarchical system called constitutionalism. The more modern Whigs leaning to the doctrines of Manchester. The economical school measuring the virtue of a nation by the extent of its trade, and its happiness by the amount of its aggregate wealth. The Irish members asking for "Justice" for themselves and their constituents alone; and a few Radical reformers—too few, alas, to exert much power. These 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 indefinable something which represents Whiggism as it is—some for cheapness in government, cheapness in armies, cheapness in production, cheapness in labor, cheapness in everything but their own profits; others for liberty to priests, and the partial emancipation of the English. They will appeal to the memories and deeds of men great in their day, but shadows now; they will quote patriotic words on which they do not mean to act; they will tickle our ears with phrases about past glories and progress; they will expound the doctrine of "buy cheap and sell dear;" they will show the power of production to make a few men rich; they will point to fleets of merchantmen as reasons for contentment;

SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

IDSON, Ayr; and R. PAYNE, Abingdon.—Received.
z will in future supply the paper.

Mr. West Ham. Our columns are over crowded.
Mr. Wakefield. The tone of your letter would have
prejudiced us 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
1. You should remember that I never fawned upon them and then
only. I opposed his political proceedings when I could do so
I warned him of the base scoundrels who were leading him to
war. Look back and remember who it was
Chartist romance, weekly pictures Pearyus O'Connor as a poli-
cally swindler and traitor—the creature who now takes credit
to himself as his self-consecrated "friends" and "sympathizers." If he is
true, why do not the two Committees cast up, they have funds
I have enquired of certain members of one of the said Com-
mittees why money is wanted for Mr. O'Connor, and have been answered
they professing to speak on information obtained from
circumstances by writing to Dr. Tewke, but I have received
Others have written, and been equally unsuccessful. I know
now that I need help, and privately I have tried to
but I have shrunk from any public appeal, wearied and dis-
tressed at seeing so many good appeals result in next to nothing.
Ward, before dinner, "the venom upon me, you should be quite
on do, at least, as much in the service of humanity as is done
on you abuse. What I do for the unhappy Refugees, for me
is limited to mere words. You sympathise with one man. It
have to feel for, and work for hundreds of the most unfor-
most 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
and traders in "sympathy."—G.J.H.

LISHERS OF THE "STAR OF FREEDOM."

NOTICE TO READERS AND THE TRADE.

wing Booksellers and News-agents undertake to
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his is truth tho' opposed to the philosophy of ages!"
TERISM AND CLAIRVOYANCE.
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it in every instance the print be legible.

here are more things in heaven and earth,
than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

he Hall, 3d.; gallery, 4d.; Reserved Seats on the Platform,
at half-past Seven. Lecture to commence at Eight o'clock.

Star of Freedom.

FRDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

APATHY OR ACTION?

the people doing? The first session of a new
approaching. The government is in the hands
to proclaim that it is their mission to stay reform,
the constitution in Church and State, as by law
to arrest in England that progress of demo-
cratic hand of brute force has arrested upon the
Europe. Opposed to that government are a
ies, comprising men of almost all shades of
bound together by but little in common, save
fice—the desire for aggrandizement, and the
political opponents. The old Whigs seeking to
oligarchical system called constitutionalism.
modern Whigs leaning to the doctrines of Man-
economical school measuring the virtue of a
extant of its trade, and its happiness by the
egregiate wealth. The Irish members asking for
themselves and their constituents alone; and a
former—too few, alas, to exert much power
"Her Majesty's opposition,"—but not the
People. They will debate furiously, some
dig principles, as they were,—others for that
ching, which represents Whiggism as it is;—
ness in government, cheapness in armies,
production, cheapness in labor, cheapness in
their own profits; others for liberty to priests,
l emancipation of the English. They will
memories 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
duction to make a few men rich; they will
of merchantmen as reasons for contentment;

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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 of the bones of their ancestors—their devotion to their faith—the 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, of paltry huckstering, of fiery invective, of fierce opposition, and but little, if any, of true patriotism. In truth, our legislature 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 "pions 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—as old, at least, as despotism. True, that we are not bound in 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 paralyzes 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 uninitiated, 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 eatainties if 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. Holden 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 uskase is to recompense him, not according to his labour or his deserts, but according to his "wants"—that is, give him just enough to keep life in him.

Examine our freedom minutely, and that is just the sum total of it. Freedom to live as prisoners, without social ties, comforts, or hope; to live in such a condition as few, even of the ultra-democrats, would endow with the rights of citizenship. That is, the glorious fate to which every labourer may look forward 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 bony pillar upon which rests the established church, is a historical character only. A tender woman occupies the throne. We have 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 different stuff from those who were but minions of a court. The House of Commons is filled with men who, at certain times, at all events, bow respectfully before "a mob," lay their hands upon 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, slaves not in word, perhaps, but in deed; slaves of that potent despot "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, we are men are slaves, mere slaves who are bound to obey laws which others make for them, without their consent. There are degrees of slavery as of everything else. They seem 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 who are attached to the land as our forefathers were—slaves who may not be bought and sold, but whose industry avowedly belongs to their masters—slaves who are free to work for others or to starve for themselves. They are all children of the same stock—cousins but a few degrees removed. "Nigger" feudal serf, wages paid labourer, pauper, may all shake hands 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 drain 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 servitude, and taxation tests are among the worst of its features. Till there is a chance of that being 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 cry 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 Pharaohs of capital, has its taskmasters and torturers, 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 unscrupulous, 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 slave-dealers 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 against 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 institutions. Ah, America is not all we have been led to think she is! Fast and fatally are the roots of old world evils ramifying 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 hypocrisies, in the place of simple, noble manhood—that perpetuation of the proletarian, 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, to the democracy or Democratic "Convention" which, like that at Baltimore, would make the bondage of the negro its stepping-stone 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 symbolic 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 to blight 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 heartless tyrants. A pretty crew, you heroes of whip and chain, to talk of settling the old world free from the thralldom 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, and drive that horrible traffic in human flesh! Down to the dust of repentance, or talk no more of Democracy and 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 fulfil the glorious promise of thy infancy. No longer perpetuate this dark and terrible wrong, or a wild retribution awaits thee. The Nemesis of history is just. Remember Hayti and St. Domingo! 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 dew. 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 you up, 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 unpremeditated one; one which all feel is but temporary, that it cannot long last, and that a change cannot peacefully 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. Throughout 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, my 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 it 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 little 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 military glory without war. War upon some one BONAPARTE must make, either previously or subsequently to the proclamation of the Empire. His idea of flattering the pride of the 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 unequivocally expressed to allow its existence to be doubted. Here is BONAPARTE's dilemma. To invade and annex Belgium would 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 madness. BONAPARTE has too much cunning to thus rush upon destruction. Yet war is indispensable, and must be made.

This fact, and the pressing necessity of a solution of the difficulty in which he is placed—standing as he does between the danger of being crushed by foreign foes, and that of being overwhelmed by popular insurrection, makes far less improbable than would otherwise be, an attempted Bonapartist invasion of England, the existence of a plan to effect which was spoken of in our Paris correspondence last week. Were such an invasion to be successful, were London to be reached by a first or second invading army, the governmental organization broken up, and England conquered, the successful bandit might then pour his armies into Belgium with hopes of success; for, having destroyed the British power that threatened him, he might have some reason to calculate on his being able to withstand the shock of the coalesced armies of the continent.

The question for the consideration of the British nation is, would an invasion be successful? It is this alone that is worthy of discussion, and not the improbability 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 military expedition, but with a man of LOUIS BONAPARTE's stamp, is it not all the more likely for that? Yet men in England have the stupidity or the rascality to talk of the honour of BONAPARTE as sufficient guarantee against any such attempt! In what has he evinced any honourable feeling? In destroying that liberty which he had sworn to respect and protect, or in butchering the people who had conferred wealth and dignity upon him, in order that he might affirm his usurpation? And now he is evidently pursuing the same game as he played previous to the *coup d'état*. Articles in the official journals, which may be readily construed into threats, are put forth as feelings of what would result from the accomplishment of the deed, and when they have had the intended effect, they are denied, and protestations of intentions the very opposite are made to lull suspicions. But John Bull is not suspicious; it is so much trouble to be suspicious, he could not eat his dinner comfortably, and be so; oh, no! John cannot be made the victim of distrust or anxiety now! And a peace-at-any-price 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 that we are really defenceless. We have 192,508 land forces at home; so our contemporary thinks that we are fully entitled to refuse to become men to continue in our present

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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 anti-war 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 country will 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 life 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 proponent 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 Cabinet, and a field for his liberality to work in. That liberality 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 lordship 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 predicted the end. He began by helping France to set up a humbug constitutional monarchy in Belgium, at the same time helping in the betrayal of Poland. Another great exploit was the alliance with Austria and Russia, to spite France, and to overthrow the rising power of Egypt. Another was the betrayal of the liberals of Oporto—the deliberate intermeddling to spoil the high-achieved victory over their worthless sovereign. He interred 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 intrigued for the destruction of Italian liberty, intrigued and lied in Lombardy, and abetted, if he did not originate, the French expedition against Rome, concerning which, too, he and his followers did not mince their lies in Parliament. He agreed to Russian intervention in Hungary; he abandoned Schleswig-Holstein to the Czar; he gave up Neuchatel to Prussia; his whole foreign policy, from first to last, has been to deceive, as far as he could, the continental liberals by villainously false promises, partly to get an occasional chance of starting some Whig monarchy for the credit of the home faction, partly to show what a wonderfully clever fellow he must be who could meddle in everything, and appear in turn useful to all. The *Westminster Review* of April last, trying to write a panegyric upon him, can only acknowledge that his liberal policy was not one whit more solid or more noble than that of his antagonist—Aberdeen. Lord Palmerston thought liberalism the winning side, and abetted it just as Lord Aberdeen backed the Autocracy—neither cared for any abstract principle of right. The result has been that we have pleased neither the liberals or the absolutists of Europe. Foreign liberals remark that we played selfishly even when "we helped them," and set all down to the beggarly and unprincipled calculations of a nation of shopkeepers. For this character we are indebted to the policy of our statesmen—Palmerston especially. To crown all, his lordship came out with his private and official admiration of the Prince of unchanged scoundrels, Louis Bonaparte. A nice youth, this hoary old trickster and underhand servant of despotism, this ever unprincipled ex-Tory and out-east Whig, to be put before our noses as the next Premier. Disraeli may be lavish enough, but surely we need not fall back upon the deserter of Poland, the betrayer of Portugal and Rome, and Hungary, and the admirer of the French convict. Has his conduct in home service been any atonement for his rascallities 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 flagging 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 full 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 of the people, stigmatize 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 profligate Count D'Orsay, the zealous member of the Chartist Executive, the accomplished vacillator between anarchy and absolutism; LORD DUDLEY STUART, "liberal" member for Marylebone, and patron of a few amnestied and unamnestied Poles; TOUTMANS STUART, 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—for the present privately, as seems advisable—to create a movement out of doors in favour of a Palmerston Ministry; PALMERSTON AS PRIME, AND GRAHAM AND COBBEN 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 liberal members of Parliament (such clear-conscience men as the Hume's, the Jacob Bell's, and the John Williams's), and their endeavour to get up spontaneous public meetings, to pronounce in favor of a new desirable triumvirate—Palmerston the trickiest, Graham the basest, and Cobden the shallowest. What think you, honest men of England, of this combination of talent? and what think you of those who, affecting to be men of principle, can choose for themselves a task so utterly disreputable? As for Stuart, Newman, and Smith, the first has always been a poor Whig politician, and the scheme is in every way worthy of him; the other two are also poor politicians, if not Whigs, and so may stand excused—for folly rather than knavery. But what say you to the two members of the Chartist Executive, who ought to be democrats and men of principle, lending themselves to so vile an intrigue? Before you, I charge them both with this dishonesty.

SPARTACUS, (W. J. Linton).

[We had hoped that last Saturday's *Leader* would have published some words from Messrs. Hunt and Holyoake, disavowing the sentiments contained in the libellous attack upon the Revolutionists of Europe, commented on by *L'Ami des Peuple* in last Saturday's *Star of Freedom*. No such disavowal appeared; and less Messrs. Hunt and Holyoake can announce their non-connection with the editorial staff of our contemporary, they must be held responsible for the "slang" and slander fulminated by *Leader*'s "present conductors." They are now called upon to vindicate themselves from the serious charge brought against them by Mr. Linton. We have refused to believe, we declined to give publicity to that charge, until we received the strongest assurance on the part of Mr. Linton, that he had ample and unpeachable evidence to substantiate and make good his accusation. Still, for the present, we must suspend judgment. Lough disengaged at the conduct of "the present conductors of *Leader*," we cannot adopt Mr. Linton's accusation; we must cling to the belief that he is seriously and sadly mistaken. Be that as it may, we offer to Messrs. Hunt and Holyoake the free use of our columns through which to give publicity to their defence or reply.—EDITOR *Star of Freedom*.]

THE LAW OF MASTERS AND SERVANTS.

To RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M.P.

SIR,—My reason for addressing this communication to you is, that you, above all other men in the present parliament, are by consistency to those general ideas of free trade with which your name is identified, as by the more sacred claim of justice and humanity, to take up this question, to decide a remedy for the evils of which I complain, and by your great influence to demand the repeal of an enactment, at variance with all other recent legislation, with every recognised principle of political economy, and every idea of equity between master and man.

I have stigmatized the Master and Servant Act, as a measure inconsistent with every received notion of political economy. I have been oftentimes told—so often, indeed, that we accept the proposition as an axiom, and cease to question its truth—that supply and demand should be left to regulate the labour market; that all legislative interference between the employer employed is productive of mischief; that the contract between master and servant is essentially a personal and a civil

one; but this doctrine is recognized in the preamble of the act to which I refer? Certainly not. On the directly opposite principle is that enactment based. It recognises the right of capital, and gives it peculiar privileges which are denied to labour. I may illustrate this by an example. I will suppose that Richard Cobden, as master, has engaged—either verbally or in writing, by himself or his agent—with John Stokes, as workman, to toil six days in the week for a given amount of wages—say ten shillings; that Stokes, after perhaps working several weeks on these terms, violates this compact or agreement. What is Richard Cobden's remedy? Why can he take John Stokes before any court of law, before any magistrate, and this magistrate can confine John to prison with hard labour—to a felon's punishment? Certainly not. Suppose Richard Cobden should, after a few weeks, refuse to employ John Stokes the workman, or to pay him for work performed, or in any other way to shirk the act he has made. What is John's remedy? He can sue Richard Cobden in a civil court, or he can take him before a magistrate, but however flagrant may be the injustice perpetrated by the master, a magistrate can only levy execution on goods and chattels—the master's person is sacred, and his master cannot be restrained.

Nay, sir, I want to know if this is political economy—it is in accordance with the general principles of law—if this is

equitable—it is in accordance with the spirit of civilisation? If John Stokes is to be sent to prison when he does wrong to you, why are you to escape if you do wrong

to him?

Another serious evil in the law of master and servant as it stands is the great uncertainty of its operation, the large and dangerous discretion it allows to the local magistracy. But it may be 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 imprisonment—is seldom carried out upon the workman. Permit me in

not be enforced in the metropolis, it is most rigidly acted upon in the manufacturing districts, where the press is even more turbulent than in London, and police courts less under the eye and influence of public opinion. That its most extreme penalties—imprisonment with hard labour—are daily inflicted upon men whose only crime is that of having for a day, or half a day, absented themselves from the mine or workshop, or as the law has it, "neglected work without lawful permission or excuse."

The provisions of this odious enactment are moreover carried out with a degree of recklessness that would not be permitted in the case of any other section of society but the working class, and it is strained in manner until, by other act of parliament, except perhaps the Vagrant Act, by the aldermen of London. There is a wise and salutary custom among the vagrants of the metropolis, 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 cases that, if they involved offence of that circumstance, and that no other law shall be strained from its original design to punish an offence not clearly within its aim, or not contemplated by the legislature in passing it. But this, like many another equally excellent and humane principle of English jurisprudence, is set at nought every day and almost

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Sir,—the receipt of a "National" such of the fact a loud, thoughtful deal; and not only nation, goes all but new organisation to have by one year. I cordially in your cause must, in remembrance it must be classes of errors of bottom of heart. I and the o be repeated few years have

SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

inforced in the metropolis, it is most rigidly acted upon than in London, and police courts less under the eye of public opinion. That its most extreme penal imprisonment with hard labour—are daily inflicted upon those only crime is that of having for a day, or half a month, presented themselves from the mine or workshop, or as the "neglected work without lawful permission, or carried out with a degree of recklessness that would not befit in the case of any other section of society but the working class, and it is strained in a manner but fit of parliament, except perhaps the Vagrant Act, by men of London. There is a wise and salutary dictum of another—that if the provisions of any law are competent to meet an exceptional case, the party concerned, and that no other law shall be strained from its design to punish an offence not clearly within its aim, contemplated by the legislature in passing it. But this, I have known cases that, if they involved offence at law; settled by the more summary and silent punishment of men provoked, by coarse and obscene insult, to from a factory without giving the requisite legal notice? I have known men—under legal advice—dispute the return of a written yearly agreement, but give notice for one clear month to their masters, and then only from their employment, given in custody on warrant, to jail for "one month, with hard labour." I have taken into a small room—never before or since used in the administration of justice—the only persons present master, two policemen, the distinguished, learned, the representation of her Majesty—the magistrate, the clerk, the prisoner, and your correspondent. person was an unexpected visitor, who had demanded The doors were closed—the master's evidence without cross examination—the prisoner was asked to say, and replied that he left his work because aulous 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, 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 advertising; 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 disengaged, 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 it 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, resolutions passed embodying the objects of the association, and persons appointed to draw up a programme in accordance with those resolutions. That done, the new society would be formally introduced to the world, its principles defined, and credentials given to its representatives; then we should be prepared for action. Arrangements would be made, of course, for enrolling members, raising funds, calling future meetings, publishing our opinions through the press, and setting on foot a systematic and well-organized efficient agitation through the country.

I fully believe in my heart that such an effort would be attended by full and complete success. I am sure that the attempt will at least be made, for those who have taken it up are fully determined to do their best to carry it through, and I look with confidence to the formation of a party supported by the influence, the intelligence, and the enthusiasm of the best of all classes, for the purpose of gaining the first and most important of the political rights of the people.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM NEWTON.
35, Arbour-square, London,
Sept 22nd, 1852

SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

Democratic Movements, 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 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—or 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 out to the truth. They have formed a more correct estimate of their own resources as well as of those of their opponents. 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.

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35, Arbour-square, London,

Sept 22nd, 1852

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 formation of a successful National Party. No direct plan of action, however, has as yet been laid down by either Mr. Newton or by those who so warmly applaud his sentiments. That it

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will be impossible to make headway under the old system of agitation, no matter how much we may simplify and narrow the question, will, I think, be disputed by no man in his senses. I do not now allude to the antagonistic spirit which has hitherto characterised our proceedings, but to be brought out. Mr. Newton's suggestion for simple manhood suffrage, by simplifying the question, we shall silence all objections. This, in my opinion, is the only way to curb the foolish things we have done. Little by little we curtail our demands of Commons, they will always be ready to accept every plan propounded for the pure monopoly of government. Do they not raise an objection against manhood suffrage, on the ground that the people are not sufficiently educated, and would use it to their own prejudice? In short, that would be like putting a razor into the hands of a madman. Therefore, then, is the use of cutting down our principles to suit such unscrupulous opponents? I can assure you that we have no occasion to be afraid of choking from having too much to swallow at once. The government will apply the pruning knife with sufficient freedom without our setting them the example. The success of our principles depends more upon the machinery which we use for the purpose of obtaining them, than in the principles themselves. I believe you, Mr. Editor, that "it is impossible to reconstitute the worn-out past." That we can do no good by "pursuing the round of agitation." The people are sick of it. Lecture-halls have become a bore, public meetings and processions are a nuisance, and petitioning a humbug, a sham, and a delusion. We have had sufficient talk; what we want now is work—practical 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 upon the motto of Sir Robert Peel, only for a different purpose. The battle of freedom is to be fought in the registrars' courts."

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

As no association of a sufficiently practical character exists at present, and as a beginning must be made somewhere, I will advise the friends of real progress, in every town, borough and county, to form themselves into bodies, to be called democratic election clubs. Having formed themselves into a organised body, the plan of operations which I would recommend is as follows:

The society should be divided into committees similar to our town councils. Section number one to be called the Parliamentary Section. Its duties should be to visit periodically the electors, and ascertain their political creed, an endeavour, by reason and persuasion, and by supplying them with well-written tracts on the subject, to show them the necessity for a thorough reform in the House of Commons. They should keep a book, in which the political views of every elector must be registered. All those whose principles agree with our own must be urged to join the committee, and thus increase our numbers, and extend our influence. Those who could be induced to take an active part in the working of the plan, must be appointed as visitors to others of their own class who have not yet become converts to our views. Others, who could not be induced to take so active a part in the propagation of our views, may be induced to assist by regular subscriptions and periodical donations. After this section had got into proper working order, the society would be able to ascertain at a glance how near to their own principles they would be able to return a representative. Always taking care to return the most Liberalian they possibly could; never obstinately bringing out a manhood suffrage candidate in opposition to a household suffrage one, where it was known to be impossible to carry the former by so doing we weaken the ranks of progress, convert into enemies those whom we are striving to make converts, and strengthen the power of our enemies, by returning whigs and tories. Where the power of the whigs and tories is too strong to permit of our sending two members pledged to either manhood or household suffrage, but where we can send one, by coalescing with a whig, we must do so, for it is better to do so than to allow two whigs or a whig and a tory to be returned.

Section No. 2 should be called the Municipal Committee; its business should be to watch over the municipal electors, in the same manner in which the other section watches over the parliamentary electors; to nominate from its own body members for the town councils, and arrange measures for their adoption.

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

In the general conduct of the society towards other bodies of men, I would recommend that we lend our hand to push forward every movement that is making towards our goal; taking care if we are invited to take part in the proceedings of any public meeting connected with any other branch of reformers, to 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 member of the society to become an active agent in the propagation of our views, and renders unnecessary those troops of charlatans who have been the bane of democracy. By bringing into immediate contact with the electors, and others who are opposed to us, we shall be enabled to answer their objections, and satisfy their scruples, and remove a vast amount of prejudice and misunderstanding.

Perhaps those who have given themselves up to a sort of mental indolence, and who would prefer paying some senseless vituperative trash, will object that the course which I am recommending will be slow and laborious. I readily grant that it will. But it will be any slower than the course which those objectors are pursuing? I fancy not; for their progress is like that of the backwoods. I think it will be conceded that we shall never get manhood suffrage until we get a House of Commons in the majority of whom are in favour of it; and we shall never get that until a majority of the electors are in favour of it; and the readiest way to convert them to our side is to go and reason with them, face to face, and not to skulk into some obscure room, 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 line of action under present circumstances. Should it be approved of any of your readers, I hope they will lay down their opinions through your columns; or if any better plan to propose, I trust he will propose it at once, so that the subject may be fairly taken up, and a satisfactory conclusion arrived at. After a sufficient number of localities have agreed upon either this or some other plan of organisation, an executive committee may be formed to act provisionally, until a conference can be prepared to set 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 the constituency which is not prepared to go for household suffrage will not go for manhood; neither will the legislature grant to the non-electors 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 Hudcote.

CHARTISM IN THE SOUTH.

BUR.—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 classes help to make society bad, and all must help to make it better: it is absolutely necessary 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 past.

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 use of grubbling so much for more power when we do not use the use the power we have at hand.

BRADFORD.—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 plenitude 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, Adelaido-street, Manchester-road, Bradford, Yorkshire.

WHITE HOUSE LOCALITY, HARE STREET, BETHNAL GREEN.—Mr. Editor.—The letter of Mr. W. Newton having been discussed, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Vaughan, seconded by Mr. Briseck, 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 Charter."—HEWITT, Secretary.

CHARTISM IN THE NORTH.

To the EDITOR OF THE "STAR OF FREEDOM."

Sir.—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-

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oar.—A clever barrister one day examined who foiled all his attempts at ridicule by her answers, at last exclaimed: "There is your head, madam, to make a fine pail kettle." "I am to add that no one will more readily and truly to your services than

SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

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tracted ideas, cannot entertain a generous thought for those who may conscientiously differ with them in opinion, who, if devoting a hair's breadth from their preconceived nostrums, are held up at their gatherings as Knaves and Hypocrites. Let me ask those gentlemen what are the fruits of such unwarrantable conduct? In this locality, the very name of Chartist has become a by-word and a reproach, whilst the principles are generally admitted even by extreme Tories, as great truths. The fact is, Sir, the people are tired of declamation, therefore, they conclude the Charter is an impossibility, unless a wiser and more comprehensive policy is introduced. I have instanced Newcastle, let us turn to North and South Shields, Sunderland, Stockton, Darlington, and last not least Wensleydale, and I defy, sir, contradiction on this point, it is true, that certain speakers visit the district, meetings are attempted to be got up, which are generally striking failures. Such, sir, is the true state of this locality, and yet we are not without hope, I believe, that a real People's Party is now forming, which will secure the confidence of the great mass; and I assure that there are men of influence, high standing, and morality, in this quarter, who have faith in working-men, and who will work harmoniously together for the whole community. But you will say, what are you doing? I answer, we are forming ourselves into Local Societies, we are getting ourselves on the Register for Municipal Electors. We think this is a step in the right direction. It is true we are not bawling and making a noise, but we have begun to work.—AN OLD CHARTIST, Newcastle.

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.

BEDFORD.—THE SECULAR SOCIETY.—On Wednesday the 15th Mr. W. Broome lectured on the Christian Worship and the precepts of Christ. Mr. Broome was loudly applauded by his audience throughout the whole of his lecture, 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 on the Bible. His lecture was long and extremely interesting, and was listened to with breathless attention. Mr. Broome seems 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. Scallwood 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 O'Connor was with us. I believe, however, that now we people are much better qualified to reason, although they may shout less.—Yours fraternally, JOHN CAMERON.

POLITICAL 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 those 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 selfishness, not worthy of the descendants of Old England's Republic. That is the secret which prevents Englishmen from acting like men.”

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 Bamburgh, 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, charring, 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 carpenters had obtained employment at Farnham. Other business was transacted, and the committee adjourned till Wednesday evening next.

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.

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE JOHN STREET INSTITUTION.

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, Gammage!”) 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 speaking of the “Martyrs” to the people's cause, selected the names of Messrs. Ernest Jones and Brontë 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. Silenced having been somewhat restored, Mr. Jones proceeded with his speech, but was listened to with great impatience, and when he took occasion to allude to himself, and vaunted his “sacrifices,” the uproar was frightful. Persons from the body of the hall complained of being swindled by him, and that he had taken the coats off their backs to support a certain newspaper. Mr. Jones seemed confused and changed colour frequently, and took occasion to say that an attack would that might 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 frightened mingling of cheers, groans, and shouts of execration; Mr. Hart then came forward, as we understood, to move a resolution condemnatory of Jones, but was immediately assailed by shouts from Jones.

“Co-operative” and
“Trades” are
department headers as
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Mr. Hart then moved a resolution to adjourn the meeting, and public confidence in the party, and the people's he had been when who had to exceed quoted “questioned” indeed, and a scene forward, and came forward, launched out concerning his “seven propositions.” This intervention was evidently planned to save Jones from exposure and condemnation. The latter again came forward and said he had a letter in his hand, which contained proof of a conspiracy to destroy Chartistism through and by means of a mass-suffrage association, secretly instigated by the middle classes through Mr. W. Newton, and that they desired to crush him (Jones) and thereby destroy Chartistism. Cries of “read, read,” “gammom,” and fearfull yells. Mr. Jones took care not to read the pretended proof; but the apparent stage struck so disgusted the meeting that, on a call by some influential friend, for three cheers for Jones, the most discordant hisses and groans were raised that ever were heard in any public hall. The chairman dissolved the meeting, which dispersed 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 especially due to R. A. Slaney, Esq., late M.P. for Shrewsbury, for his long and unremitting services on behalf of the labouring classes; and the committee (consisting of the president, the secretary, with Messrs. Thompson and J. Crossley,) was appointed to prepare an address, and to report thereon at a subsequent meeting. At a special general meeting the committee 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 “Halifax Working Man's Co-operative Society,” desire to convey to you, on your retirement from active political life, our unfeigned expressions of esteem and gratitude for a long and continuous series of services in the cause of the labouring classes of this country. Especially would we wish to record our full appreciation of services rendered by you in the Commons House of Parliament; where, at times prominently, and at others unobtrusively, you have for so long a period been found devoting your abilities, your time, and your means in inquiring into and legislating upon subjects of the highest moment to our social and political improvement. By means of committees of inquiry, and assisted by you, and further by your intercourse with the classes in whose welfare you take an interest, masses of most valuable information have been obtained, and made available as the groundwork of healthy and liberal legislation. Improvements in the Poor Laws and Factory Laws, the originating and carrying to a successful issue measures for sanitary, creative, and prudential purposes, and more recently, your exertions in obtaining a most important alteration in the laws relating to the investment of our avarice, attest that these expressions 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 results of your labours, is, we g 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 *Cincinnati 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—all Germans. Like the Union Store, of which we published a short account on Friday, this is a joint stock concern, the shares being put at fifty dollars each. No member, however, is allowed to own more than four shares, or £200 worth of stock. For the first few months of the society's existence the struggle was a hard one—no extended business acquaintance—limited capital, and an insufficiently cemented organization, were the difficulties which bore heavily on the infant enterprise, but they were met with genuine German perseverance and untiring industry, until, at this time, they are in a most flourishing condition and established on a permanent basis. The membership is limited to the original number of thirty-nine, and therefore no new members are made, except in occasional instances where the old members are “bought out” by new ones. Each member receives for his work the highest price paid in the City for similar work, and, beside, at the end of the year, shares $\frac{1}{2}$ of the surplus profits of the establishment. The amount of capital stock paid in is £7,200. In addition to this, individual members have loaned the Union the sum of £5,500, for which they receive eight per cent. per annum; this makes the entire 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 Snig's End and Lowbands—the most extensive of those located—representing a total of 368 acres. Snig'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 Snig's End have amounted to 20,000*l.*, and that of Lowbands to 10,000*l.* 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, including 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 Dodford, 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 Chancery, 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.*

Trades.

THE SECRETARIES OF TRADES UNIONS and other bodies associated 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 Working Classes.

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 series of reductions in their wages, and have been compelled to decline to accept 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 Crayford, have persisted in this reduction, coupled with the presentation of a document similar in its character to that presented by the master engineers to their men. The men of Crayford have nobly refused to submit to any such terms, and have been as nobly supported in their endeavour by the whole body of their trade. Up to this time but one of their number has gone to work, a youth in the capacity of an apprentice, but they are sorry to say that men from Manchester have been induced to come and turn in to work on the above-named disgraceful terms, to the disgust and indignation of the great majority of the men of Manchester and Lancashire, who have aided us to the extent of their means. We are by no means dispirited by the number of men who have come, as they are but few in comparison with the number who are usually at work at this time, and they are of such abandoned character in a moral sense, as well as in respect of the duty they owe to their fellow tradesmen—as to give no serious cause of alarm to the men out of work; still we are desirous that every influence should be used that is legal for the purpose of deterring men from coming, and shall feel obliged by your exerting such of your readers as are interested in the trade, to use their best endeavours to restrain the evil-inclined, and assist the struggling. The best spirit exists among us, and a strong determination to persevere in the course we have taken. Mr. Swaisland has consigned 14 persons to the county gaol, for different terms, for matters arising out of this affair, and has exercised his influence to cause persons who had been in his employ to be discharged from the employment of others. He has resorted to every kind of intimidation which an influential man can exercise over his dependents, and has exhibited a recklessness of consequences in keeping with the character of a man who says he is determined to starve the men into submission. The spirit evinced by the magistrates on the bench, in their sentences upon the workmen sent to prison, is that of men who are determined to punish, as they said, all who were brought before them, they did not exactly say “whether they were guilty or not, but it is a fair inference from their manner. Hoping you will lend us your aid in this matter with the body of trade societies, and all others interested. I remain, on behalf of 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.”

SIR,—The Miners of several of the leading collieries of this district, have recently memorialised the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, relative to the necessity of the British Government using all legitimate influences to induce the French government to admit the importation of British coal at the same rate of duty which is obtained in regard to the admission of coal from Belgium. It appears that by a treaty which has lately terminated, Belgian coal found admission into France, at a much lower rate of duty than British coal, the result being that the quantity from England was necessarily limited and confined. The treaty above alluded to being now ended, the opportunity presents itself to induce the French Government, so as to arrange the tariff of duties, so as to admit the British coal mines on equal terms with the coals from Belgium. The noble secretary duly acknowledged the receipt of the memorials as follows:—

Foreign Office, Sept. 14th, 1852.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury, to acknowledge the receipt of the memorials from the Colliers praying that steps may be taken by Her Majesty's Government to induce the government of the French Republic to place British

SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

quiry of the commission appointed by the Court of O'Connerville, and which lately terminated, about six miles from Gloucester, relative to the town as Snigg's End and Lowbands—the most extensive—representing a total of 368 acres, Snigg's costed to O'Connerville, and were thought to have a superiority of the soil. It was here that Mr. O'Connor, superintendence of affairs. It appeared from the Worcester and Gloucester. The costs of Snigg's amounted to 20,000£., and that of Lowbands to 10,000£. and 35 of 4 acres; and on the latter, 15 allotments of 7 of 3 acres, and 23 of 4 acres. The population, inquiry is considerably larger than at O'Connerville, and is directed to the investigation of claims for rent to relinquish title to their allotments, and assess for past and future occupation. The remaining inquired into is that of Great Dodford, of 273 acres. The circumstance connected with the acquisition of Lovell estate, 297 acres, cost £9,539, including a sum of some alleged collusion. The title deeds of all have just been handed over to the official manager arrangements for liquidation of the solicitor's liens.

Trades.

Secretaries of Trades' Unions and other bodies associations and advance the interests of Labour, will forward the reports of Trades' Meetings, Strikes, or information affecting the social position of the classes.

CRAFORD CALICO BLOCK PRINTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STAR OF FREEDOM." A short time past the block-printers of this place have given up their employment, and away from their usual emoluments to their refusal to work at a great reduction paid for their work hitherto. They have for the successively, submitted to a series of reductions, and have been compelled to decline to accept to reduction, they were consequently discharged by year, and have been out of work in consequence eight months. Mr. Charles Swanson, of Crawford, attempted among the employers and other persons who are over employers, to enforce their reduction upon the majority of the masters, upon a representation was made to him to do so. Two masters Swanson and Mr. Evans, both of Crawford, have this reduction, coupled with the presentation of a similar in its character to that presented by the masters to their men. The men of Crawford have agreed to submit to any such terms, and have been as far in their endeavours by the whole body of their to this time but one of their number has gone to them in the capacity of an apprentice, but they are that men from Manchester have been induced to turn in to work on the above-named disgraceful disgust and indignation of the great majority of Manchester and Lancashire, who have aided us to their means. We are by no means dispirited by men who have come, as they are but few in comparison of such abandoned character in a moral sense, as of the duty they owe to their fellow tradesmen no serious cause of alarm to the men out of are desirous that every influence should be used for the purpose of deterring men from coming, and by your exhorting such of your readers as are the trade, to use their best endeavours to restrain and assist the struggling. The best spirit us, and a strong determination to persevere in the we taken. Mr. Swanson has consigned 14 per cent. gao, for different terms, for matters arising air, and has exercised his influence to cause persons in his employ to be discharged from the employers. He has resorted to every kind of intimidation, an influential man can exercise over his dependents, a recklessness of consequences in keeping secret of a man who says he is determined to starve submission. The spirit evinced by the magistrates, in their sentences upon the workmen sent to men who are determined to punish, as they were brought before them, they did not exactly they were guilty or not, but it is a fair inference infermer. Hoping you will lend us your aid in this body of trade societies, and all others interested, behalf of the Society of Calico Block Printers,

GEORGE HUDSON, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO MINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STAR OF FREEDOM." Owners of several of the leading collieries of this recently memorialised the Secretary for Foreign to the necessity of the British Government climate influences to induce the French government the importation of British coals at the same rate is obtained in regard to the admission of coals

at a treaty which has lately terminated, Belad admission into France, at a much lower rate of sh coals, the result being that the quantity from necessarily limited and confined. The treaty to being now ended, the opportunity presents itself to the French Government, so as to arrange the articles, so as to admit the British coal mines on the coals from Belgium.

Secretary duly acknowledged the receipt of the follows:

Foreign Office, Sept. 14th, 1852.
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SEPTEMBER 18, 1852.

THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

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. WADDETON.

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, depredated 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 injuriously upon them of late.

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, Delaval, 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-Tyne.

MARTIN JUDE, Secretary.

THE HALIFAX SHORT HOUR COMMITTEE 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 among 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. Ainsley 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 hours 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 Lancashire, confounded as we both are of former friends and allies, with whom, we however, 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."

Halifax, Sept. 20th, 1852.

Literature.

REVIEWS.

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 improvisator, Lasse de Vega, who left the world twenty-one 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 twenty-four hours each. He also wrote two 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 achievements 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 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 denouement, 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 one'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 boulevard and circulating library, and the dashing, astonishing, daring, sparkling, great Alexander, whose lust for notoriety,

"Literature is a department as it is in gothic type."

told me in one word the secret of your life: I know it now well as you do."

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

"You did not come here to make me compliments, but to give me some verses."

"Do you really wish it, or do you ask from curiosity and politeness?"

"I thought we knew each other too well for such questions 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 internal conviction was displayed on the exterior as he read on, 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 but change the style of the poetry, only I reserved the best to the last."

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

This exceedingly cheap and useful compendium will be found invaluable to those about to emigrate from their native land. In its pages will be found faithful and important advice on the choice of a ship, outfit, preservation of health during the voyage, the best way to proceed on arrival at the destined port, with a brief and interesting account of the several Australian colonies. We have read this "Guide," and can safely aver that though of small pretensions compared with some similar publications, it is trustworthy, and sufficiently full to impart all the information necessary for the great mass of voyagers to the Antipodes; and as such it 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 sprangs from tree to tree. Here is an animal that the learned term *Ornithorynchus paradoxus*, found in the mud of 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 the eagles are white, and the swans black; the owls 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. Oranges 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 necessities and luxuries of life, that must lead to its commercial greatness and wealth.

INFANTHOOD 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 ought to read. In it they will find some valuable hints relative to the treatment of children. The value of Mr. Dixon's pamphlet becomes apparent when we consider the fearfulness of infant life consequent upon the ignorance of mothers in the matters of which he writes. The author avoids all professional technicalities, and gives his advice in a homely manner, which all can understand. There is here no attempt to deal in the dogmatisms in which quacks so often seek to hide their ignorance.

DEATH-BEDS OF THOMAS PAINE AND VOLTAIRE. By W. W. Broom.

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 they 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 salvation? Their idle tales about the death-bed repents of such men as Voltaire, Paine, and Hume might, if true, compel us to despise them, as men who all their lives had understood what they did not themselves believe, or that the terrors of death had caused them to pretend faith in that which they did not believe. In either case, orthodoxy is in no way strengthened, if its defenders are unable to refute the doctrine of these philosophers. This vile custom of slandering a departed enemy, the author of the pamphlet before us fully exposes. We take the following extracts:

ANECDOTE OF PAINE.

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 went wont to wear, dear reader, when thou and I were children—one sunny 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 servant, knew this; therefore he told the lady that Paine 'was very sorry for that,' she wanted 'to see him.' Jarvis having a little of that rare article of human kindness, did not like to give the trouble to 'call again,' so he ushered her in. Paine being aroused, he rose upon an expression of eye that staggered the old dame. 'What do you want?' The lady inquired. 'Yes,' was the reply. 'Well, the late the venerable dame—'I come from Almighty God to tell 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 impudent 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 information they can upon the subject, should read the letters, for they are an unanswerable refutation of the many lies that are circulated by priests respecting Voltaire's death.

VOICES FOR FREEDOM, AND OTHER POEMS. By Thomas Forster Ker. London: Houlston and Stoneman.

Though believing that the author of these "Poems" might better aided the cause of progress by using his pen in a more practical department, we cannot withhold the approbation due to those pieces, which are infinitely superior to the mass 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.

Progress's Spirit through the land, is journeying far and wide,
Crying aloud, as 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,
Resolute, deserving souls, you'll be the conquerors in the fight.
But even so, bear in mind, that the present is the time
To struggle hard, to free yourselves from Ignorance and Crime;
And as ye onward march, your actions ever show
That Humanity within your breasts does ever truly glow.
And when reports untrue are raised of your deeds of frankness,
Keep free from ire, and you'll find sound 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 clamorous noise, 'twill on me last a while,
Then die, as every action does, that is possessed with guile.
Nor let the feelings of your hearts, by base remorse, grieve,
But ever let the rays of Hope, your sudden thoughts relieve;
For the heart was never made to mourn, to murmur, or complain,
While there is comfort upon earth for mankind to obtain.
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 by my command,
And they who struggle to acquire, must not my will withstand."
Then listen, ye despatching ones! Listen and rejoice,
Possess your souls of my laws, and obey his cheering voice;
And rest assured, as ye fulfil my mandates, every one,
An eternal goal of sunshine will burst gloriously before ye!
Oh! let your minds expand and broaden, ever wiser grow,
As along the track of fleeting time ye inseparably go.
Each one, indeed, has got the power, and chance to work and win,
If ye but seize the present time, and earnestly keep it in view,
Then let Improvement be thy theme, look up, and never fear,
For with knowledge there does ever come prosperity and peace,
And the longer after it you run, the more your joys increase!"
Thus does Progress's Spirit cry aloud to all on earth,
That man may gather wisdom from the words she giveth birth:
That love is truth within the heart of every man may dwell,
And conquer every crime that's wrought by Folly's evil spell.
That man may err, yet over wrong, and curb all worldly pride,
And cast aside each hateful vice to which he is allied.
Arouse, and be no more to her a meek and servile prey;
But plant Affection in your hearts, and endeavour to overthrow
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 Francaise. Par Louis Blanc. 3 tomes. Counsel to Inventors of Improvements. Catherine Sinclair. The 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 volatile battery in the capture of a whale. The alligator had established himself close to a ford, to the disgust and terror of the neighbouring population. The officer sowed up six pounds of gunpowder in the stomach of a nice fresh kid, with which he went trolling for the creature, as a fisherman would for Pike. Having bolted it greedily, the brute sunk to the bottom to enjoy its digestion at leisure. His scientific enemy then applied a voltaic battery to copper wire running through his fishing line, and there was violent tumultuous boiling of the water, large torn pieces floating hither and thither in the eddy. The alligator's life and his dinner were finished together.

Public Amusements.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'S.

This theatre was opened for the season on Saturday with a new petite comedy, by Dian Bourcicault, entitled the *Prima Donna*, and deservedly so, most successful.

The "Prima Donna" *Stella* (Miss Heath) played by a poor Swiss Doctor, named *Holbein*.

Possessing a good voice, she seeks to

ty of her benefactor by going upon the talents, she rises to the dignity of Prima

y and talents bring her many lovers, but

is *Court Eric Von Mansfeld*, a young

man of the Austrian army, and son of the prime minister.

The scene opens with a stolen visit to her Swiss home, 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 ascertain.

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 Constance, 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, *Pri Donna*. *Margaret* instantly recognises him as her deliverer, and faints away. *Stella*, to save the life of her sister, implores *Eric* to sign love for *Margaret*; he reluctantly consents, and *Stella* departs to fulfil her engagements on the stage. *Margaret*'s health returns with the object of her affections, and in time the love of *Eric*, at first transferred in appearance, becomes transferred in reality from *Stella* to the beautiful and impassioned *Margaret*. When *Stella* discovered this, she makes one more sacrifice, and bids *Eric* be happy with her sister. While these events 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 fidelity and devotion of her wealthy Milanese lover, who had risked his life to defend her fair name, and had bequeathed to her fortune 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. A daily contemporary is fearfully scandalized by the picture of a loving and devoted banker, presented in the character of *couple*, which it calls "conventional, French, and unnatural." The origin of the *Prima Donna* is undoubtedly French, and is no less true that the character of *Rouble* is somewhat exaggerated; but, instead of agreeing with the sneering disbelief of the "absurdity" and "improbability" of the characters we believe the *Prima Donna* presents a far more pleasing and elevating picture than it would have done had *Margaret* been a calculating husband catcher, *Stella* a foray-hunting adventurer, and *Rouble* a flinty-hearted money-lender—characters the critic alluded to seems to think so natural and unconventional. So much for the piece itself, of the acting it may be sufficient to say, that it was every way worthy of the piece. The character of *Stella*, which is a noble one, having some of the traits of *Consuelo*, and some of *Constance*, but with more of the feelings and failings of woman, as we find them now, than either of these imaginary characters, was well personified by Miss Heath, who, from her successful *debut*, gives promise of acquiring an eminent position among the dramatists of England. As *Margaret*, Miss Robertson was excellent, and was much applauded. Her presentation of the passionate love that prayed upon her heart, and the subsequent happy playfulness of the Swiss girl must accomplish her desires. The duchess, according to her plan, made up a draught for the girl, and on Sunday last, the party having, as customary, taken a country excursion, she caused him to take it, which he did after some persuasion. Very soon found himself unwell, and hastened to his chamber, where he complained he was very ill. Medical aid was called in, and upon the young man being closely questioned, the physician declared his belief that he had taken poison. He was immediately conveyed to the county infirmary, under the care of Dr. Culham, when everything that medical skill could do was resorted to, but without effect, and the young man died yesterday evening. It appears the love potion was composed of Spanish flies, spirits, and some sugar. An inquest will be held to day, and a *post-mortem* examination will take place to discover the cause of death. The bottle which contained the draught has been found; and the drugs remained will enable the physician to state what the poison was composed of. The girl is in custody.

FATAL POTION.—A very melancholy occurrence took place in this town within the present week. A young man of good character, engaged at the Ennis mills, named Thomas May, became acquainted some short time since with a young girl of the name of Honora Keane. They frequently met together, but a few days since the girl fancied she was in love with him, and being anxious to keep him to herself, consulted some woman in the neighbourhood how she might accomplish her desires. The duchess, according to her plan, made up a draught for the girl, and on Sunday last, the party having, as customary, taken a country excursion, she caused him to take it, which he did after some persuasion. Very soon found himself unwell, and hastened to his chamber, where he complained he was very ill. Medical aid was called in, and upon the young man being closely questioned, the physician declared his belief that he had taken poison.

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VERY MILD.—Rebecca Erceman, a person of exceedingly

mild and innocent appearance, was brought before Sir Peter Laurie, charged upon suspicion of having robbed Mrs. Mills, wife of a medical gentleman residing in Aldgate, of two purses, containing £2 10s., in an omnibus. The lady said—

I got into the Bow and Stratford omnibus at Aldgate. The prisoner sat next to me on the right hand, and was the only person in the omnibus who could have robbed me. When we arrived at the East India House she stopped the omnibus to get out, and I immediately discovered that my 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 before her, and some gentlemen in the omnibus 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 tried at the Old Bailey. Sir P. Laurie.—This woman, with her mild and simple appearance and manners, I calculated to do a great deal of mischief in this way, and I demand her in the hope of getting further evidence

Waifs and Strays.

KOCKERELLA.—A fast young gentleman, who indulges in a pipe of Orinoco occasionally, asked the following simple question of his purveyor:—"Mr. Turbanist, how do you spell horrooker, with a naitch or a hoe?"

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 honour 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 into a linendrapers, and with the most exasperating drawl she could affect, inquired if they had any "subdued mouse-coloured silk." "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 before his dinner.

The following is a translation by Leigh Hunt, from Archibald Mapes, a scholar of the mediæval period:—

Devise to end my days—in a tavern drinking;—say some Christian hold for me—the glass when I am shrinking, that the Cherubim may cry—when they see me sinking, 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 grieved me
That thy first sleep thy last repose should be."

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

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

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

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THE DEATH OF DAVID II.—Also—
No. 3 of "A Political History of the People of Scotland," by the Rev. Dr. John Milton, M.A., F.R.S., &c., &c.

NOTTINGHAM: BIRMINGHAM:—Also—
Just Published, Colours.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PRINCIPLES OF FRATERNITY.—Also—
And ye shall know.

London: Published by J. and C. Rivington, Fitzroy-square, &c.

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"For terms, see
Fitzroy-square,

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.

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SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

GARDENING CALENDAR.

KITCHEN GARDENING.—Few more things will require planting after this onions, Radish pods, and other pickling vegetables should now be gathered. Tarragon Mint, Parsley, Burnett, and Sorrel should likewise be provided for winter use; Basil and Marjoram should be pricked into pots to keep green through the winter. Gather Tomatoes as they ripen, and forward any late ones by placing spare stems before them. Late crops of Peas and Beans should be assisted by liquid manure, unless they were planted in trenches, over rotten dung, when this will be necessary.

HARDY FRUIT GARDENING.—Apples and Pears, which show indications of ripeness, should be harvested, and placed in the fruit room. In arranging them in the larder room for the time it ripens and its duration in season, to be afterwards added. This is more necessary with new kinds of fruit, whose character is as yet imperfectly known. Anne 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 for the husks to dry; they may afterwards be packed in baskets, and stored in situations dry enough to keep the husks firm, 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 during the week. The average number in seven corresponding weeks of 1845-51 was 1,329. The deaths registered were 913. In the ton conversion 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, and was 766.

DEAF AND DUMB IN IRELAND.—At the meeting of the British Association M. W. R. Wilde read an abstract of the report on 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 4,811 deaf and dumb persons, and that these a number were insane, or in some of the public institutions of the country. The average number per 100,000 population was 1 in 1,339, while in England, in different districts, the average was from 1,449 to 1,560. Many details were given, and from these it was found that the result of persons being born mute was to be traced to the close acquaintance of the parents of the children, and that the disease was found to prevail for generations in particular families, or of numbers of persons born mute by the census returns, 737 were educated or under education, and 3,659 were uneducated.

LIES FLAX.—The quantity of flax grown last year in Ireland amounted to 138,619 acres; of which 123,720 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 2,889. Number of absolute orders for sale, to same date, 1,714. The number of conveyances executed to August 6th is 2,910. From the first act 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 purchasers is seen more than trebled. The quantity of land that has already been sold 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 20,177,000 acres. The total proceeds of the sales is upwards of £7,000,000, and the amount distributed, inclusive of about £100,000 allowed to incumbencies who became purchasers, £4,785,111.1d. or nearly two-thirds of the produce of the sales, by realising this enormous amount of capital, hitherto locked up in barren mortgages or Chancery litigation, but quickening its circulation, and facilitating its re-investment in the soil. The purchasers are and under £2,000 are two-thirds of the whole number, thus exhibiting the practical tendencies of the act to establish an independent agricultural middle class, which is so much wanted in Ireland. The greatest amount of sales has been in Galway—nearly £1,000,000; the next in Donegal, only £7,015. There have been only two purchases exceeding £100,000 each in Galway, and one in Queen's County. English and Scotch purchases have purchased in every county in Ireland except Clare, Limerick, Sligo in Connacht, and Down, Armagh, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Londonderry in Ulster. The total amount invested by Englishmen and Scotchmen was £1,100,126.

SCIENCE AND ART.

THE RAILROAD SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE NIAGARA.—The bridge will run a single span of 900 feet in length. It is to serve as a connecting line between the railroads of Canada and the State of New York, and to accommodate the common travel of the two countries. It is established by ample experience, that good iron wire, if properly united into cables or ropes, is the best material for the support of loads and concessions, in virtue of its great tensile cohesion, which amounts to from 90,000 to 130,000 lbs. per square inch, according to quality. The bridge will form a straight hollow beam of 12 feet wide, and 17 deep, composed of top, bottom, and sides. The upper iron wire supports the railroad, is 24 feet wide between the railings, and suspended to two wire cables, assisted by stays. The lower floor is 19 feet long, and 17 feet high, in the clear, connected with the upper one by vertical ladders, forming 8 stairs into the path, 25 feet deep. The bottom of each shaft will be enlarged for the reception of cast-iron anchor plates, of 6 feet square, these chambers will have a prismatical section, which will be filled with solid masonry, cannot be drawn up without lifting the whole road to a considerable extent. Saddles of cast-iron will support the cables on the top of the towers. They will consist of two parts—the lower one stationary, the upper one moveable, resting upon wrought-iron rollers. The saddles will have to support a pressure of 600 tons, whenever the bridge is loaded with a train of maximum weight. The towers are to be 60 feet high, 15 feet square at the base, and 8 at the top. The compact hard limestone used in the masonry of the towers will bear a pressure of 500 tons upon every foot square.

LECTURES!!! GERALD MASSEY will deliver Lectures on the following subjects:

"Illustrations of the Tller-Pecker, 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." "Russell Lowell, the American Poet." "The Ideal of Democracy." "The Ballad Poetry of Ireland." "Mesmerism and Clairvoyance, with practical Demonstrations." "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, Fitzroy-square, London.

AN ANTIDOTE TO CHRISTIAN SLANDER.

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

THE DEATH-BEDS OF THOMAS PAINE, VOLTAIRE, and DAVID HUME. intended to be circulated in Christian Communities Also—No 3 of "MANKIND," containing COOPER'S LIFE.

"POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RIGHTS;" a Programme of Principles for the People.

Any of the above sent Free by the Publisher on receipt of Two Postage Stamps.

NOTTINGHAM: PUBLISHED AT 8, NORTH-STREET, SWINTON.

BIRMINGHAM: SOLD BY WRIGHT, 2, SUFFOLK-STREET.

Just Published, Price 8d, 72 pp., Foolscap Svo, per post, 1s. 2d.

BRIEF INQUIRY INTO THE NATURAL RIGHTS OF MAN: His Duties and Interests; with an outline of the Principles, Laws, and Institutions through which Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity may be realised throughout the world.

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

London: Published by J. WATSON, 3, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row

THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY.

No. 76, CHARLOTTE STREET, FITZROY SQUARE, LONDON.

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

Adulterations avoided, and Retailers profits saved.

THE Central Co-operative Agency established under the supervision of Trustees supplies Teas, Coffees, Colonial and Italian articles, French Wines and Brandies, &c., &c., free from every description

of adulteration.

Any number of families uniting together will have their orders attended to on the following conditions:—

General Grocery orders, requiring to be made up by the agency in small parcels, will be charged retail prices; but 7d per cent. will be allowed on all such purchases.

Orders for Tea and Coffee only, made up by the agency, will have 10 per cent. allowed.

Markets is a department and is in gothic type.

SEPTEMBER

"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.

"STAR OF FREEDOM" OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, 12 o'Clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BELGIUM.

On Thursday, the anniversary fêtes 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 free to all comers at the charge of the government.

LOMBARDY.

The "Milan Gazette," of the 16th, gives an account of a terrible inundation which has laid waste all the tract of country between Milan and the Lago Maggiore. On the 9th, about midnight, the torrents from the mountains swelled the Arno and the Strona to such an extent that the waters broke down the dams, and rushed with fearful rapidity in the direction of Gallarate, a commercial town of four thousand inhabitants, which they soon reached, washed away walls and out-houses, penetrated into the celles, shops, and round floors, and inundated every part of the town. By extraordinary exertions on the part of the male population no human lives were lost; but horses, cattle, and a multitude of smaller domestic animals were drowned. Four new bridges built over the mountain stream of the Arno were carried off, as also an old and solid one on the Strona, which had resisted any a fearful inundation before. The damage done to property of every kind is immense, but has not yet been ascertained. The only inundation upon record in that district, equal to this in violence and extent, occurred on 24th July, 1739.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—James Head, 20, was indicted for feloniously cutting and wounding Frederick Richard Allen, with intent to murder him.—It appeared that the prosecutor in his case was a drover, residing in Lucy's-buildings, Gray's-inn-lane, and the prisoner was his step-son, and resided with him. The occurrence in question took place on the evening of the 8th of August, and it appeared that about half-past seven o'clock the prisoner came home accompanied by a young woman, and 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 the prisoner in the lower room. It appeared that shortly after the prosecutor had got into his own room he called out to the prisoner to know if he had taken his young woman home; and he added, "I have seen her in her swoon many a time." The prisoner was very angry at what the prosecutor said, and his mother told him he was a very foolish fellow, and inquired whether he supposed his father had ever seen the young woman without a shock. It appeared that this did not appease the prisoner, who continued abusing the prosecutor, and at length the latter said he would not have a noise in his house, and he would go down and alter it; and he proceeded down stairs with his trousers in his hand. The prisoner then went out of the lower room into the court, and the prosecutor put 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 you? I ain't afraid of you," and he took up his drover's stick and went towards the prisoner, who immediately rushed upon him and stabbed him twice in the side, inflicting thereby very serious injury, from the effects of which he had not yet recovered. The jury found the prisoner guilty of wounding the prosecutor with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. He was sentenced to be transported for seven years. He

SENTENCE ON SILL.—Richard Sill, the attorney, was placed at the bar for sentence.—Mr. Parry said that, after what had fallen from the prisoner, he felt it to be his duty to state that this man had succeeded in obtaining from nearly all parties connected with the transaction large sums of money. He had got from John Broome £25, through his attorney, Mr. Lewis, before 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 perjury, 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 would be most severely felt by him. He then ordered him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for two years.

DEFRAUDING EMIGRANTS.—C. J. Tripe, 20, and H. G. Montague, 51, who were convicted on Tuesday of obtaining money by false 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 receive the judgment of the court. His Lordship addressed the defendants 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 authority of a company which was prepared to provide a passage for them to Australia. It has entailed a very severe loss upon a number of poor people, and I trust that if by the regulations 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 them will be repaired. The scheme of defrauding the public under the pretence of getting up a company is not new in this country, and I hope these proceedings will operate as a warning in future. The sentence, therefore, upon you and each of you, that you be severally transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years. The defendants left the bar without making any observation.

SKATE SHAVING.—Samuel Ridgeley, 42, John Malone, and George Collins, 36, were indicted for misdemeanour in being unlawfully obtained from Daniel Barker, the sum of £10 by fraud and ill practice at skittles. The jury found all defendants guilty. A man named William Downes, who had been convicted of an offence of a similar character on the previous day before the Recorder, was placed at the bar to receive judgment with the other defendants. The Recorder, in passing sentence, said that he was determined to do all that laid it in his power to break up the gang of scoundrels that infested the metropolis with the object of plundering persons from the country, or any one else who might be silly enough to fall into the traps they laid for them. He should, therefore, order Downes, whose offence, although of a similar kind, amounted in law to felony to be transported for ten years; Ridgely to be transported for seven years; and the other two defendants he ordered to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one year.

"Deaths" is a department as it follows a double line all the way across 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.

POLICE.

THE DEFRAUDED EMIGRANTS.—At the Mansion House, the poor emigrants who were plundered by Tripe and Montague, the concoctors of the Australian Emigration and Gold Mining Company, appeared upon the subject of the public subscription for their benefit.—Sir R. W. Carrien told the emigrants that he had sent for them in order to deliver into their hands the money 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 the charge for their passage to Port Phillip, in consideration of the delay which had been occasioned, and the serious injury to which they had been subjected.

Captain Lean said he would most readily take charge of the letter which Sir Robert Carrien intended to write to the commissioners, who, he said, were very deeply impressed with the public obligations due to the admiral 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 Tottenham-Court-road to and from Camden-town were summoned before Mr. Henry for obstructing the highway by loitering, &c.—After some discussion Mr. Henry directed Inspector Coxall to station constables along the road during the whole of next week, to take the number of every omnibus that stopped unnecessarily or loitered on the way. On Monday week the officers were to state the results of their observation, and his worship would be guided in the course which he intended to pursue by his 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 money which it contained.

GENTLEMAN DROWNED IN THE SERPENTINE.—On Thursday morning information was sent to Mr. Langham, the deputy-coroner, of the death of Mr. Stevens, of Baynham-street, Camden-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 he stopped at the bridge to see some persons fishing. His boat allowed to drift under the bridge, and it was discovered afterwards he had taken his sculls in. Some gentlemen who were in Kensington-gardens saw him standing up in the boat, and apparently pushing it from the side of the bridge, when he went head first into the water. Several persons called out "Hoy, hoy," instead of "Boat." Parsons, one of the Human Society's men, heard the noise, but could not see where the sound came from, as the bridge intervened; but, as the cry was repeated, several boats went to the spot, and in about ten minutes Wincoate, one of the society's men, succeeded in getting the body out; and he immediately rowed up to the Human Society's house, where every effort was used to restore animation, but without effect.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A few days ago, a coroner's inquest was held at the Swan Inn, before Alexander Cuthbertson, Esq., inquiring into the death of Thomas Thomas, labourer, aged 49, who was unfortunately deprived of life under circumstances singularly painful and horrifying. From the evidence adduced before the coroner and jury, it would appear that the deceased, together with a man named John Sullivan, was at work on the dry piling, at the Maesteg Iron Works, and was engaged in filling a slack band in a calcined state from a "clamp," preparatory to being conveyed to the blast furnaces. The two men had just completed the process of "driving the piles," a kind of massive iron wedge, down into the clamps by means of sledge-hammers, for the purpose of separating the molten ore, and, at the moment of the accident, engaged with a large iron bar in detaching portions of the ore, which often consists of solid lumps of several tons weight, and which, having succeeded in effecting, they both unfortunately lost their footing, and were in an instant precipitated into the burning chasm, between the clamp and the lump which had just separated from the body of the man. Sullivan succeeded in making his escape, severely though dangerously burnt, while his less fortunate companion was in the space of a few minutes literally roasted alive, the smoke being rendered it impossible to know the precise spot where he lay, until the devouring element had effectually done its work. The charred remains of the deceased, who but a few minutes previously had so vigorously wielded the ponderous iron bar, were eventually taken out of the fire by means of a poker's "rabble." Verdict, "Accidental death."

EARTHQUAKES IN JAMAICA.—On Friday morning last, we were visited with three shocks of the earth. The first occurred at half past 8 o'clock, and was quickly followed by a second shock, accompanied by a very loud rushing noise, not unlike that which usually accompanies the first burst of a storm over the vast and mighty deep—the ocean. These two shocks did not last beyond three seconds, and appear to have passed from the northward to the southward. The third shock was felt at 9 o'clock, but so slight was it, that we did not experience the effect of it.—*Jamaica Paper.*

THE BANDITRY OF THE NORTHERN COUNTIES.—It will be a source of great satisfaction to the public to learn that the formidable band of robbers, known by the name of the "Keppel's" gang, are now reduced to a few individuals, and are on the point of being entirely extirpated. Some of the most daring members of the gang have been captured, and are now in custody, and are to be tried at the assizes in October.

THE ROBBERY AT BRADFORD.—John Dunn, a sailor of Bradford, was captured at the time of the robbery, and is now in custody. He is confined by the solicitor at Bradford Canal, and is to be tried at the assizes in October. The Liverpool police are making inquiries to find out where he can be found, and are likely to apprehend him.

DEATHS.—A man named Redman, of Manchester, a member of the gang of robbers of the same name, named Redman, and of the Keppel's gang, has confessed to his own share in these robberies, and it is likely that the police, having succeeded so far, will obtain the names of the other robbers, or some clue that will lead to their apprehension.

Markets.

MARK-LANE, Sept. 24.
The Wheat trade was firm this morning in Mark-lane, at Monday's sales; at the same time the amount of business transacted was less than on Monday.

MARK-LANE, Sept. 20.

The show of English Wheat samples from Essex was moderate this morning, but good from Kent; new Wheat ordinary quality was very difficult to sell, but dry fine samples and old wheat were 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, hoppers and Peas scarce and fully as dear.

THE QUARTER OF ENGLISH GRAIN.

	BRITISH.	OLD.	NEW.
" Essex, Kent, Suffolk, white—per qr.	41	41 to 52	41 to 49
" Ditto, fine selected rums	49	49 to 54	47 to 48
" Ditto red	49	49 to 54	41 to 41
" Ditto, extra	49	49 to 54	49 to 48
" Ditto, Tavera	51	51 to 54	43 to 45
" Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire white	44	44 to 49	43 to 42
" Ditto, red	40	40 to 47	38 to 42
BARLEY...Malted	—	—	31 to 32
" Graining and distilling	—	—	25 to 27
MALT...Kings, Ware, and town-made	44	44 to 53	51 to 53
" Scotts	48	48 to 53	58 to 60
OATS...Essex and Suffolk	16	16 to 19	16 to 20
" Scotts and Lincolnshire, potato	19	19 to 23	19 to 21
" Ditto ditto feed	16	16 to 20	14 to 20
RYE...Malted	—	—	19 to 19
BEANS...Mazagan	27	27 to 29	27 to 29
" Tick and Harrow	28	28 to 30	29 to 30
" Piggeon	30	30 to 33	32 to 34
" Windsor	32	32 to 34	32 to 34
" Long Pod	—	—	32 to 32
PEAS...Non-boilers	—	—	32 to 32
" White, Essex, Kent, boilers	—	—	32 to 33
" Ditto, fine Suffolk	—	—	32 to 33
" Maple	—	—	29 to 29
" Grey	—	—	29 to 30
FLOUR...Best marks, delivered, per sack	10	10 to 12	10 to 12
" Country markets, ex ship	10	10 to 12	10 to 12

PRICE OF BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d. of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

SMITHFIELD—CATTLE.

	s. d. s. d.	s. d. a. d.
Inferior coarse beasts	2 6 2 8	Prime Southdown
Second quality	2 10 3 0	4 4 4 6
Prime large oxen	3 2 3 6	Large coarse calves
Prime Scotts, &c.	3 10 4 0	Prime small ditto
Inferior coarse sheep	3 2 3 6	Large hogs
Second quality	3 8 3 10	Neat small porkers
Second coarse woolled	4 0 4 2	Studding calves
		Quarter-old store pigs

SMITHFIELD—PORK.

	Per 8lbs. by the carcass.
Inferior Beef	2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.
Moulding ditto	2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.
Prime large	3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.
Prime small	3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.
Large Pork	2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.
Lamb	4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.

SEEDS.

	s. d. s. d.
Turnip, white, new, per bushel	8 0 to 11 0
Ditto, Swede	10 0 to 12 0
Mustard, brown	7 0 to 8 0
Mustard, white, new	8 0 to 11 0
Cresses, new	8 0 to 9 0
Cresses, per quarter	8 0 to 9 0
Rye Grass	3s. 0 to 4s. 0
Clover, red, English, per ewt.	3s. 0 to 3s. 0
Clover, white	3s. 0 to 3s. 0
Trefoil, new	3s. 0 to 4s. 0