# Emperial Parliament.

## TUESDAY, FEB. 4TH, 1845.

OPENING OF THE SESSION .-OPENING OF THE SESSION.-The opening of Parliament by her Majesty in per-is an event which usually attracts a large con-son is an event which usually attracts a large con-son is an event which usually attracts a large con-source of her Majesty's "loyal" subjects to witness ownse of her Majesty's "loyal" subjects to witness ownse of her Majesty's "loyal" subjects to witness ownse of her Majesty and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fine-to the House of Lords, and on the House of Lords, and the House of Lords and the House of Lor hijesty. It a quarter of the unit of the report of announced that her Majesty and her illus-cannon consort had entered the state carriage, and hiots consort had entered the state carriage, and afterwards the Royal cortege was seen emergthe fring of cannon was were the active was seen emergis the firing of cannon was repeated to announce that the cortege had reached its place of destinationthat the works of Lords. Within the body of the house the house of the total the bouy of the house suffer new thores the interesting ceremony was this occasion and a standard of the house were far great at twelve o'clock, and quickly every seat was and support a rich lucture over the fair of the work and support to provide them with places. The dresses of many of them were brilliant; satin, velvets, and silks developing events a rich profusion : while feathers and Lamonds cast a rich lustre over the fair forms of those who wore them. The corps diplomatique mustered in a large body, and stars and orders on splendid unijorns glittered from the ambassadors' bench. The pake of Wellington entered in his peer's robes at half-past one. His Grace appeared in good health sul spirits, although rather infirm. The Lord Chancellor next entered. At a quarter to two a flourish of trampets announced the arrival of Royalty. Again a fourish of trumpets was heard, and the appearance of the heralds in the portal of the house told to many epertant eyes that her Majesty was approaching. The Royal correge then advanced, the Marquis of Winchester holding the cap of maintenance, the Earl Delawarr the crown, the Duke of Wellington the sword of state. His Royal Highness Prince Albert hed her Majesty's hand and led her to the throne. Her Grace the Duchess of Buccleuch was in attendante on her Majesty as Mistress of the Robes. It had been reported that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was to occupy the chair of state on the right hand of her Majesty; but his Royal Highness was not present. Prince Albert sat in the chair on the left present. I have a line of say in the chair on the left of the throne. Her Majesty, who looked in perfect health, wore the Royal purple robe over a dress of white satin, and a tiara of brilliants on her head. His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore the uniform of the Life Guards. As soon as the Members of the House of Commons appeared at the bar of the house, the Lord Chancellor handed the speech to her Majesty, and her Maiesty proceeded to read, as follows :

" MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"Irrjoice that I am enabled on again meeting you in Parliament to congratulate you on the improved condition of the country.

"Increased activity pervades almost every branch of manufacture. Trade and commerce have been extended at home and abroad, and among all classes of my people there is generally prevalent a spirit of loyalty and cheerful obedience to the law.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers and States assurances of their friendly disposition. "I have had much satisfaction in receiving at my Court the Sovereigns who, in the course of the last year, visited

this country. " The journey of the Emperor of Russia, undertaken at a great sacrifice of private convenience, was a proof of the friendship of his Imperial Majesty most acceptable to

my feelings. " The opportunity of personal intercourse thus afforded



# LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1845.

land in Ireland as an unmixed evil, and he regretted to that on the 11th of February he would call the attention the judgment of Lord Denman, who declared that the find that the result had justified his anticipations. The amount of agrarian outrage was also greater than It had been for many years, but he should not for the present bring forward any motion upon the subject.

The Duke of RICHMOND complained that while their the country. evened at twelve o chock, and quickly every seat was evened at twelve o chock, and quickly every seat was evened at twelve o chock, and quickly every seat was evened at twelve o chock, and quickly every seat was for unit is a the base of admission. But few peers were of the agricultural body, or of the losses to which it had in the last year been subject. There was a Board of problem of the second of the loss of the Lordships were called upon to express their satisfaction Why was there not also a Board of Agriculture ? He Wales. regretted also that no promise was held out of an allevi-

ation of the hardship with which the income-tax bore upon the agricultural tenant. A NOBLE LORD who followed, expressed his regret that

any interference with the Scotch system of banking was contemplated. He earnestly deprecated any change in a system practically so successful, and threatened the unanimous opposition of the Scotch constituencies to such an invasion of their interests.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE said he could not allow the objections which had fallen from the two noble lords to gowithout reply. The Duke of Richmond had complained, that in the speech her Majesty's Ministers had not rightly stated the condition of the country, and then he found fault with them because the state of the farmer was not so flourishing as it had been. If his noble friend would look to the paragraph to which his observations referred, he would find that the remark respecting the improved state of the country was confined to the condition of the manufacturing, commercial, and trading part of the community. Then with regard to his other poble friend who spoke of the anticipated change in the banking system in Scotland, his noble friend had introduced the word "currency" in what he said, that word not being contained in the speech. The paragraph referred only to the banking establishments of Scotland, and not in the least to the currency. Lord BROUGHAN, after expressing his satisfaction in strong but general terms with the several paragraphs of the speech, dwelt especially upon the happy effects which within the last twelve months. He particularly insisted duties on foreign corn should be diminished, he had no had been produced in both countries by the visit of the King of the French, and the improved state of public feeling towards England in that country.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, after guarding himself from the impression, that because he moved no amend- brighter day was about to dawn upon Ireland, in consement he acquiesced in all the opinions that had been expressed, and remarking especially upon the occurrences of the introduction of measures which, being based on the connected with the State trials of last year, proceeded, in reference to the subjects of difference which had been ad- ing sects, were calculated to remove the remnants of usted between this country and France, to inculcate the necessity in every instance of entering at the earliest period upon a full and explicit explanation. Without this, every insignificant island would become a plaguespot, and any unimportant transaction might be sufficient to disturb the peace of Europe. He objected altogether to the system of protectorates, which, as now constituted, he considered to be entirely innovations, and concluded by an energetic protest against the further continuance of the income-tax.

Lord ABERDEEN, in reply to the observations of the noble Marquis on the subject of mutual explanations, declared that the satisfactory adjustment of the questions respecting Tabiti had in this very manner been accom-

of the house to the reports of the Select Committee on defendants upon the record had not had a fair trial, and Railways, and the constitution of the Committee of the that if trials were to be conducted in that way, the trial Board of Trade intrusted with the transaction of railway by jury was a delusion, a mockery, and a snare. On the business, and the effect of its decision on the interests of question of academical éducation in Ireland, he did not Prench subjects he would have been brought to a court-

know whether it was a wise one or not; but as it had led Mr. WARLEY gave notice that, on this day week, he would move for a return describing the diplomas, licenses, the Ministry of which he was so valuable a member, he country. He expressed his satisfaction at heart, that a and other testimonials approved of by the Poor Law hoped that some explanation would be given of a measure Commissioners as entitling persons to practise as medic, which had created such dissension, and appeared so cal attendants in Poor Law unions in England and objectionable to the Right Hon. Gentleman. Every measure of that kind was calculated to excite suspicion, not | Pritchard,

Mr. MACKINNON gave notice that, on this day fortnight, only in England, but in Ireland also. He quoted the Charihe would call the attention of the house to the necessity of table Bequests Bill as a proof of that position, and promoting the health of towns, by preventing interments imputed the unpopularity of its reception in Ireland within their precincts.

POST-OFFICE ESPIONAGE.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice that, on this day fortnight, he would call attention to the unsatisfactory and and now, when its leaders adopted a better policy, could evasive character of the report of the committee ap- they wonder that the agitators should throw back upon

pointed to inquire into the opening of letters at the them the phrases of "surpliced ruffiaus" and "demon Post-office; and that he would submit a motion on the pricethood," which they themselves once used ? Such subject. THE ADDRESS

The SPEAKER then reported to the house that he had judice, and founded their power on deluding their countrybeen to the House of Peers, where he had heard the men. He expressed great satisfaction in seeing that the speech of her most gracious Majesty from the throne, of Government were now adopting several measures which

which, to prevent mistakes, he had got a copy. The address upon the speech was moved by Mr. CHAR. He rejoiced in the present gratifying state of commercial TERIS, who congratulated the house on the general pros- and manufacturing industry, but reminded the house that versal, inasmuch as in the agricultural districts with | dence, but by enabling the manufacturers of this country which he was himself more immediately connected, there to exchange their produce for the productions of other existed at present great distress caused by the failure of nations. He implored the House to endeavour to ward off the crops. He congratulated her Majesty on the friendly the mischief which other deficient harvests might bring state of our foreign relations, which he considered would | upon us, by giving a freer inlet to the productions of other be much confirmed by the visit of three foreign monarchs, countries. He was convinced that protection was not the who had all been the guests of her Majesty, to our shores | support, but the bane of agriculture. That the present on the good consequences likely to result from the visit of doubt, neither had the Government. He, therefore, inhis Majesty the King of the French, which he looked upon sisted that they ought to reduce them, -he would not now as a security for peace, and of renewed and prolonged | say to what amount, --whilst we were as now in a state of amity between France and England. He hoped that a calm, and not hastily under popular uproar, when it

quence of the abatement of agitation in that country, and principles of impartiality and equality between contendnational animosity, and to unite all in the love of our common country. Such a measure was the Charitable Bequests Act of last session, which he considered as a first instalment; and he looked forward to the Academical

cultural interests should not be forgotten. Education Bill promised by the Government, and to the Mr. GLADSTONE entered into an explanation of the rea contemplated measure for the improvement of the tenure sons which had induced him to retire from the Governof land in Ireland, as instalments which were to follow ment of which he had been a member. After thanking He congratulated the house on the increase of the income Lord John Russell for the very kind terms in which he derived from the Excise, which he considered as a sound had spoken of his services, he observed that in the statetest of national prosperity. He likewise congratulated it ment which he was about to make, he had no blame to Friend should have determined to sacrifice the statesman on having placed the banking system of England on a safe | cast upon any of his colleagues for any dereliction of their | to the author, and would have reason to exclaim, "O, footing : and hoped that in dealing with the same system | principles or their professions. His statement, therefore, | that my friend had not written a book ?" He (Mr. Sheil) in Scotland they would interfere as little as possible with | would not be a controversial statement or a justification existing interests. He looked forward with confidence to of his conduct, but a mere explanation of circumstances, that Mr. Gladstone had stated that " the maintenance of plished. The question of protectorates had not been in a great amelioration in the moral condition of the poor which if mis-stated or misconceived, might lead to misany degree involved. A subordinate officer, without in- from the general sympathy which had lately been excited chievous mistakes. He had not resigned on account of

to grant.

Mr. Miles wished to know why Lord John had pro-

Law League ? If the income tax were continued, he

officers at Tahiti, not only towards Mr. Pritchard, but also towards the commander of the Cormorant. If an martial, and would have lost his commission. He thought Mr. Gladstone, whose talents he eulogized highly, to leave that sufficient reparation had not been given to this

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

Sir C. NAFIER complained of the conduct of the French

Mr. PLUMPTRE did not consider the explanation of Mr. Hadstone to be very intelligible. He admitted that Sir fathers or mothers were in prison. R. Peel had last session promised to make further conto the want of confidence in the sincerity of the party cessions to the Roman Catholics. His announcement which proffered it felt by the population of that country, that he was now prepared to carry that promise into That party had inflamed religious prejudices for years; doors. He was surprised that Sir R. Peel, after his exexpedient course. Concession was the fruitful parent of was the retribution which always fell on men who, instead remained to be demanded. of appealing to sound opinion, appealed to popular pre-

Mr. WYSE observed, that at the close of last session h any concession to the Roman Catholics. The grant for ducation was not to be considered as a mere financial question; it rested on higher grounds: it was a great noral question. He thought that Sir R. Peel had redeemed the pledges on this subject which he had given perity of the country, as evinced by the steady improve- the prosperity of 1836 had been followed by the distress of last session. He had promised to take into consideration ment of our trade and commerce at home and abroad. 1838, 1839, 1840. We might prevent such vicissitudes in the means of facilitating the education of the laity and He regretted that he could not call this popularity uni-fature, not by interfering with the dispensations of Provi- clergy of Ireland-that was all Sir R. Peel said, and it clause of the Act referred to. would be for the house to deal with his measures, when they were introduced, as it thought fit. He wished to Baronet to throw the University of Dublin open ? On turns made to the Board of Trade, he was enabled to that point he had not said a word,

Mr. VILLIEBS said that it was now clear that all the that in consequence of the relaxation of that system the would be said that we could not refuse what we appeared posed a fixed duty, if he was so convinced that protection pointed at its present results. If those results were bad, what reason could they urge for its continuance ? He was the bane of agriculture ? Had his Lordship found it convenient to make a compact alliance with the Corn protection was the bane, and not the support of agriculshould claim that in the reduction of taxation the agri- ture, and called upon the house to watch with the closest attention the new financial measures of Government-to support them, if they abandoned, and to oppose them if they were based on, the protective principle.

Mr. SHEIL alluded, in a complimentary strain, to the resignation of Mr. Gladstone. He thought that Sir R. Peel would think it unfortunate that his Right Hon. remembered every word in that book, and he recollected tract existe vnooth ought to be n in

viously laid on the table, so as to enable the house to come to a correct decision on the subject ?

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Sir R. PEEL said he would do all in his power to expedite the trade and navigation returns, and would, if possible, lay them on the table in extenso before the 14th of February. If, however, this was impracticable, he would take care that an abstract of them should be furnished. He had already caused a paper to be prepared, showing the quantity of articles imported two years before and two years subsequent to the tariff, and would lay it ou the table.

The house then adjourned at eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock. Mr. WALLACE presented a petition from operative leachers in Lanark, Renfrew, and Stirling, complaining f a protracted detention each day in the rooms in which great part of their business was carried on, and in

which they were exposed to a temperature varying from 112 to 120 degrees of Fahrenheit. They prayed the house to adopt some means of ameliorating their condition. English officer had behaved in the same manner towards | The Hon. Member gave notice, that he would to-morrow move that the petition be printed in the votes.

Mr. WARLEY gave notice that on Tuesday week he would move for a return showing the number of persons prosecuted under the Game Laws in the years 1842, 1843, considerable addition was going to be made to our naval and 1844 inclusive, distinguishing the parties, whether force. If it had been made some time ago, we should | men, women, or children, so prosecuted, the nature of the have heard nothing of these outrages towards Mr. | charge, and the result in cuch case ; stating also the cost of such prosecutions, and also the cost to the poor-rate of

supporting the children of persons so convicted while the

THIRD-CLASS RAILWAY CABRIAGES.

Mr. WALLACE said, that when he gave notice of his in. tention "to inquire of the President of the Board of execution would create a considerable sensation out of Trade how many of the railway companies coming within the provisions of the Act of last session had complied perience, was not convinced that conciliation was an in- with the regulations of the sixth clause, as to having seats and protection from the weather for the conveyance demands, and would continue to be so while anything of third-class passengers, and also how many had failed so to comply," it did not occur to him that the late President of the Board of Trade was not now in office. He had not asked for, nor had Sir R. Peel promised to grant, did not know whether any other member of the Govern. ment was prepared to answer his question ; if there were not any, he was ready to postpone his question to a future occasion.

> The CHANCELLOB of the EXCHEQUER suggested that the Hou. Member might obtain his object by giving notice of a motion for a return of those railway companies which had failed to comply with the regulations of the sixth

Mr. GLADSTONE said, that as the question related to matters which had occurred months ago, he had no obknow whether it was the intention of the Right Hon. jection to give the Hon. Member an answer. From re-

state that all the railway companies, with a very few exobjects of the protective system had been defeated, and last session with respect to the conveyance of third-class ceptions, had complied with the provisions of the Act of present prosperity of the country had been produced. It the Board of Trade on the subject were very few indeed, passengers, and the complaints which had been made to was owing to the blessed intervention of Providence, and not to any merits of Hon. Gentlemen opposite, that this fourientiation of the source were very ten intervention of t was owing. The commercial interests were flourishing ; all, with as he had said, very few exceptions. but the agricultural interest was complaining---Iabourers, The Board of Trade had not proposed any alteration tenants, and landlords. Gentlemen opposite were the in the form of the third-class carriages, but they had inpartisans of the protective system; and they were disap- sisted that those carriages should be provided with seats, and should be covered in from the weather, as far as was consistent with the necessary admission of light and air. rejoiced in the declaration of Lord John Russell, that That plan had been adopted, and it had proved a great accommodation to the poorer classes. He would mention one or two instances by way of illustration. From the report of the Grand Junction Railway Company it appeared that the plan had been adopted, and that, without

any injury worth mentioning to the receipts of the company, 2,500 passengers per week of the poorer class had gone by the third-class conveyance, who could not under the former system have availed themselves of that mode of travelling. On the Birmingham line 48,300 poor persons had been conveyed in three months, which was at the rate of 193,000 per year. The number previously conveyed in a year was 65,000, so that there had been an increase of about threefold in the number of the poorer These passengers conveyed by third-class carriages.

tome may, I hope, be the means of still further improving those amicable relations, which have long existed between Great Britain and Russia.

"The visit of the King of the French was rendered especially welcome to me, inasmuch as it had been prcceded by discussions which might have impaired the good understanding happily established between the two coun-

" I regard the maintenance of this good understanding as essential to the best interests of both, and I rejoice to witness that the sentiments so cordially expressed by all classes of my subjects on the occasion of his Majesty's visit were entirely in unison with my own.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, "The estimates for the ensuing year have been pro pared, and will forthwith be laid before you.

The progress of steam-navigation and the demand for protection to the extended commerce of the country will occasion an increase in the estimates connected with the naval service.

" MY LOBDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have observed with sincere satisfaction that the improvement which is manifest in other parts of the country has extended to Ireland.

' The political agitation and excitement, which I have had heretofore occasion to lament, appear to have gradually abated, and, as a natural result, private capital has been more freely applied to useful public enterprises undertaken through the friendly co-operation of individuals interested in the welfare of Ireland.

" I have carried into effect, in the spirit in which it was conceived, the Act for the more effectual application of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

"I recommend to your favourable consideration the policy of improving and extending the opportunities for rademical education in Ireland.

"The report of the commission appointed to inquire into the law and practice in respect to the occupation of land, is nearly prepared, and shall be communicated to you immconstely after its presentation.

"The state of the law in regard to the privileges of the Bank of Ireland, and to other banking establishments in that country and in Scotland, will no doubt occupy your attention.

"The health of the inhabitants of large towns and populors districts in this part of the United Kingdom has been the subject of recent inquiry before a commission, the report of which shall be immediately laid before you.

"It will be highly gratifying to me if the information and suggestions contained in that report shall enable you to devise the means of promoting the health and comfort of the poorer classes of my subjects.

"I congratulate you on the success of the measures which, three years since, were adopted by Parliament for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the public Minue, and arresting the accumulation of debt in the time of peace.

"The Act which was passed at that time for imposing a the upon income will shortly expire.

"It will be for you in your wisdom to determin \*hether it may not be expedient to continue its operation in a further period, and thus to obtain the means of ade-Stately providing for the public service, and at the same time of making a reduction in other taxation.

"Whatever may be the result of your deliberations i this respect, I feel assured that it will be your determina <sup>200</sup> to maintain an amount of revenue amply sufficient to Thet the necessary expenditure of the country, and firmly to uphold that public credit, which is indispensable to the national welfare.

"The prospect of continued peace, and the general state of domestic prosperity and tranquillity, afford : <sup>htomrable</sup> opportunity for the consideration of the im-Portant matters to which I have directed your attention and I commit them to your deliveration, with the earnest Parer that you may be enabled, under the superintending Care and protection of Divine Providence, to strengthen the feelings of mutual confidence and good-will between different classes of my subjects, and to improve the con dition of my people."

Her Majesty having read the speech, returned it to the Lord Chancellor, and then descending from the throne, Bain 190k the hand of Prince Albert, and, attended by he great officers of state, proceeded to the Robing-room. The Royal cortige left the house in the same manner in which it had entered, her Majesty affectionately shaking ands with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge as in lassed him. We have seldom seen her Majesty on a the occasion in better spirits. The house then ad-Paner!

it Majesty read the "speech" (!) in an effective Her perfect enunciation made every word the address be distinctly heard in the remotest Moner of the house. The allusions to the incomear and to Ireland were listened to with peculiar interest, and some of the peers and common nera ex

The Speaker then bowed and retired with the

members of the other house. Her Majesty was accorted to the long gallery by the officers of state, and bowed to the peercesses and peers as she left the house house the second state.

Majesty looked remarkably well, and seemed to be in the enjoyment of perfect health.

The house resumed at five o'clock, and almost im

The Duke of WELLINGTON laid upon the table a bill,

suitled " An Act for the better regulation of Select Ves.

ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

The LORD CHANCELLOR "reported" the Royal speech

to use the language of the journals, or in other words

fred it at length, and the same was subsequently read by

The address in reply, which, according to unvarying

On the motion of the Duke of Wellington,

mediately afterwards,

the clerk at the table.

tie," which was read a first time.

structions and without authority, had exceeded his duty; a for them in the minds of the higher and middling classes any matter connected with that department of the Go- degree of splendour worthy of the donor; but that if no representation of the circumstances, founded upon justice and urged with moderation, was made to the French Government; and thus a settlement was arrived at. of which neither party had any reason, or felt any disposition, to complain. He had asked nothing which he should not himself, in a similar case, have conceded, and upon this principle the negotiation had throughout proceeded. Lord CAMPBELL said, that as the bill which he introduced during the last session of Parliament, for the better administration of justice in appeal cases, had been referred to, he wished to say, that unless the Government introduced a measure on the same subject, he should take care to renew the proposition which he had made last year. Again and again he was determined to bring it

forward, unless her Majesty's Government took the matter up. With respect to the better administration of the law, he had no doubt that a variety of measures would be introduced. Doubtless much had been done : but let it not be forgotten that much remained to be done. Very soon

a new Ecclesiastical Courts Bill must be introduced. The law of debtor and creditor was also in an unsatisfactory state, and various other questions of a like nature would require an immediate settlement at the hands of the legislature ; amongst the earliest to which attention ought to be directed, was the bill for amending the law of debtor and creditor, for the most serious inconveniences had already arisen from delay on that subject. He knew that the subject was one of great difficulty. He knew that his Noble and Learned Friend who now sat on the edge of the woolsack (Lord Brougham) differed on many points from those by whom that law was administered; and such a state of things made it only the more necessary that the matter should, with as little delay as possible, be taken up

by the legislature. The LORD CHANCELLOE said, with respect to the bill which his noble and learned friend had just mentioned, namely, the bill intended to apply to appeals in criminal cases, he should only say, that if asked whether he inended to support or introduce a bill of that description, he should request the House to remember the history of that bill; it was one intended to meet a particular case, and to afford relief to a particular individual. Bearing these facts in mind, he had opposed the measure then, because he thought that those circumstances of themselves formed constitutional and legal grounds of objection. But in the present session the case was most materially altered, and he should therefore have no objection, under the sanction of the Government, to introduce a bill

having that purpose in view.

Lord BROUGHAM said, as to the law of debtor and creditor, he should not now go into that question, though he was perfectly ready to vindicate the measure of last car-s measure respecting which the most extensive attempts had been made to mislead the country, though there was really nothing in the bill to produce the misdecision which was sought to be produced. As to the £20 clause, they all knew what pains had been taken to show that that clause had upset the retail trade of the country. He was a great friend to that clause ; but he was bound o say that the clause was not his, that he was in no respect the author of the clause, for, as many of their lordships might remember, it was an addition made in committee. He did not deny the great inconvenience which arose from not making salaries and pensions liable to creditors; for instance, a clerk with £200 a-year, living in furnished apartments, might contract a debt of £19, and et his creditor at defiance, for the furniture in his lodging could not be seized. Still the £20 clause had done great good, and Captain Williams, the Inspector of Prisons, had borne testimony to the beneficial effects which it had produced; and he believed there was not one instauce in which it had diminished the wholesome credit granted by

ny retailer. Lord CAMPBELL stated that the bill had been drawn up y Mr. (now Mr. Justice) Erle; the clause referred to had een drawn up at the request of Mr. M. O'Ferrall. The motion for presenting an address to her Majesty, in inswer to the speech from the throne, was then brought

up and agreed to unanimously. The house then adjourned to Thursday.

The members of the House of Commons assembled at about half-past one o'clock ; but the attendance was thin, not more than seventy members being present when the House was summoned to the bar of the Lords. On their return no business was transacted, the Right Hon. Gentleman immediately quitting the House, and his

example being followed by the other members. At five minutes before four o'clock the SPEAKEE re-

sumed the chair ; when changed significant glances. Her Majesty read the form. last paragraph of the speech slowly and most empha-tical.

-a sympathy which was testified by the numerous plans vernment with which his services had long been conwhich were now daily promulgated and discussed in every nected. He had not resigned on account of any differquarter.

ence of opinion on the intentions, as far as he knew of Mr. BABING, in seconding the address, insisted on them, of his late colleagues towards the Church either of several of the topics which had been noticed by Mr. England or of Ireland. He had stated to the world Parliament, and therefore he could not help expressing fix his motion for to-morrow (this day). Charteris. He, too, was of opinion that the maintenance | formerly, not in haste, but with great deliberation, of peace, of so much importance to the happiness of the the relations which a Christian State ought to have world, would be confirmed by the recent visit of foreign with respect to religion. He had a strong impressovereigns to this country. He hoped that the visit of sion that those who had once expressed strong opithe Emperor of Russia to this commercial country would mions on subjects involving such important princiinduce him to agree to some relaxation of the commercial ples should not be parties to propose material derestrictions on the introduction of the produce of England partures from them. At the close of last session within his dominions; and that the visit of the King of Sir R. Peel mentioned his intention to inquire into the the French would remove those feelings of bitterness | state of education in Ireland, and the spirit with which which had grown up in consequence of the events at Mo- that education was conducted. He was not in possession rocco and Tahiti. The interests of England and America of the measures which the Government were about to were both bound up in the continuance of peace, and he | bring forward; and as to Maynooth College, he knew of | John Russell had made against the present Government hoped that in spite of newspaper paragraphs in both nothing which they were about to do that might not be in his admirable speech, for it embraced the injustice of peer shall appear as a candidate, or by himself or any countries, the good feelings of honest and independent safely inferred from what they had done. At the same all their proceedings in the celebrated O'Connell prosecumen on both sides of the water would prevent any inter- time he must say that the views which her Majesty's Govern- tion, from its first commencement to its close. He then ruption of it. Indeed, from the mutual interests which ment took on that subject differed from those which he entered into a discussion on the merits of the Charitable sprang up under it, the maintenance of peace was a gua- thought ought to be taken on such a question. The rantee for its prolonged continuance. As a security for spirit of their measure with respect to the endowment of Sir J. Graham if he was still propared to bring in his This was one of the resolutions adopted by the house at peace, England should be always prepared for war; and the College of Maynooth differed much from the spirit of Irish Registration Bill, and to repeat his pledge that if the increase of our commercial transactions and the that which he had deliberately recommended. His conciliation had now reached its utmost limit? introduction of steam navigation had produced new cir- uniform conviction was, that though he was not to fetter cumstances, which endangered our safety, he was sure his judgment by reference to abstract theory, yet that it that the national spirit would gladly provide funds to meet was due to the public to place himself in a position to a necessary expenditure to avert that danger. He spoke form an honest and an unsuspected judgment. He had, in terms of great satisfaction on the flourishing prospects therefore, taken a course which had caused him much of the iron manufacture, and on the improved condition of pain, and which had separated him from men with whom the shipping interest. The cotton manufacture, and still he had acted in public life, and whom he was bound more the woollen trade-the latter of which indicated an to say he continued to regard with unaltered senti-

improved condition of the poorer classes-were also pros- ments of public regard and private attachment. The perous. The same was the case with the manufacturers discussion of an increased grant to Maynooth was conof flax, hemp, and silk. Our imports and exports had nected with excitable topics in this country; but he was alter the main principle of the Bequests Bill. relative to both increased, as was evident from the Custom-house not prepared to take part in any religious warfare against returns on tea, coffee, sugar, and tobacco. This pros-Sir R. Peel's measure-such as he anticipated it might be-nor to draw distinctions between the Roman Cathoperity had acted on the finances of this country, which now appeared in a very satisfactory condition. That lics of Ireland and others of his fellow-countrymen, so far as regarded their religious creed. condition had arisen from the imposition of the income

Sir R. PEEL commenced his observations by referring tax, which had changed a deficiency into a surplus of revenue. If the country was to have relief either from a to the subject of Mr. Gladstone, for whose talents he felt remission of duty in taxation, or from a change in the an admiration which could only be equalled by the atmode of raising and collecting the revenue, he thought tachment he felt for his private character. His right of Trinity College, Dublin, could not be thrown open to that it would not be wise to depart from this source of hon. friend had mentioned his objection to their measure income. some time ago, and if he had not pressed his resignation

Lord J. RUSSELL could readily concur in the terms of it was his (Sir R. Peel's) fault, as he was unwilling to lose he address proposed on this occasion; but there were his splendid services as a Minister of the Crown. It was topics in the speech of her Majesty, and in the address in | not on account of any difference on the commercial policy reply to it, which called for remark. That the visits of of the country that his right hon, friend had resigned his foreign sovereigns to this country might be a fresh gua- office-on such points there was, and always had been, rantee for the continuance of peace must be the anxious the most complete unanimity between them-but it was wish and sanguine expectation of every man who heard one of such a subject, which he might be permitted to him; but it was something singular, that though the mention to the house, though his right hon. friend had nover and seconder of the address were both expressing declined. On the motion of Mr. Wyse last year, he, as hopes of peace, Ministers were themselves taking pre- the organ of the Government, had declared that it was cautions against the contingency of war. He congratu- | their intention during the recess to apply themselves to lated the House that our amicable relations with France the question of academical education in Ireland. He had were not broken; but said that he could not participate in then admitted that there were not the same facilities for those phrases of satisfaction which Ministers used in their academical education in that country that there were in own praise at the conclusion of the last session. They Great Britain; and he was now prepared at an early then thought it right to advise her Majesty to praise the period of the session to propose an increase of facilities wisdom and moderation with which they had conducted the academical education in Ireland, open to all classes the negotiations with France. He saw no cause for ad. of her Majesty's subjects. Among other institutions miring either their wisdom or their moderation. What which would be benefitted by that increased vote, the Colwas the case ? Pritchard had been put under arrest, and lege of Maynooth would be one. The Government inhad been committed to solitary confinement by the French | tended to propose a liberal increase in the grant to that Commandant at Tahiti, on suspicion of encouraging in. college, unaccompanied by any restrictions or regulasurrection among the natives; and it was communicated tions as to religious doctrines which would dimito him, that if insurrection took place, he should be held nish its grace and favour. The sincerity with which economible for all the bloodshed which might ensue. the Government was acting on this subject was evident Another French Commandant arrived, who thought that from the fact that it had persevered in its intention with a

such contract existed, then Maynooth ought to be suppressed." Now, there could be no doubt as to the exsome surprise that a difference on this point should have induced the Right Hon. Gentleman to retire from his praise for making this grant, and for the manner in which he made it. He also wished to know whether jects so long as they were debarred from them. He showed that it was not a small insinuation which Lord Bequests Bill, and after some other observations, asked

Sir J. GRAHAM had no hesitation in stating that it was the determination of the Government to propose an Irish Registration Bill this session. As to the period of its introduction, he could not speak so decidedly, as it was clear that a measure of vast importance, of which notice had been given that night, must precede it. The Maynooth question and the Academical Education Bill would also precede it; but it was undoubtenly the intention of Government to introduce such a measure this session. He could not hold out any hope that Government would the holding of land in perpetuity; but as it was not the intention of Government to place the regular clergy in a worse position than that they occupied before the bill was introduced, they would have no objection to propose an alteration in it, if it should be found that the regular clergy were damnified by the 16th clause, and another

clause which had relation to it. Mr. SHAW said, that the scholarships and fellowships Roman Catholics, as they were part and parcel of the Protestant Church of Ireland.

visit of foreign Sovereigns to this country. He was not, however, sanguine in his anticipations as to the real bene- of the right of the house to examine and decide whether standing between two countries was best seen when to the resolution read by the Hon. Member, he (the Chanmuch boasted of last year had failed on the very first maintenance of their privileges. occasion on which it might have been useful. He denied the position laid down in France, and acquiesced in here, that Mr. Pritchard was not a consul when arrested at Tahiti. He had suspended his functions, quoad the indeposed Queen Pomare ; but he was still in the performquillity of the island, then he admitted that the French depart; but it was incumbent on them, before they called on him to withdraw, to have placed their charge against | was to be done ? im clearly under his view. No such charge had been laid before the French Chamber, and there was nothing

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said that it was his intention to there was no ground for such severity, but who also | full knowledge that it would lead to the resignation of so cause he suspected that Mr. Pritchard had done something renew the notice he had given last session, of a motion for thought that it was unsafe that Pritchard should remain valuable a colleague as Mr. Gladstone ; and yet the noble worthy of suspicion. Here then was a gross outrage comthe appointment of a select committee to inquire, whether at Tahiti, and therefore desired him to leave the island. lord had taken a party advantage of the liberal policy mitted; and it was the fault of the two Governments that in the returns of members to serve in the reformed Par-It was impossible not to admit that if Captain Bruat adopted by the Government, and had condescended to it had been committed, for the protectorship of Tahiti liament there had been any made through the direct inthought the conduct of Pritchard to be a cause of make a little insinuation against it, in order to persuade never ought to have been allowed. That change fluence of peers. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said danger, he had a right to remove him; but to place the people of Ireland to reject the proposal, because the in the Government of Tahiti could not be made that he was anxious that the resolution, then before the him in solitary confinement, and to say that he should Government were the authors of it. He then proceeded to without incurring the risk of a collision, which house, should continue on its "sessional orders," because be responsible with his life for any insurrection, was defend the conduct of her Majesty's Government in respect might bring the two Governments into a very awkward it was necessary to the maintenance of the privileges. a gross outrage, and demanded reparation. He was to the Charitable Bequests Bill, which they had proposed condition. If we had had a stout frigate or two on that | He (Mr. Duncombe) was, he owned, greatly surprised to HOUSE OF COMMONS-TUESDAY, FEB. 4. of opinion that if there had been that cordial under- as a matter of justice to Ireland. The noble Lord had station things would have passed in a manner more deco- | hear the Right Hon. Gentleman make this statement and standing between the two Governments of which their thought it decorous to neutralize the benefit of that mearous, and less likely to have brought the two nations into preserve the gravity of his countenance while he made it. partisans boasted so loudly, a satisfactory arrangement | sure by again ripping up phrases which had been used in collision. He would not say that there was great ground A peer of Parliament must not "concern" himself in might have been made without the delay of two months | the heat of party contest ; but who could wonder that the for the country to complain, as things turned out at last ; any election of a member of Parliament, nor assist him and without any danger of war. He commented at some agitators used them, when the noble Lord forgot his dignity still he could not say that the result justified those ardent with his influence! Why the Right Hon. Gentleman length upon the correspondence which had taken place and followed their bad example ? The words which the expressions of satisfaction communicated to the French | when he said this must have known that there was between M. Guizot and the Comte de Jarnac on this sub- noble Lord had quoted were not used by him or by his Government, but not repeated to Parliament at the close scarcely a county member, and very few borough membetween M. Guizot and the Cointe de Galace on this sub-ject, and said that those papers made him believe that the friends, and he denied that he had ever used words of of the last session. He maintained that our Government bers, in front, or behind, or alongside of him, who did not ject, and said that those papers made him benefor that too be insult to the people of Ireland. He considered the speech had not acted altogether in a way satisfactory to this implore, almost on his knees, that some peer of Parliamuch influenced by the pressure from without, and that of the noble Lord as a bitter party speech, and thought country. The Right Hon. Baronet had described the ment would "concern" himself in his election in order to Mr. Clifton, the newly-elected member for North Lan-much innuclication of which existed between them was not cordial and that his equanimity had been disturbed by the contrast cashire, and Mr. J. Somes, member for Dartmouth, were the understanding between them menaced the duration of which existed between the sneech from the throne this bad and and that his equanimity had been disturbed by the contrast outrage, for which he secure his return. Was it not then a mockery and a cashire, and Mr. J. Somes, member for Dartmouth, were the understanding between their was not contrast of which existed between the speech from the throne this had no doubt that reparation would be given by the farce to talk of inserting in our "sessional orders" a peace had, however, blown away, and he now trusted that year and those speeches which had been made when he French Government, and yet no formal reparation for it form. Mr. J. Young moved that a new writ be issued for the Ministers on both sides of the Channel would feel that it was Minister. Then there was great distress—now there resolution declaring it to be a breach of privilege that any election of a knight of the shire to serve in Parlia- was for the interest of their respective nations, and for was great prosperity ;-- then there was a deficiency,-- now had ever been demanded by the British Government. neer of Parliament or lord-lieutenant of a county should ment for North Wiltshire, in the room of the Hon. Sid- the peace of the world, that they should remain united, there was a surplus of revenue. He then proceeded to Sir R. INGLIS regretted that Lord Palmerston had taken "concern" himself in the election of a member of Parment for North Wittshire, in the room of the finn. She in proceeded to new Herbert, who has accepted the appointment of Secre-and that they should not suffer their subordinate officers, justify the proceedings of the Government in the late tary st-War.—Agreed to. The Hon. Gentleman then at a distance of three or four thousand leagues, to disturb ment of Mr. Britchend or the subject of the treatthe course he had done on the Tahiti question. For his liament ? Let the house but give him the committee for own part, deeply interested as his feelings were against which he would move, and he would undertake to prove and howed to the long gallery by the officers of state, tary at War.—Agreed to. The Hon. Gentleman then at a distance of three or four inousand leagues, to distance of Mr. Pritchard. He had never asked more of their common tranquillity. The present state of Spain ment of Mr. Pritchard. He had never asked more of the base. Prince Albert also bowed several times. Her the borough of Buckingham, in the room of Sir T. F. had been produced by the cordial understanding between the French Government than that which he ultimately the borough of Buckingham, in the room of Sir T. F. the slave trade, he would not say or do anything to disturb | that two-thirds of the peers and half the bishops (a laugh) the arrangement which had been made and accepted as did "concern" themselves and interfere in the election of satisfactory. He warned his Right Hon. Friend, the members returned to that house. Why, the circum-The borough of Buckingham, in the room of SIT 1. r. had been produced by the contrat inderstations of the got-a fair and reasonable reparation. He should have Fremantle, who has accepted the office of Secretary for England and France, two of the most free nations of the got-a fair and reasonable reparation. He should have member for Tamworth, that he must not expect to pacify stances which passed before their eyes within a few days rremantie, who has accepted the omes of Secretary for England and France, the of the most field matches of the local date reparation. He should have Ireland; and for the election of a member for Stamford, earth; and that was a result which no man could be felt that he was pursuing a course inconsistent with good Ireland by the measure which he had just propounded, or | must have convinced, not alone the members in the house, Ireland; and for the election of a member for Stamford, early; and that was a result which no man could be policy if he had asked for a reparation humiliating to in the room of Sir G. Clerk, who has accepted the office proud of. Whilst he hoped that that cordial understand. Policy if he had asked for a reparation humiliating to ing would yet ripen into friendship, he hoped that it France. He denied that Government had complimented for they were convinced already, but must have satisfied by any measure of a similar character. Lord SANDON was not prepared to join with the last every man who took the trouble of reflecting on them, of Master of her Majesty's Mint .- Both motions were would in future be employed in the promotion of comwould in future be employed in the promotion of the increase All that had been stated was, that the differences had been that peers of Parliament did, and were entreated to "conspeaker in his objection to the increased grant to the Colcern" themselves in the return of members to that house, An non. MEMBER on the Opposition benches moved merer, in the propagation of intensection, in the destruction of slavery, and not for the adjusted by the justice and moderation of the respective that the Speaker issue a writ to the Clerk of the Crown of freedom, in the destruction of slavery, and not for the lege of Maynooth, Lord Howick said that nobody had been more anxious (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) There was the case of one substitution of a tyrannical Government, for mild and con- Governments of the two countries. He rejoiced in the than himself to suppress the slave trade; but what had gentleman, who, if he did not succeed in persuading a cerin Ireland for the election of a member to serve in Parstitutional sway. He was not satisfied with the revival of good understanding which now existed between the two tain peer of Parliament to "concern" himself and interiament for Tipperary, in the place of the Hon. R. O. the commission for the revision of the treaties on the countries, as there must from their proximity to each been the result of all the efforts made for that purpose by fere in his return, might place the house in the unpleasant slave-trade ; yet, if they thought that the exercise of the other be a good understanding, or something differing little Cave, deceased .- Agreed to. this country? Many valuable lives of our officers and Lord ASHLEY gave notice of his intention to move, on condition of being without the services of a Secretary for right of search would interrupt peace, Ministers ought from downright hostility between them. There was not seamen had been sacrificed; and we had not only failed Ireland. (Laughter.) He would repeat, then, that it to tell the public what could be substituted for it. one reparation made by France to us which he would not in our object, but had even aggravated the horrors of the an early day, for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the was a mockery and a farce to talk of maintaining our labour of children in the calico printworks of Great He congratulated the house on the improved condition of have made to France himself if the circumstances had slave trade. We had no right to exercise the police of the privileges by such a sessional order as that now before Britain and Ireland, and also a bill to regulate the our commercial relations with China, and rejoiced that it been reversed. With regard to the financial arrangements sea unless it were clear that in so doing we were prothem, and he was surprised that the Chancellor of the labour of young persons in mills and factories. had tended much to increase commercial and manufac- of the year, he would only remind the house, that an moting the interests of humanity. He was aware that Exchequer should make the statement and keep the naa tended much to increase commercial and manual of the house only remain the house, that an include the incluses of manualty. The was aware that turing industry in Great Britain. He referred to the Hon. Friend of his had given notice that it was his (Sir Such sentiments would not find favour with the house and gravity of his countenance. He had last year voted paragraph in the address relating to the abatement of Robert Peel's) intention to bring them forward before the the Government; but he was of opinion that if we abanagainst this resolution, and he would do so again. For agitation in Ireland, and said that, nevertheless, the usual time. He should place at an early period the genedoned our right of search, other nations would be comhis own part, he would much rather that peers did openly agriation in ireland, and said that, nevertheress, the ral outlines of his plan before the house, as he thought pelled by a joint feeling of honour and humanity to provote for members of Parliament. It would bring them in to many symptoms which were highly menacing. No that when alterations were to be made in our financial hibit the exercise of the slave trade by their subjects. contact with the people, from which they (the peers) The address was then put from the chair, and carried man said that there was fear of insurrection or increase policy an early declaration of them was best. He wished would derive great benefit. They would find amongst of agitation; but no man could say that there was that the noble Lord would take the sense of the house on the manimously. them what they did not always find amongst or agitation; out no man could say that there was that a useful automatical the sense of the house on the love and affection for the imperial legislature which ought question, whether the Government had dishonoured the INCOME TAX. their own body. They would find more candour, more to exist in the inhabitants of a free country. Heattributed fair fame of their country by their course, either with Mr. HAWES inquired whether the usual trade and navisincerity, more honesty, and patriotism than they gation accounts would be laid on the table before the 14th It heard of the measures to be proposed by Government; an early day for the appointment of a committee to in-promised by the proceedings which had been taken against several leading wished the house to declare whether the conduct of 60. could get amongst more elevated members of society. If In the measures to be proposed by Government; an early day for the appointment of a committee to in-the incomised that he, at least, would not taunt Ministers quire how many of the railway companies, liable to the proceedings which had been taken against several leading wished the house to declare whether the conduct of Go. of February, when the Right Hon. Baronet proposed to call wished the house to declare whether the conduct of Go. of February, when the Right Hon. Baronet proposed to call wished the house to declare whether the conduct of Go. of February, when the Right Hon. Baronet proposed to call wished the house to declare whether the conduct of Go. of February, when the Right Hon. Baronet proposed to call wished the house to declare whether the conduct of Go. of February, when the Right Hon. Baronet proposed to call wished the house to declare whether the conduct of Go. of February, when the Right Hon. Baronet proposed to call wished the house to declare whether the conduct of Go. of February, when the Right Hon. Baronet proposed to call wished the house to declare whether the conduct of Go. of February, when the Right Hon. Baronet proposed to call wished the house to declare whether the conduct of Go. of February is the income tax. noble lords mixed more than they did with the working With the inconsistency of their present proposals with provisions of the Act of the last session, have complied with length to the O'Connell trial, and to the reversal of the able to both countries, was not a course dictated by classes, they would find few who would give their votes ther inconsistency of their present proposals with provisions of the Act of the last session, have complied with persons in that country. He then reversal of the able to both countries, was not a course dictated by Also, whether any other papers relating to the state of the length to the O'Connell trial, and to the reversal of the able to both countries, was not a course dictated by Also, whether any other papers relating to the state of the length to the O'Connell trial, and to the reversal of the able to both countries, was not a course dictated by Also, whether any other papers relating to the state of the length to the O'Connell trial, and to the reversal of the able to both countries, was not a course dictated by Also, whether any other papers relating to the state of the length to the O'Connell trial, and to the reversal of the length to the O'Connell trial, and justified by sound policy. 11

facts would show the great extent of accommodation at for led to the poor by this new arrangement. Mr. WALLACE said, he would adopt the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and move for a return and confirmed since by many grants of the Imperial

Mr. YOUNG moved the usual sessional orders. Mr. WILLIAMS begged to call the attention of the house situation in the Ministry. He gave Sir R. Peel high to some of the orders which would be read for its adoption. Amongst these was one which said "That it is a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons the University of Dublin was to be thrown open, as it of the united kingdom for any lord of Parliament, or was a point of honour with every Irish Roman Catholic other peer or prelate, not being a peer of Ireland at to have its scholarships and fellowships thrown open, as the time elected, and not having declined to serve for any they were not on an equality with their Protestant sub- county, city, or borough of Great Britain, to concern himself in the election of members to serve for the Commons in Parliament, except only any peer of Ireland at such elections in Great Britain respectively where such others be proposed to be elected; or for any lord-lieutenant or governor of any county to avail himself of any authority derived from his commission to influence the election of any member to serve for the Commons in Parliament." the commencement of every session, as one of its " ses-

sional orders." But how was it acted upon by the house ?' Was it not notorious that peers not only did " concern' themselves in the election of membors to serve in the Commons house, but did actually send members there by their own direct influence ? and if the act were proved, as it easily could be, the house had no means of remedy ing the evil; or, if it had any such power, it was also well known that it was not exercised. According to the common law, there was nothing to prevent any peer being duly qualified from registering himself as an elector for returning a member to Parliament, and from voting for that purpose. Where, then, was the use of this "sessional order ?" He hoped the Government would take this into its serious consideration, and so arrange it that those "sessional orders" should be in reality what they pretended to be on the books of the house.

The CHANCELLOB of the Exchequer said that her Ma. jesty's Ministers were not more interested in the question introduced by the Hon, Member than any other members of the house. The question was one relating to its privileges, with which it would not permit the members of the Government or any other body to interfere. The house, and the house only, was the judge of its own privileges, Lord PALMERSTON concurred in the satisfaction which and with that ancient practice he did not think it right to had been so generally expressed by the house at the late interfere. He did not mean to deny that a peer had a right to vote for a Member of Parliament independently fits to be derived from it. The effect of a good under- the person so elected had been duly elected. With respect

casual circumstances rose up which were calculated to cellor of the Exchequer) did not wish to see any alteration disturb it. He thought that the cordial understanding so | made in it, because he looked upon it as essential to the Mr. WILLIAMS would beg to put one question to the

Right Hon. Gentleman. He would suppose that a peer duly qualified as to property should present himself to the revising barrister, and claim to have his name inserted in trusive French officers, who had seized on the island and the register. Well, the barrister, seeing all the qualifications quite correct, could not refuse to enter his name. ance of consular functions to all British subjects frequent- He could know nothing there of the House of Commons, ing that island as merchants. If there had been any or of its "sessional orders." Then, the claimant's charge against Mr. Pritchard for endangering the tran- | name being on the register, and the House of Commons not wishing to erase the name from it, he was anxious to authorities in the island had a right to require him to know in what way the house could vindicate its privileges. He would ask the Right Hon. Gentleman how it

The resolutions before the house were then agreed to. On the next resolution (that which Mr. Williams had to justify his removal from Tahiti, even in the most | read), being read,

courteous manner. The French officer removed him, be-

(Continued in our eighth page.)

Interesting was a faithful echo of the speech, was moved by Marquis CANDEN, and seconded by Lord GLENLYON, Mr. J. YOUNG gave notice, on behalf of Sir R. Peel, that ach of these noblemen confining themselves upon this, it was the intention of the Right Hon. Baronet to heir first occasion of appearing before the House, pretty make a financial statement on Friday week, the 14th of left is the topics suggested in the speech, and con-February. tating themselves, as they passed each paragraph seve-ally in review, with declaring their perfect accordance in the sensitive. Mr. EWART gave notice of his intention to move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether the sentiments expressed, and recommending them for present system of indirect taxation does not press heavily adoption of their lordships. and unjustly on the poor ; also for leave to bring in a bill The Marquis of NORMANNY, so far from moving any for the total abolition of the punishment of death. Windment upon the address, approved of all he had Mr. WALLACE gave notice of his intention to move on

in Wiry which had been in progress as to the tenure of the better accommodation of third-class passengers. Also, judgment in the House of Lords, particularly noticing wisdom, and justified by sound policy.

agreed to.

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The Chandos tenant would-be riders ! Cheer on, cheer on-the "noble" Duke

Has loads of ale to wet your throttles . No loyalty is half so true As that which springs from foaming bottles.

Men in their sober senses might See little cause to cheer such follies ;

But Barleycorn's delicious fumes Dispel the worst of melancholies!

Taxes, starvation, paupers' moans, Are horrid things when you are sober. But Queens-e'en fair (!) as ours-acquire A brighter ray from "old October."

No doubt the " noble" Duke will bleed His swollen purse to crown the revels, Although his Grace's labourers want

A crust of bread, on dit, poor devils! How pretty look those white smock-frocks-Why did he not with roses wreath 'em ?

And yet it is a pity that Such skeletons are hid beneath 'em !

And flags they bore, inscribed, perhaps,

With mottoes such as these we tell ye-" God save the Queen and Buckingham !" " God fill for once this craving belly !"

Q, 'twas an intellectual sight, And fit to raise the soul's emotion. Those loyal smiles, those knees that bent To Vic, not God, in their aevotion !

0, 'twas a thing to recollect Through future years with awe and wonder, Those clumsy clowns begarlanded, These beer-choked throats' applauding thunder !

Is there, then, something in a Queen More heavenly than in us poor sinners ? And can a glance from Royal eyes

Fill starving stomachs with their dinners ? Can e'en the sight of monarchs still The tooth of want, that knawing devil ?

As legends tell, in days of yore, Their simple touch would cure the " evil ?"

Can e'en a nod from Royal head Disperse at once the clouds of anguish ? Cool the lean pauper's fevered brain, And bid the outcast cease to languish ?

Can Vic, all lovely as she is-To cast a doubt on this were treason-

Scatter bright blessings in her path, And warm old winter's bitter season ?

Can Albert, inoffensive youth. Although his moustache such a dear is.

Make Buckingham's lean labourers fat, Or turn their haggard wives to peris.

God! what a mockery thus to raise The hymns of worship for a mortal! Flowers to strew beneath her feet,

And thus throw wide each palace portal. God! what a mockery thus to sing

Prease of heartless exultation : While grim starvation decimates, And taxes crush the scowling nation!

God! what a mockery thus to cheer The tawdry train of royal weakness;

While shivering want lies cowering down, With not a shred 'gainst winter's bleakness ! God! what mockery thus to laugh

While myriad tear-worn eyes are crying ; God! what a mockery thus to live, While thousands on the straw are dying! \* \* \* \*

Speed on, speed on, oh Royal pair, Nor heed the muse's harsh reflections;

But the truth is, that the press—we use the term not in its restricted sense—is all-powerful; and has hitherto been used in onstly for exil, but little for good. Whether as the recorder of history or the retailer of of the kind, we ever remember to have seen since passing events—the creator of romance or the heradd of the kind, we ever remember to have seen since passing events—the creator of romance or the heradd of the kind, we ever remember to have seen since passing events—the creator of romance or the heradd of the kind, we ever remember to have seen since passing events—the creator of romance or the heradd of the kind, we ever remember to have seen since poverty of the Irish people, by the rich eating the appear the better reason; " to prop up fraud and frivoily, and extend and prolong the reign of might over right. We say that mainly this has been the di-strument of the greatest good to the human family. There have ever been exceptions, particularly in poetic There have ever been exceptions, particularly in poctic literature : for, of all "the race that write," the poet has the hardest task to stiffe and extinguish the light of truth within him: though, even amongst the poets, how many have fallen from "their high estate," and become the mere things of vilest clay feeding on the crumbs flung from the rich man's table

table : Such has been the general state of literature while the Laterary Gazette has held rule in the "Republic of Letters." The rich have rioted in wrong unof Letters." The rich have rioted in wrong un-checked, and the poor have suffered undefended. Knaves or "quacks"—(the Editor of the *Gazette* may select either horn)—the *literati* of the past, or at least the passing age, have been. Of such the present age has grown sick and weary. Mealy-mouthed sympa-thisers are turned from with disgust; and feeling men. earnest men. courageous men are demanded for has grown sick and weary. Mealy-mouthed sympa-thisers are turned from with disgust; and feeling men, earnest men, courageous men are demanded for the exigencies of the present time. The demand is not unanswered; for, behold, a CARLYLE, a DICKENS, Incompared a Hear with many others of minor a JERROLD, and a Hood, with many others of minor note, have already appeared to proclaim the wants of the hitherto dumb many-dumb because their ap-pointed voice (the press) has been a traitor to its trust, and betrayed the mission heaven had assigned

The Editor of the Gazette, while deploring the suf-ferings of the poor, denounces the idea that "bullying and exasperating the upper and middle orders of society is the best mode of infusing into them the principles of generosity and charity." Here is the fact :- " Prodigious evils and immeasurable sufferings ' have been the result of the rule of the many by the fave occh the result of the rule of the many by the few; but these results must not be exposed under pain of being denounced as "bullies," and exas-perators of the "upper and middle classes," who, for-sooth, must be fed with "generosity" and "charity," gently as babes are with pap. Innocent sucklings ! "Exasperate," indeed ! It appears to us it is the working classes acquire whose further "generosity" working classes against whose further "exasperation" every means should be taken to guard ! But we must 'infuse"-what a Godfrey's Cordial-like word !into the upper and middle classes the principles of generosity and charity-i. c.,

## "With bated breath and in a bondsman's key :"

we must implore of the working classes to sue for mercy instead of demanding justice-to beg for

charity instead of usisting on right! -The Literary Gazette says—"It is a barefaced lie to ascribe all the wretchedness we see to the wrongs to ascribe all the wretchedness we see to the wrongs and oppressions of those who enjoy happier lots." Of course giving the "barefaced lie" to its opponents is a nice example for the *Gazette* to set in carrying out the "soothing system." We join issue with the *Gazette*, and avow our readiness to prove at any time that all the evils the poor suffer, save and except such as the natural laws of the universe render all classes subject to, are to be laid to the charge of the rich, they and they only being responsible for those evils. The rich monopolize the soil ; appropriate the wild animals to their exclusive use; make capital multiply capital through the workings of mills, mines fisheries, and the endless ramifications of trade and commerce; live in splendid mansions; usurp exclusive power; rule the state; levy taxes; make wars and enjoy all the emoluments, and honours, and plea sures of society. On the other hand, as effect follows cause, the poor are denied an inch of their motherearth; die for want of food; are punished for poaching; create wealth, to subsist on starvation wages; are defrauded of the fruits of their industry; exist in wretched hovels; are slaves, politically as well as socially; have to pay the taxes ; are the human material for the gorging of the monster, war; and have to suffer privation, disease, and premature death for their share of the social contract. Perhaps the Editor of the Literary Gazette will say that these assertions are "barefaced lies;" facts of daily and hourly occurrence but too painfully and too incontestibly prove their truth. The Gazette admits that the "prevalence of extreme poverty, throughout so rich and prosperous a land, is a reproach to human nature," and adds, "instalments may pay off national miseries as well as national debts." How soon the National Debt will be paid off by instalments, the critic saith not; but if the poor are to have no better hope of getting their wrongs " paid off, than we have of seeing the monster swindle paid off by "instalments," their condition, we fear, will be hopeless indeed. The specimens we have given of the article in the Gazette are fair samples of the spirit of the whole, which throughout is bitterly denunciatory of Mr. JERROLD'S Magazine. We are well aware that Mr. JERROLD needs not our advocacy, nor have we the presumption to assume to act as his defender. It is principles for which we contend, and the cause of the millions, dearer to us than any other consideration. We pass by the smaller fry, who, in provincial papers have aped the wondrously wise saws of the Gazette editor. They are too few and too contemptble to have their little greatness advertised. Come we now to the second number of Mr. JERBOLD'S of any lengthy commendation, when in two words we may embody its worth-excellent and faultless.\* The story of "St. Giles and St. James" is continued, and lacks nothing of the interest with which it commenced. Wc give an extract or two :--

thereby making themselves property-holders, and, of of the political feeling of "Old England," he of course

Yonder is a little drum Hanging on the wall, Dusty wreaths and tatter'd flags Round about it fall.

A Shepherd youth on Cheviot's hills Watch'd the sheep, whose skin

A cunning workman wrought and gave The little drum its din.

O pleasant are fair Cheviot's hills With velvet verdure spread, And pleasant 'tis amid its heath

To make your summer bed. And sweet and clear are Cheviot's rills That trickle to its vales, And balmily its tiny flowers

Breathe on the passing gales, And thus hath felt the Shepherd-boy

Whilst tending of his fold, Nor thought there was in all the world A spot like Cheviot's wold.

And so it was for many a day, But change with time will come, And he-(alas! for him the day!)

He heard the little drum. "Follow." said the drummer-boy,

"Would you live in story; " For he who strikes a foeman down, "Wins a wreath of glory !"

"Rub-a-dub and rub-a-dub," The drummer beats away-The Shepherd let his bleating flock On Cheviot wildly stray.

On Egypt's arid waste of sand The Shepherd now is lying, Around him many a parching tongue

For water's faintly crying. O that he were on Cheviot's hills With velvet verdure spread,

Or lying 'mid the blooming heath, Where oft he'd made his bed.

Or could he drink of those sweet rills That trickle to the vales, Or breathe once more the balminess

Of Cheviot's mountain gales. At length upon his wearied eyes The mists of slumber come, And he is in his home again-

Till waken'd by the drum. " Take arms ! Take arms !" his leader cries. " The hated foeman's nigh ;"

Guns loudly roar-steel clanks on steel, And thousands fall to die.

The Shepherd's blood makes red the sand,

clusively held by classes, those classes will be the power to clothe his thoughts in the choicest language, went to sea, did I ever hear my Maker's name except when veritable rulers and masters of society, no matter. The productions of his pen are always looked forward some one some by it that he would have me up to the what the form of government. A Republican profit. to by us as a treat of no ordinary character. It is gratings? When I descreted from my ship and strove to monger is, of necessity, as much a tyrant as a with regret, therefore, that we find ourselves com-monarchical one. The only advantage of democracy pelled to express our decided dissent from the is, that it invests the people—an immense advantage, if they have the sense to use it, with the power to conserve to themselves the fruits of their industry, that is the fulle of their industry, to by us as a treat of no ordinary character. It is pelled to express our decided dissent from the political views of this elever writer. He belongs to the old school, and is, we fear, now too old conserve to themselves the fruits of their industry, to be made a convert to the new. A representative and forlow walking themselves the fruits of their industry, to be made a convert to the new. A representative and forlow the sense to use it, with the power to to be made a convert to the new. A representative and forlow that you would keep a there in ? And, unless I do that which shall defile my manhood, will ye not a consequence, their own masters; slaves to no men. "Peasants and Pheasants" is a title which suf-ficiently bespeaks its purport; it is almost needless to Hence his sneers at French Republicanism, and his and ye ask me am I a Christian? Suppose I tell you I

> be put down by military despotism. The gentleman who calls himself Luke Robex is proud that he is an Englishman, and never misses a fair opportunity of BublicArios Received. The continuations of the Bastile, are, owing to the press of matter, postponed till next week. PublicArios Received. PublicArios Recei Chronicles of the Bastile, are, owing to the press of exalting his own countrymen as the noblest race in the world—with one exception. What exception thinkest thou, reader? The Russians ! We have always conrine ; Wade's London Review ; Family Herald, Part 21; The Edinburgh Tales, Part 1; Evils Resulting from the Game Laws ; Speech of the Marquis of Nor

manby. A BOWL OF "PUNCH," FRESH BREWED.

## THE ROYAL SPEECH.

My lords and gentlemen, again I meet ye, With cordiality once more I greet ye; Though I'd not have you work your brains to dizziness Pray give your heads to the despatch of business,

- My dear allies, my foreign allies, Are acting with policy pleasant and wise ; For some of them come To see me at home ;
- But this observation expressly applies To Louis-Philippe,
- Who to Windsor's keep Came over, despite Anti-Anglican cries.
- Ah! the appearance of our country's coffers, 0! A rich theme for gratulation offers ;
- Our public purse we've found the way to stock it,-We've got at last a surplus in our pocket; O, may it never cause so much dissension As-Q! another surplice I could mention.
  - All things wear a smile ; ' Commerce has been mending ; In our little isle
  - All to good seems tending. Wages on the rise ; Lots of milk and honey : You'll not grudge supplies,-

There's a glut of money. Chorus of Members. Tooral looral, loo, ac., dc. Poor there are, they say, Who endure hard rubbing ; But they've found a way To heal it by a scrubbing.

Baths they mean to build Soon in every quarter ; Mouths will then be filled, If not with bread-with water. Chorus. Tooral looral, 100, &c., &c.

THE ADSENT ONE .- No one can possibly have forgotten which hoisted him to power. Nor do we find fault with the resistance of the Russians to NAPOLEON'S the immortal advertisement, addressed to two illustrious FULNESS OF JOY.—A gentleman observed to his wife that she was beautiful, dutiful, youthful, plentiful, letters of the alphabet, of his being "carnestly implored, invasion. A nation of slaves though they were, they did quite right in resisting to the death their in-vaders. Our meaning in the above remarks is, that back immediately the key of the tea-caddy." Might not a and an armful.

AMERICAN TOMBSTONE .- " Sacred to the remains of Jonathan Thompson, a pious Christian and an affectionate husband. His disconsolate widow continues to carry on the tripe-and-trotter business at the same place as before his bereavement."

Tit Bits. CURIOUS EPITAPHS. The following epitaph of a blacksmith is to be found n Gainford church-yard :---My sledge and hammer are declined, My bellows have quite lost their wind, My fire's extinct, my forge decayed, My vices in the dust are laid, My coal is spent, my iron's gone, My nails are drove, my work is done. My fire-dried corpse lies here at rest, My soul (smoke-like) soared to be blest.

> EPITAPH IN TWICKENHAM CHURCH-YARD. Here lie I, Killed by a sky-Rocket in the eye.

EPITAPH BY A WIDOW ON HER HUSBAND. Thou wert too good to live on earth with me,

- And I not good enough to die with thee. EPITAPH ON A TIPPLING LADY.
- Her clay beneath this marble lies, Whose soul we trust ascends the skies ; She, doubtless, for her taste and merits, Is happy in the world of spirits.

Monesty.--- A gentleman advertises in a New York paper for board in a quiet genteel family, where there are two or three beautiful and accomplished young ladies, and where his society "will be deemed a suffi-ciency for board, lodging, washing, and other et

ceteras.' THE JOLLY TRADE OF HUMBUG .--- If a man wishes to enjoy himself for once (says an old proverb), let him kill a fat fowl; if for a year, let him take a wife; but if he would live joyously all the days of his life, then let him turn priest.

THE EVILS OF "SINGLE BLESSEDNESS."-Poets have sung the praises of matrimony in many a sweet strain, that-

Marriage, rightly understood, Is to the virtuous and the good A paradise below-

To the fair sex especially the immortal Will himself thus addressed some wise suggestions, for he tells them that—

Earthier, happier, is the rose distilled, Than that, which withering on the virgin thorn, Grows, lives, and dies in single blessedness.

Matters of fact, however-" great facts"-are, as proofs of any position, of more weight than all the worshippers of the nine ever wrote. The following matter of fact, therefore, is worthy of being universally made known, and stercotyped over the mantlepiece of every bachelor's dormitory in the united kingdom. The metropolitan commissioners of lunacy have lately procured and published, under the authority of Parliament, tabular returns of all the lunatics confined in asylums in Great Britain and Ireland, containing some interesting details not usually given four-fifths, were single, and six widowers. But among males aged 18 and upwards, two-thirds are certainly in the married state, and it would appear that the tendency to insanity is ten times as great among bachelors as among married men. All the returns exhibit similar proportions."-Now, it may be true that, according to the old song-

Happy and free are a bachelor's revelries-Cheerily, merrily, passes his life; Nothing knows he of connubial devilries, Troublesome children and clamorous wife;

but, at the same time, if he wishes to preserve the mens sana in corpore sano, the metropolitan commissioners of lunacy have clearly proved that he ought to eschew celibacy and get through matrimony's turnpike as quickly as he can.

Eujoy your courtier-scented air, And Buckingham's low genuflections.

Speed on, speed on, oh Royal pair, With fulsome flatteries lined your road is; Flag and "smock-frock," triumphal arch.

Fat aldermen and reverend toadies! Speed on, speed on, each booby's zeal Fresh words of sycophancy teaches;

Behold, " his Worship" brings the " mace," Ah, injured grammar, stop his speeches,

Yet one would think the Royal taste (!) Must by this time be almost sated ; Doth not this endless meal of praise

Fall on the palate nauseated ? Hath not the ceaseless banquet yet

Of adulation lost its savour ? Would not a little sharp cayenne

Be welcome just to change the flavour ? Would not one small bright grain of truth Vary these lies so sycophantic ?

Truth to a Royal ear !- good God, 'Twould make Court toadies all quite frantic!

Let them lie on, then-Monarchs' ears Are always doomed to be surrounded By buzzing drones, who never let

Aught but their fulsome hum be sounded.

Let them lie on, then-let them fill The bright cup to its fullest measure ; Let them dance, sing, and laugh aloud,

We too can laugh-though not with pleasure. We too can laugh-a bitter laugh-A laugh of scorn and grief united ; Scorn for you sycophants who kneel, Grief for the pauper starved and blighted. \* \* \* \* Once more once more, the Royal train Speeds on in its race-horse progression ; Then cheer away, ye loyal throats,

Since sycophancy's your profession .- Satirist.

## Reviews

## DOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGA-ZINE .-- FEBRUARY.

The appearance of this Magazine, proclaming the resolution of its conductors to devote its pages to "a consideration of the social wants and rightful claims of the PEOPLE," was, we felt assured, from the moment we perused the prospectus, calculated to excite the hostlifty of all those pimps of power, who, masters of the "grey goose quill," prostitute their glorious pirvilege to the service of fraud and the perpetuation of wrong and oppression. In that expectation we have not been wholly deceived, though we acknowledge, with pleasure, that the yelpings of the dissatisfied have been confined to a much smaller number than we had anticipated : to a certain extent, therefore, we have found ourselves agreeably mistaken. The excellent reception which, on the whole, the first number of this Magazine met with from the critics of the press, we confess surprised us. In many a paper in which we expected to find the torrent of vituperation let loose, we found, on the con-trary, the kindly words of welcome. This proves one of two things; either that newspaper critics are aware that Mr. JEBROLD has achieved a position from which, so long as he remains firm to principle, their assaults are powerless to dislodge him; or else, that, in spite of the infamous politics of several of the journals to which we allude, their conductors in their own hearts feel the justice of the principles proclaimed by Mr. JERROLD, and though they themselves dare not advocate those principles, the "still small voice" of con-science bids them approve. Charity bids us to believe that this last is the truth; but either is pregnant with blessed hope for the masses, proclaiming "trumpet-tangend" that their bids of the principle of the principle of the theory the principle of the theory the processing the principle of the principle o tongued" that their brighter day is coming; for their cause is now pleaded by one of the mightiest of the men of mind, and his pleadings are listened to by all classes with admiration or with awe.

Would that we could say this of all who have essayed the critic's task in conning the pages of the first number of this Magazine. Would that we could confess that in our anticipations we had unwittingly wronged the whole of the critic order. But, we have said we have found ourselves not wholly deceived in our anticipations; and we must now be permitted to offer a few remarks on the wise comments of the Editor of the Literary Gazette, who has thought things. And Miss Canary smiled a pitying smile. proper to draw his superannuated sword in defence of things as they are, and against DOUGLAS JERROLD'S "terrible" and "dreadful" Shilling Magazine. Itell you, said Jem, there's no sich thing as born ladies or and gentlemen. There's little bits of red girls and boys born, if you will,—and you may turn 'em into—now, look The Editor of the Literary Gazette admits that "there is a momentous question pending between and some not,-why wasn't there two Adams and two the rich and the poor divisions of the community. There are prodigious evils and immcasurable suffer-ings," He admits this; but it would appear he is angry at DOUGLAS JERROLD for exposing those evils and sufferings. Is he then in love with human misery; and does he rejoice at the sufferings of his fellow creatures? By no means; he claims to be the "friend of the people" as well as Mr. JERBOLD; but then he denounces "quacks" prescribing their pana-ceas for the maladies of the body politic. Of course the Editor of the Gazette is no "quack!" For twentyeight years he, or his predecessors, have puffed into popularity, or condemned to annihilation, those

## CONSOLATION FOR THE UGLY.

We cannot say-and in truth it is a ticklish question to isk of those who are best qualified to give an answer-i there really be not a comfort in substantial ugliness ; in igliness that, unchanged, will last a man his life ; 'a good granize face, in which there shall be no wear and tear. A man so appointed is saved many alarms, many spasms of pride. Time canno, wound his vanity through his features; he cats, drinks, and is merry, in despite of mirrors. No acquaintance starts at sudden alteration, hinting, in such surprise, decay and the final tomb. He grows older, with no former intimates - church-yard voices !- crying, "How you're altered !" How many a man might have been a truer husband, a better father, firmer friend, more valuable citizen, had he, when arrived at legal maturity, cut off-say an inch, of his nose. This inch-only an inch !- would have destroyed the vanity of the very handsomest face; and so driven the thoughts of a man from a vulgar looking-glass, a piece of shop crystal -and more, from the fatal mirrors carried in the heads of women, to reflect heaven knows how many coxcombs who choose to stare into them-to the glass of his own mind. With only such petty sacrifice, he might have been a philosopher. Thus considered, how many a coxcomb may be within an inch of a sage! True, there was an age when wise men-at least a few of them-glorified in selfmutilation, casting sanguinary offerings to the bird of wisdom. But this was in the freshness and youth of the world; in the sweet innocence of early time. But the world grows old; and, like a faded, fashionable beauty, the older it grows the more it lays on the paint.

One of the characters in the tale is a Miss Canary an old maid, who, miserably poor, gets her living by selling bills of the play, and oranges in the gallery of Covent Garden Theatre. But poor as she is, she has one consolation—"She was born a lady: nobody could deprive her of that." Bright Jem, a cosmopolitan linkman, in love with all the world but the rascals in it, cannot swallow the doctrine of

## NOBLE BIRTH.

Nonsense, said Jem. I tell you, Miss Canary, there isn't sich a thing as a born lady in the world. Why! you never, Mr. James! and Miss Canary was

scandalised at the heresy. Born lady ! repeated Jem, laughingly ; and then mov ing his chair towards his disputant, he touched her mittened arm with his pipe, saying-Look here, now. There's Mrs. Grimbles, at number five, she had a little gal last week,-you know that ? Well ; Mrs. Grimbles is a clear-starcher. That you allow? And for that reason -now tell me this,-for that reason is her little babby born a clear-starcher ? Eh ? I should like to know as much as that now.

O, Mr. James! you're a good person, but you know you're a low man; no, no; you can't understand these

here, said Jem, if there was to be some born gentlemen Eves, for the high folks and the low ones ?

"Oh! water-give me some! My voice might reach a friendly ear, But for that little drum !"

'Mid moaning men-'mid dying men, The drummer kept his way, And many a one, by "glory" lured, Did curse the drum that day.

"Rub-a-dub and rub-a-dub," The drummer beat aloud-The Shepherd died, and ere the morn

The hot sand was his shroud, And this is glory ! Yes : and still

Will man the tempter follow. Nor learn that glory, like its drum,

Is but a sound and hollow.

CRUIKSHANK'S TABLE BOOK .- FEBRUARY.

Success and glory to the inimitable George and his clever editor ! The second number of the Table Book is excellent; and will, we doubt not, work its way to the tables of a large number of the reading public. Unable to transfer to our columns the illustrations, we can give our readers but a very imperfect idea of the contents of this excellent antidote to the blue devils. We may, however, state that the literary matter is much superior to the preceding number, while the illustrations are all of the most mirth-in-Magazine, of the merits of which we have left our-selves but little room to speak : but there is no need merism" is particularly rich. Then we have "The Doomed One: a Tale of the Nineteenth Century;" Brompton, or The Lily of Park-lane," a burlesque of the fashionable novel ; with several other good things. We give the following extracts, the first being a specimen of

## CLASSICS FOR THE MILLION,

ENEAS, the son of Anchises and Venus, was a Trojan prince, and he behaved like a regular Trojan on several ccasions. He was placed under the care of a nymph till he was five years old, or in other words, put out to nurse; but his education was completed under Chiron, who seems to have kept an academy for heroes, or, perbaps, an evening school for classical adults. He taught music, war, and medicine; so that he was one of the 5071 of general practitioners whom Sir J. Graham's proposed bill would have licensed to kill or cure according to circumstances. After leaving school, Encas married Miss Creusa Priam, the daughter of old Priam, and had a son and heir named Ascanius. He fought well in the Trojan war, and distinguished himself in a manner worthy of the fire brigade at the burning of Troy, carrying his old father pick-a-back out of the flames, with his son in his hand, but, i."sband-like, leaving his wife to make the best of her way aiter him. Some say that he returned to hide her, for which others read Ida; but Strabo makes him out a sort of Cubitt, who entered largely into building speculations, among which was the rebuilding of Troy, with all its streets and squares. But Virgil insists that he only made a passage into Italy. After ome extensive travelling, he arrived with his father in Sicily, where the old gentleman died; and the son, then going to sea again, was cast on the shores of Africa, where Dido set her cap for him with considerable carnestness, Eneas gave her a good deal of encouragement, and had at one time serious intentions ; but the gods forbidding the banns, he absconded, to avoid the consequences, either by sea or land, for a breach of promise. Being again driven to Sicily, he consulted the Cumzan Sibylthe Mademoiselle Le Normant of those days-who took him to the Shades, where he met with the governor, Anchises, who told his son the fate that awaited him. Æneas seems to have been a rather extensive ship-owner; for after having lost no less than thirteen, he arrived at the Tyber, where he received an invitation to spend a few weeks with Latinus, the king, who promised him in marriage his daughter Lavina, who was no relation to "the lovely young Lavina." who, according to Thomson, "once had friends." There seems to have been a misunderstanding about this young lady's hand; for while her papa had offered it to Eneas, her mama had promised it to Turnus. To prevent any inconvenience, it was arranged that Æneas and Turnus should "fight it out." and the latter being killed, the former married Lavina, and built Lavinium in honour of her, much on the same principle as Queen Victoria caused the building of the Albert Gate, in honour of the prince-consort. Æneas succeeeded his father-in-law on the Latin throne; but continuing pugnacious, he was killed in a battle with the Etrurians, or as some say, he fell into the river Numicus, when his armour being heavy, and none of the Humane Society being on the spot, he was unable to get out again

while repudiating the disgraceful idea that England is indebted to Russian "forbearance," England has no cause to fear the much-talked-of power of the Czar. That power is a delusion, which any attempt to re-enact on Western Europe the inundation of the Goth, the Vandal, and the Hun, would signally prove. The march to Moscow was not less fatal to France than would a march to Paris, or an expedi-tion to the Thames, be to Russia. There would, however, be this difference ; that whereas the climate destroyed the cohorts of France. it would be the nations invaded who would accomplish the destruction of the Muscovite hordes. We detest all war; and a war with Russia would be as much detested by us as a war with any other nation : but we repeat, Western Europe has nothing to fear from Russian ambition, and therefore do we repudiate the silly language of LUKE RODEN-silly at least on this subject-and deny the indebtedness of England to Russian "forbear-

sidered the Jews setting themselves up as a "chosen

race," as exhibiting most delectable vanity on their

part; but that this writer should place the Russians No.

I in the list of nations, shows a taste on his part which

is rather too absurd to allow us to keep a grave coun-

tenance. But he does not stop here; he actually praises the Russian Government! That Government

is NICHOLAS ; and when we have pronounced that name, we have in one word embodied a system of tyranny,

rapacity, cruelty, espionage, — in short devilism, equalling in atrocity anything, however horrible, that

ever cursed mankind under the semblance and name

of "government." How disgusting it is to hear an Englishman talk of the "noble, forbearing, and magnanimous" conduct of Russia towards this country.

What! has it come to this, that England must be

grateful for Russian forbearance? "Russian for-

bearance," indeed ! The very words breathe a hellish mockery. Where has this vaunted forbearance been

shown? To Poland, to Turkey, or to Circassia?

Surely LUKE RODEN must have forgotten the

very names of these countries. Wherever, by in-

trigue or by violence, Russia could push her bar-barously ambitious designs, she has done so ; and has never scrupled at the commission of any atrocity to

achieve her ends. "Hew down in masses!" has ever

been the policy and action of the Russian Govern-

ment wherever swords were crossed for freedom : and

forbearance and mercy, justice and right, would seem

to be words having no meaning, no existence, in the Russian vocabulary. If Russia is slow to quarrel

with England, it is because she has nothing to gain,

but everything to lose, in a contest with this country

NICHOLAS'S barbaric phalanxes may be sufficiently

powerful to crush a dismited people like the Poles, or a worn-out by-gone race like the Turks ; but they must

not be arrayed against the legions of England or

France. Neither nation need care a straw for the "forbearance" of the "imperial" savage. Moscow,

it is true, was the grave of NAPOLEON'S power; but it was Moscow itself; and Moscow's cline, and not

Moscow's hordes, that saved the empire of the Czar from being trodden under the hoof of the Gallie

Let us not be misunderstood in these remarks. We

have no sympathy with the Corsican traitor-for

traitor he was to the principles of that revolution

conqueror.

ance. Displeased with the democratic revolution in Geneva. LUKE RODEN takes occasion to vent his spleen against the Genevese, and adds, "I am no friend to the extension of the power of France, but should certainly see with pleasure this contemptible caricature of a government put down by a regiment of French soldiers, and no longer suffered to annoy their gigantic neighbour by establishing a place of refuge for rogues, smugglers, swindlers, and vaga-bond apostles of sedition." Tastes differ. LUKE RODEN admires nothing 30 much as despotism, provided it be a gigantic despotism, like that of Russia; "Guy Greenhorn's Wanderings," a capital imitation of Byrox's poetry; "The Stage Seaman;" "Let-ters from a Freshman at Cambridge;" "Alice small. We happen to hold views directly the opposmall. We happen to hold views directly the oppo-site of these. There is one excuse for him, if Dr. WIGAN's theory of the "duality of the mind"-(Luke Roden will be acquainted with Dr. WIGAN)-is based on truth. It is easy to see that the two portions of the interior of his cranium are constantly, or at least too often, at war with each other. LURE RODEN'S "good angel," or " sane cerebrum," prompts him to sym-pathise with the suffering and the wronged, and sets him searching prisons, madhouses, and other receptacles of human misery for objects of his symbathy : on the other hand, his "bad angel," or "insane cerebrum," prompts him to laud despotism and declaim against the rights of man. Here we have an example, we think, of the truth of Dr. WIGAN's theory; for most certainly a perfectly sane man could not be guilty of such absurdities as is exhibited in such contradictory conduct. We fear it would be like sending coals to Newcastle to advise LUKE RODEN to apply to Dr. WIGAN for medical advice; but our own advice we may give. That advice is, to abandon politics, or else to study them more deeply than he

## " A little learning is a dangerous thing !"

nas hitherto done.

LUKE RODEN is on most subjects a delightful writer; but not on political matters. On political questions e is, in our opinion, totally unfitted to address the mind of "Young England."

We are glad to meet Mrs. Postans again. She has in this number contributed a pleasing article, entitled 'A little Gossip on the Olden Time." We dissent from this lady's opinion on the drama. She thinks the drama is rapidly declining, and that its total ex-tinction is not far distant. This is one of the fallacies of this utilitarian age. Our own conviction is, that less work and more leisure will yet be the order of the day in England, and with that better time will the surface, it being the practice to have the ground come an increase, an immense addition to the present raked and levelled every Monday morning. How apnumber of the lovers of dramatic, art. Hard toil and want of time and money greatly circumscribe the number of those who seek pleasure in dramatic entertainments; but surely

"A brighter morn awaits the human day," when all this will be reversed, or at least greatly changed for the better, and then the histrionic art will, it is our firm faith, flourish as it has never done heretofore.

"The Philosophy of Fudge" is a capital expose of the vices of our social system. "The Past, the Pre-sent, and the Possible," contains much curious and interesting matter. "The Adventures of a Scamp" are continued, and are not a little amusing. The poetry is this month superior to the average ; we particularly notice "The Song of the Imprisoned Count," "Throw not aside the Lyre," "To an infant sighing in its sleep," and a poem, which promises to be of some length, entitled "Mirvan; a Tale of the Moors of Grenada." We close with the following extract from Mr. Carleton's tale, the continuation of which in this number is much more to our liking than the previous portions. THE INCENDIARY. What are you ? inquired one of the magistrates, with a very rosy round face, a very round stomach, very round blue eyes, and a carroty wig-once a citizen of London and a tallow-chandler, now a squire and dispenser of petty sessions law-what are you? Nothing, replied the prisoner : last thing I was, was one of the Blazers, What a horrid wretch, exclaimed half a dozen of the justices at once. That is, I mean, continued the fellow, I served as a waister in the Blazer man of war. And pray why did you leave the ship ? demanded the iustice with the violet eyes. Because, d'ye see, I deserted, was the reply. We understand you are desirous of being admitted evidence for the Crown touching the burning of Oversley unfortunate man in the act of sinking for the third, your accomplices, and depose to the truth of your testi-mony on oath. Now do you know the solemn nature of that obligation? His worship, observed the clerk with a slow voice and solemn visage, wishes to learn whether you know what an oath is ? Don't talk like that, said the waister, I should rather think I did.

following style ?- "Mr. John Leader, you are earnestly implored, if you will not come home to your misrepresented constituents, at all events to send back the representation of the city you have taken away with you. Please address to the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds."

A LONDON GOLGOTHA. - BURIAL-GROUND INCEN DIARISM. - "Spa-fields burial-ground was originally taken for a tea-garden ; the speculation failed, and a chapel was built upon it, in which some ministers of the Church of England preached. The bishop refused to consecrate, and it was ultimately bought by Lady Huntingdon; she inducted one of her chaplains, and it is now much frequented. The burying-ground is very large, but absolutely saturated with dead. This place offers a difficult problem for solution; no undertaker can explain it, excepting by a shrug of the shoulders. I can affirm, from frequent personal observation, that enormous numbers of dead have been

deposited here." — Gatherings from Grave Yards; p. 176: 1839. The secret is now disclosed, as will appear from the following facts. This ground is surrounded by houses, many of them tenanted by re-spectable individuals. On the right is a one-story erection, called a bone-house. For some months past the neighbouring inhabitants having observed flame and sparks issuing from the clumney, entertained apprehensions that improper practices were in progress and, on a recent occasion, called upon the engine keeper of the parish for his assistance in extinguish ing what they believed to be a fire. He demanded admission, but was refused and resisted by the gravedigger. Being determined, however, to execute hi duty, he seized a crow-bar, and, having threatened to break in the door, it was opened. He observed a great quantity of coffin wood piled round the room drying, a fire made entirely of coffins in the grate, and portions of human bones also. The engine-keeper particularly noticed the appearance of the chimney, and charged the grave-digger with having used water to extinguish the flame, which was denied; and he was told that what he "thought was waterwas pitch ;" and this was the fact. Thick flakes of pitch were adhering to the inside of the chimney, thus giving palpable evidence of the material consumed viz., coffin wood, about 21bs. of pitch being used in 'pitching" round the inner joints of an ordinary coffin. The inhabitants of Exmouth-street, Fletcher-row, Vineyard-gardens, and Northampton-row, in the immediate neighbourhood, have frequently complained of "a tremendous stench" of a peculiar kind, which they say proceeds from the burning of human remains and coffins. On a late occasion, when Walters, the engine-keeper,-an active, intelligent, and determined man, proceeded with the engine. on an alarm of fire in the bone-house, he was surrounded

by a great crowd, composed chiefly of women, who declared that " the stench was abominable," and adjured him "for God's sake to do all he could to get rid of this." Wheel-barrow loads of coffin wood have frequently been seen carried across the ground from an opposite building to the bone-house, and hot ashes conveyed from it in return and thrown into the graves. This burial-ground does not contain more than two acres, which will receive and give decent burial to 2,722 adults. Spa-fields ground has been employed for interment upwards of fifty years. The average yearly number may be stated at 1,500. There have been thirty-six burials in one day, but, strange to say, scarcely a human bone can be seen on

plicable to this Golgotha is the following extract from Dr. Adam Clark's Commentary on Luke vii. 12-15 :-- ". No burying-places should be tolerated within citics or towns, much less in or about churches and chapels. This custom is excessively injurious to the inhabitants, and especially to those who frequent public worship in such chapels and churches. God, decency, and health forbid this shocking abomina-tion. \* \* \* From long observation I can attest that churches and chapels situated in graveyards, and those especially within whose walls the dead are interred, are perfectly unwholesome; and

work is, that the burying grounds attached to many churches and chapels are made a source of private gain. The whole of this preposterous conduct is as ORTH indecorous and unhealthy as it is profane. Every man should know that the gas which is disengaged from putrid flesh, and particularly from a human body, is not only unfriendly to, but destructive of, animal life.

How TO PREVENT "FITS."-Buy a coat of Moses and Son.—Punch.

A TEDIOUS COURTSHIP.-The Rev. John Brown, of Haddington, the well-known author of the self-interpreting Bible, was a man of singular bashfulness. In token of the truth of this statement I need only state that his courtship lasted seven years. Six years and a-half passed away, and the rev. gentleman had got no further forward than he had been the first six days. This state of things became intolerable ; a step in advance must be made, and Mr. Brown summoned all his courage for the deed. "Janet," said he, as they sat in solemn silence, "we've been acquainted now for six years and mair, and I've ne'er gotten a kiss yet; d'ye think I may take one, my bonnie girl?" "Just as you like, John, only be becoming and pro-per wi'it." "Surely, Janet, we'll ask a blessing." The blessing was asked—the kiss was taken, and the worthy divine, perfectly overpowered with the blissful sensation, most rapturously exclaimed :-- "O! woman. But it is gude-we'll return thanks." Six months made the pious couple man and wife, and, added his descendant, who humorously told the tale, a happier couple never spent a long and useful life together.

IN THE POUND .-- "How much can you pay us? What can you offer in the pound ?" demanded the importunate creditors of a bankrupt farmer. " Alas ! gentlemen !" replied the ruined clodpole, "all I really have is a donkey in the pound !"

COURTSHIP. - A man, to be successful-in love, should think only of his mistress and himself. Rochefoucauld observes, that lovers are never tired of each other's company, because they are always talking of themselves.

A USEFUL HORSE.-A gentleman having a horse that started and broke his wife's neck, a neighbouring squire told him he wished to buy it for his wife, to ride upon. "No," said the other, "I will not sell it, I intend to marry again myself."

THE USE OF THE w may, and frequently does, arise from an inability to pronounce the letter r; those who labour under this inability invariably substitute a w. Thus a lady told me at Cambridge that "Wichard had got some twacts which Mr. Carc-wus (Carus) had given him, and he was to go to Twinity for some more." The line, "Around the rugged rocks, the ragged rascals run their rural race," by such persons is pronounced, "Awound the wugged wocks the wagged wascals wun their wure-wail wace."

WELL MATCHED. If Albert, for his princely luck, Is truly called "the Royal back,"

He's matched right well, for; without fuss, He has a mate who'll doe for us.

A NATION OF HUMBUGS .- Everything for the million but the right. "Turtle for the million," "Polka for the million," is succeeded by "Blanc-mange for the million." This must be cheering news for labourers who cannot procure bread, and also cheering to Ferrand, inasmuch as it goes to confirm his assertion, that England is become a nation of humbugs.

THREE WONDERS OF WOMEN .- First, at fifteen they wonder who they shall take. Second, at twenty-five they wonder they are not taken. And third, at thirtyfive they wonder who they can find that will take them.

OLD GENERALS are a very expensive commodity to any country that happens to be blessed with many of them. The late Sir Henry Grey was above sixty years in the service, all the time, of course, receiving pay from the country. Heroes ought not to be long-lived, otherwise they are apr to absorb the people's resources to an alarming extent : whereas, if they are cut off in the midst of their days, the saving is considerable, and the glory just the same.

N.N.E.-The north-east winds have prevailed many, by attending such places, are shortening their during the greater part of the week. An asthmatic passage to the house appointed for the living. What correspondent has expressed a fervent desire that the increases the iniquity of this abominable and deadly north-east wind should possess the property of the great American aloe-only to blow once in a hundred

ORTHOGRAPHY OF NAMES .- An amusing example of the obscurity of our common mode of spelling was exhibited some years ago in a court of justice. A gentleman being in court, whose name the judge did not recognise, was requested to spell his name, which Superstition first introduced a practice which self-interest and covetousness continue to maintain." LEITH.-NOBLE CONDUCT.-As the Custom House double 0, D." "O-double-If you please sir," by letter, and it produced the veritable name of OTTIWELL WOOD.—[From the *Phonographic Star*, an interesting monthly magazine, done in lithographed Phonography.] GIVING WARNING. - A gentleman, who did not live very happily with his wife, on the maid telling him that she was going to give her mistress warning, as she "kept scolding her from morning till night-"Happy girl !" said the master, "I wish I could give warning too !" EUGENE SUE has already commenced another novel, to be called the "Seven Cardinals Sins," which is to appear when the "Jew" has ceased his wanderings. M. Sue gets the enormous sum of £4,000 for a novel.

Q, Mr. James ! cried Miss Canary, half rising from her seat-for your precious soul's sake, I hope not; but I do think you're an athist.

I can't tell, I'm sure, said Jem, not comprehending the conveyed reproach. I don't know; but as for my soul, Miss Canary,-why, I try to keep it as clean and take as good care of it as a soldier takes care of his gun, so that it may be always in fighting order against the enemy.

\* A much valued friend of ours writes to us as follows: THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE .- FEBRUARY. -"The first number of Douglas Jerrold's Magazine is Productions of the press which have appeared before them for literary judgment. During that time the Edi-tor will, nodoubt, lay claim to having done something to mould and shape the character of that literature, the Control of which he has aspired to. Well, after the containing no meaningless punning; but grasps of a generation, what are the firits of the interation of the sole of the control of the sole of th lapse of a generation, what are the fruits of the beart of the solid and the selfish firmly and forcibly, narrow streets, Genoa is a beautiful place—a city of a generation, what are the fruits of the belonged, where restoratives were Gazette's good management? "Prodigious evils and and squeezes charity out of it whether it will or no. I palaces. "There is one street entirely composed of immeasurable sufferings !" But the Gazette will dis- have been a reader of the Illuminated Magazine ever since "And the responsibility of these things, and say, I read your first Christmas Garland; so that you see it is Pall-mall, all built of white marble, and covered with "No; Parliaments, social institutions, taxation—these has be responsible, but not the Gazette." What, then, writer. I shall look for the second number of his Maga-becomes of the vaunted influence of literature? If zine with inexpressible interest." The writer of the above with fruit, and rosses and jessamines in blossom. The powerless to prove the second provide the second prov powerless to prevent the present state of things, it is a working man residing in an obscure village, in the Queen's marble arch at Buckingham-palace would must be equally powerless to change that state. And, North of Ireland; but working man though he be, he has cut but a poor figure at Genoa. They are building if so, why the attack on Douglas Jerrold's Magazine, 'more sense, aye, and poetry too in his head, than three-which, if such were the case, must be powerless for stod or evil? and assume the rule of the literary world.

and so "kicked the bucket"].

ON A BLOCK OF ICE BROUGHT FROM AMERICA WITHOUT MELTING, AND PLACED IN THE WINDOW OF A SHOP IN THE STRAND.

> Ice placed within a shop or room Will turn to water, we presume, For 'tis a solvent all agree ; But here In-solvent ice we see. Yet though we cannot solve the ice, We solve the riddle in a trice. It comes from Pennsylvania's state, And therefore will not liquidate.

This is a very superior number of the Illuminated, houses as handsome as the Reform Club-house in about?

officers were on their usual rounds, about ten o'clock said the judge, "will you have the goodness to repeat otheers were on their usual rounds, about ten o clock on Wednesday night, their attention was attracted by a violent plunge in the dock; on hastening to the spot they heard some one struggling in the water. It was very dark at the time, and the snow and ice made the edges of the quay very slippery and dangerous. Unfortunately, neither ropes nor lights were at hand, and the yark article of a name, letter and the very anxiety to procure them (assistance by boats being out of the question), and the helplessness of the drowning man, who had twice sunk for some moments, seemed to cut off all hope of saving him, and rendered the scene painfully exciting. At this moment, James Carnie, one of the Custom House boatmen, bravely leapt into the water and caught the

and in all likelihood the last time, and succeeded, your jawing tackle go with a run; what's the yarn applied which happily proved effective, although he is still in a precarious state. Carnie was afterwards got out, although in a very chilly state, and was compelled to walk nearly a mile in his wet clothes, which

A TICKLISH QUESTION .--- When the Prince Bishop of were partially frozen when he reached his home. Liege was riding to battle at the head of a fine body Such conduct deserves something more than the simple approbation of the public; such men do Tell the court what is your notion of an oath, returned the clerk, with great gravity. D-n your eyes, answered the late member of the Blazer, \* \* All the respectable people present THE NORTHERN STAR

## GRAND SOIREE IN HONOUR OF THE "PEOPLE'S" REPRESENTATIVE, T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ.

This demonstration, the anticipation of which has excited considerable interest "came off" at the White Conduit House Tavern, on Monday evening, Feb. 3rd. At the hour announced a highly respectable and numerous party sat down to tea in the splendid assembly room. At the top table we observed T. S. Duncombe, M.P.; the Rev. A. S. Wade, D.D.; J. Duncombe, Esq.; R. Norman, Esq.; C. Jenkins, Esq.; - Hoskins, Esq.; Feargus O'Connor, Esq.; W. P. Roberts, Esq.; Mr. J. Berry, the representative of 10,000 miners. Most of the influential trades of the metropolis had also their representatives present.

On the motion of Mr. BALLS, the Rev. Dr. Wade was unanimously called to the chair. The tables being cleared, the gallery, as well as the spacious became densely crowded.

The Rev. CHAIRMAN read letters speaking in the highest terms of Mr. Duncombe's Parliamentary labours, and regretting their inability to be present, from J. Pattison, Esq., M.P.; W. S. Crawford, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Thompson; and T. Wakley, Esq., M. P. The Chairman then proposed the first sentiment—"The People: may they soon obtain their just rights." He had great pleasure in proposing this sentiment, for his sympathies had ever been with the people, and his earnest desire for the knowledge, and the increased and increasing knowledge of the industrious millions, has placed them in a position to act upon a former suggestion of Sir. R. Peel, viz., to "take their affairs into their own hands," and by union and organisation obtain their just social rights. (Loud cheers.) With this hope he had joined the national movement for the Charter, and now he had the honour to preside over this splendid and numerous assemblage of the people. That honour was greatly increased by the meeting being held within the borough of Finsbury, which had of Great Britain and Ireland, by returning to Parliament that honest, eloquent, and indefatigable representative of the interests of the industrious millions of wealth producers, Thomas Slingsby Dun- Parliament who support Mr. Duncombe in his exercombe, Esq. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) He was tions on behalf of the people." The speaker referred happy to hear that the intelligent and important bection of the people, " the Trades of Great Britain," had again resolved to rally their forces, to associate, and to unite for their social rights. If once nationally united, and guided by intelligence, their virthous efforts must be crowned with success, despite the false political economy and false philosophy of liament he was ever ready to defend their rights. the Messrs. Chambers, whose efforts to poison the public mind had been completely defeated by a seasonable and highly talented publication, entitled "Chambers' Philosophy refuted : or, the Employer and Employed," from the pen of their esteemed friend Feargus O'Connor. (Tremendous cheering.) The reverend gentleman then lashed most severely what he termed their anti-Christian and Mal thusian doctrines, and ably defended the opposite principle by Scriptural texts and well reasoned arguments. Mr. Duncombe, to whom all honour was justly due, had taken a decided and pre-eminently noble position in Parliament, happily blending the philanthropist with the politi cian. In that house he was the advocate of those o'clock. great principles which emancipated America from British oppression, and gave freedom to Switzerland, despite the Austrian Tyrant : principles which would give full and complete justice to Ireland ; the principles embodied in that glorious document, the People's Charter (loud cheers), which the Trades would find indispensable to protect their social rights when they had obtained them ; principles, the adoption of which would render the people happy and secure, and England herself "Great, glorious, and The worthy Doctor resumed his seat amid free."

great applause. Mr. T. CLARK, M.E.C., responded. He said he supposed Sir Robert Peel would say his section of the | ing their triumph over the "demagogue" Roberts. Tories were the people; while Lord John Russell Sunday intervening between the first and second would say the Finality Men constituted the people; hearing of the case, enabled the monsters to make the most of their triumph : but lo! what a change

ference of Trades, and feeling very grateful for the support they had received from the Trades of London. members had sent up, to express their desire to render every assistance in their power to carry the plan into operation. (Loud cheers.) The Miners had seen the necessity of a general union. Large as their and soul into a general and national plan of erganisa-

tion. (Loud cheers.) FEARGUE O'CONNOR, Esq., on rising was greeted with every demonstration of applause, loud and long continued. He said there was a pleasure in living down persecution and slander. (Great cheering.)

That night closed the twelfth year of his acquaintance with the people of London. He rejoiced that he still enjoyed their confidence and esteem. (Loud

chcers.) Mr. Duncombe had discovered that a member of Parliament was useless in that House, unless backed by the voice of the people-(cheers); and he (Mr. O'Connor) was happy to find that there was now a public mind to back the exertions of Mr. Duncombe. Well, the Trades were to meet, and the question of surplus labour must have their attention. Democracy was now treading on the heels of aristocracy. He had always said the aristocracy of the Trades was the worst of all aristocracy, and most to be dreaded. Now, the democracy of the church was treading emancipation of labour. (Cheers.) The long-endured on the heels of its aristocracy — the democracy wrongs of the many have sharpened their appetite for of land on the heels of its aristocracy — the democracy of the Trades on the heels of its aristocracy. Was it not odd that just as the House was about to meet, even here in London, Mr. Duncombe was the only member who met the people to receive their renewed pledges and support. The Northern Star had received honourable mention at their hands. (Loud cheers.) He had the honour of starting and establishing that journal. and was happy to find his labours were appreciated. In conclusion, he would say to the Trades, organise! Hold your Conference! Do it, and be saved : leave earned for itself the profound gratitude of the people it alone, and you will perish! Mr. O'Connor sat down amidst the most tremendous cheering. Mr. G. TooMEY proposed the next sentiment-

"Thomas Wakley, Esq., and the other members of to Mr. Wakley's exertions on behalf of the Dorchester labourers, for which he should ever feel grateful. Whenever Mr. Duncombe proposed a measure for the amelioration of the people's rights, Mr. Wakley was there to back him, and though he had not been so often amongst them as they could wish, yet in Parproving himself the honest and honourable representative of Finsbury and the worthy coadjutor of Mr. Duncombe. (Great applause.) Mr. SYME proposed a vote of thanks to the chair:

man, which was seconded by Mr. F. O'Connor and carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN responded, and said he held it to be the duty of the clergy to be servants of the people, and not the slaves and parasites of the aristocracy. (Loud cheers.)

Three cheers were then given for Mr. Duncombe. and three for the Charter; and this portion of the Soiree concluded. The Ball was respectably and numerously attended, and did not close till two

GREAT REJOICING OF THE STAFFORDSHIRE MINERS. The return of the four Miners, in the custody of the gaoler, threw a sad gloom over the spirits of the Miners of Staffordshire, and had it not been dissipated by the glorious news of their release, which speedily followed their re-commitment to the dungeon, the Union would have received "a heavy blow and great discouragement." When it was known that the poor fellows were re-committed, the stipendiary, and his great "unpaid" condjutor. were seen trotting from place to place, chuckling and proclaim-

paragraph stating that a preliminary Conference was cotton tax, the paper tax, and all others, the remis-to be held in London, to arrange for a National Con-sion of which was anticipated. will. it appears. be sion of which was anticipated, will, it appears, be swallowed up in the increased estimates for extending during their late strike, their union of 10,000 paying our steam navigation ; 'nor indeed should we at all object to the item, if "protection for labour" constituted any portion of that service to whose interest this department is to be devoted. And now we come to body was, they found that isolated trades could effect the consideration of what, to us, appears to constinothing, therefore were they prepared to go heart tute the difference between the royal speech in question, as far as it is an index of Ministerial intention, and all others of the same "genus"-we mean the policy to be pursued towards Ireland.

> From the moment that the question of "Repeal" was first mooted, we have been most ardent supporters of the measure ; and in assigning reasons for our policy, we have always attached paramount importance to the effect that a domestic resident aristocracy must have on the habits, manners, and customs of the Irish people; entertaining a wellgrounded notion that a liberal system of education would develope the nobler characteristics of a generous people, and hold the grosser passions in subjection. In speaking generally upon the principle of education, we have asserted that "the ignorance of a people is the tyrant's best title to power;" and we must naturally infer that the Minister who is favourable to the extension of education and the diffusion of knowledge, is desirous that the Government of the country should be the reflex of popular wisdom. rather than the representative of class caprice and supremacy. In arguing the advantages likely to acquirement of knowledge, as the means of giving comment on every sentence of his speech ; and theretended with the "educational" Chartists, that upon the success of the political principle a general system of education must depend.

For these reasons we cannot withhold our just meed of praise from Sir ROBERT PEEL for his contemplated improvement of the Irish people, even in spite of the taunts of the PLUMPTRES, the INGLISES, the Saints, and the Sinners; and while we regard with contempt aid of the Pore to assist in the suppression of poli- | all classes of society ; and that it is the duty of Partical agitation, we can, nevertheless, attach due importance to measures which will enable a very sagacious and knowledge-loving people to enforce their own claims for such reform as in their wisdom they Now, upon this subject what says Mr. WARD? He countries. We confess that we were prepared for some upwards at present: You are NOT AS WELL OFF AS sweeping measure of "equality;" while we further YOU SHOULD BE; but looking at the aspect of the admit that the reality promises to surpass our most political world, the certainty of peace, and the extensanguine anticipations. Her Majesty has, at the sion of our foreign intercourse, we have the prospect Devon Commission, which is shortly to be laid before not marred by injudicious restraint."

Parliament; and although the majority of our cotemporaries, together with ourselves, have entertained no very sanguine hope from the said Commission, yet is it not at all improbable that the inquiry was instituted for the purpose of making out a case which would justify Ministerial interference with the t is not sufficient of a cosmopolite to desire his words 'rights" of Irish property, Before the report from the Devon commission is laid upon the table, we ap- | and . requirements ; and therefore we must measure which the Irish people will be found to labour, arise, comparative measurement of a labourer's life. Mr. firstly, from the uncertainty of tenure ; and, secondly, BRIGGS joins issue with Mr. WARD, and says : "Go-

steel against the injustice of the landlord of straw.

## MR. WARD AND THE TRADES' CONFERENCE.

JUSTICES' JUSTICE PARLIAMENT having now assembled, and many On Saturday last John HARDING, JOHN WILLIAMS, questions connected with the interests of masters and capitalists being referred to in the Royal Speech, JOHN POINTON, and JOHN SILLITOE, four Colliers from while the only questions touched on affecting the in- | the Longton district of Staffordshire, were brought terests of the Working Classes are those of "cheap" | before Mr. Justice ColeRIDGE(upon a writ of habeas air and water, we think it high time that the wisdom under the following circumstances :--From some and knowledge of the Industrious should be mar- gross injustice attempted to be practised by their shalled on behalf of their own order. That the reso- masters, the men left their work, and were apprelution to hold a General Conference of the Trades is | hended at eleven o'clock at night, and dragged to the being daily strengthened, is manifest in the general lock-up. At ten o'clock on the following morning signs of the times ; but more particularly developed | they were brought before BAILEY ROSE, stipendiary in the discussion that recently took place between magistrate, and Mr. HARVEY, one of the "great un-Mr. WARD and the working men of Sheffield. If we paid," at present labouring under a severe fit of the required any justification for the policy that we have gout, brought on, no doubt, by his exertions on bepursued on the LABOUR QUESTION, we have but to half of the Working Classes. The men thus kidrefer to the speeches even of our bitterest opponents | napped, drowsy and frightened, requested a postponeto prove the correctness of our views. The whole ment of their case, to enable them to procure legal speech of Mr. WARD establishes the fact that the assistance. This just appeal was insolently and party in power are incapable of performing the brutally rejected. The form of mock trial was entered duties required by society; while, the party out of upon-the evidence of an unsworn witness was adpower he admits have lost office from their total in- duced against the malefactors, who, although their capacity to rule. cases were widely different, were tried in a lump for

The long and interesting discussion between the the convenience of their accusers, and in almost wily representative of Sheffield Capital and the honest "less than no time" they were on the road to Stafadvocate of Sheffield Labour, will be read with plea- ford gaol, condemned in the first instance by the sensure by every working man in the kingdom ; while tence to two months' imprisonment, and amended afthe incomparable dexterity with which Mr. BRIGGS terwards by the addition of "hard labour" in the ioined issue with the honourable member, must have | commitment.

led him to the conclusion that there is much wisdom This instance of "amended" justice reminds one foroutside the House of Commons. To deal with every | cibly of the following anecdote. A man was once tried result from the People's Charter, we have placed the one of Mr. WARD's oft-repeated fallacies, would be to before the Irish hanging-Judge, Lord NORBURY, for putting out his tongue at a constable. His Lordship full effect to the righteous principle, as paramount to fore we shall at present content ourselves with se- ordered him to be whipped on three successive days all other considerations, and we have invariably con- lecting from his own lips the grounds on which we from the gaol to the market-house. When his Lordadvocate a Conference of the United Trades, giving ship had concluded his judgment, the prisoner example reason why Mr. WARD himself should aid in claimed : "The devil thank you; that's all you can the accomplishment of the object. do;" whereupon his Lordship, resuming, said:

Our readers will bear in mind that creation and "Hold your tongue, sir; how dare you interrupt distribution of wealth have been the two questions, or the judgment of the court?" and then significantly rather principles, of social policy to which we have added, "AND BACK AGAIN!" The "amended" especially directed the attention of the labouring judgment in the case of the above four men was precisely similar in its nature. They were first conclasses. We have contended that labour, unrestrained that Ministerial diplomacy which would call in the and free, will create a superabundance of wealth for signed to "two months' imprisonment," and subsequently to the additional pain of "hard labour." liament to see to the equitable distribution of the On Saturday, as we have before said, the men proceeds, meantime contending that the labourers were brought before Mr. Justice COLERIDGE, who, have not their fair share of the wealth created. after a very long argument, sent the men back again to Stafford gaol: but Mr. ROBERTS, determined to should decide on, even to the separation of the two | tells the men of Sheffield: "You are all moving | seek justice from every available source, brought the case on again before Mr. Justice WIGHTMAN, on Monday last, when an order for the immediate liberation of the parties was transmitted to the gaoler, in whose custody they had been illegally confined. Detersame time, directed attention to the report of the of a long continuance of a good and healthy trade, if mined to have ample satisfaction, Mr. ROBERTS is now busily engaged in consulting with counsel as to

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

versus

Now, will Mr. WARD tell us what there is in prothe best means of making "the Shallows" pay the spective calculated to make the men of Sheffield | penalty of their ignorance, and something more. as well off as they should be ? If they ARE NOT as We trust, that however these frequent triumphs may well off as they should be, SOME OTHER PARTIES MUST lose their novelty from repetition, that they will BE BETTER OFF THAN THEY OUGHT TO BE. Mr. WARD never lose their charm in the eyes of the working men. Without union, combination, and concert, to be measured by the standard of natural comforts these victories never could have been achieved ; and therefore we offer them as the strongest inducement in prise the Minister that the several grievances under them by that artificial rule, always applied to the favour of a combination of the industrious of all classes.

We have so often commented upon the frequent from the inefficiency of the law to protect a tenant of vernment have learned only the art of creation ; he legal triumphs of Mr. ROBERTS, as to have little

THE NORTHAMPTON FRIENDS. - We at once apologise to HE NORTHAND THE seeming censure cast on him Mr. Gammage we marks on the recent treatment en perienced by the Executive Committee. It seems that what he did was done by order of the Council of his what he did was used by a communication his locality, who were induced, by a communication he locality, who near that foul-play had been practised. They are now satisfied that such was not the fact; and their explanation in return is as satisfactory. fact; and their capacity. WILLIAM BELL AND AMBROSE HURST.—They must surely The letter they have been have forgotten themselves. The letter they have taken have torgotten the second and re-send, has already appeared in print. It was on that "printed publication" peared in print. Lo much grounded. It is too much to ask us to do that which we formerly declined for

good reason; and the doing of which by themselves, in another manner, we hold not to be justifiable. AMES RONALD, PAISLEY .- We have not the means of reference at hand; but if our correspondent will get Cobbett's Register for 1826, under the head "Greek Pie,"

he will find more than enough of Brown Brend Joseph. queer doings. PETER BROWN, GLASCOW .- There has been no imposi

tion. The work is not advertised as new. It has been advertised several times in the Star, as have most of the other works included in the advertisement he speak of. What his notion of the work was, the party adr tising are not answerable for.

ALEX. GRAY, ALLOA.-We believe the practice is to be emigrants take all books or papers they may need for their own use duty free. What the law on the subiis we know not:

. HOLLINGWORTHY, MANCHESTER. - Mr. O'Connell gate "evidence" before a Committee of the House of Lords in the year 1825 (we believe), in which he there proposed the disfranchisement of the 40s. freeholders, as the basis of "Emancipation."

PETER HENLEY, NORTHAMPTON .---- We cannot afford spec just now.

C. R., ATTERCLIFFE .- We cannot advise. It is a concer which a lawyer alone can work.

FORCE ROBINSON, ALNWICK .- The opening and Pa ceedings in Parliament have occupied all our available snace.

ISAAC BRICE. OUSEBURN .- Unless it was specially agreed on to receive and accept three months' notice to quit, the notice in his case is not sufficient. And even such agreement had been made, the notice should been given before the 2nd of February : so on that ground the notice is insufficient. In all cases of year by-year tenancy, unless it be specially agreed on to the contrary, full six months' notice to quit on either side must be given, the said notice to expire on the las day of the year of tenancy. An agreement for taking or letting premises need not be stamped.

VN. HATWOOD, STREATHAN, - The above answer with apply to his case. The landlord can demand in months' notice or six months' rent.

OUN PARK, HAMILTON.-We have handed the letter the Executive.

JOHN PEACOCK, GLASGOW.-Received.

.-The lines would do our correspondent no credit otherwise, on the ground of principle, we should have no objection to publish them.

J .--- The third edition of Chambers' Philosophy Refuted was not ready in time for parcels last week ; Mr. Cleane could not get them till Friday. If the Small Farms and wanted in boards, Mr. Cleave has a few copies; or in numbers, there are plenty at 340, Strand ; the work being stereotyped, there is not any difficulty in getting any of the numbers wanted. The Fifteen Lessons G Grammar were not to be had at the time ; more are new ready, and no doubt, if he orders again, he will get all he wants.

Mr. ROBERTS requests us to state his great regret that he cannot be at Longton on Monday, as he is on that day engaged to attend the Lancashire delegate meeting On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday he will be in Manchester; on Friday at Wigan; after which day he will start for Newcastle. All communications for Mr. Roberts must therefore be addressed to his office, Royal Arcade, Newcastle. T. SHEBRARD, BETHNAL-GREEN, --- We could not mana

it this week, We were crammed out.

MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR. EXECUTIVE. £ 5, 1

Mr. D'Israeli and Mr. Ferrand would say Young England were the people ; while the Anti-Corn Law came o'er the spirit of their dream, when Monday's League would not be backward in putting in their claim for the honour; but he contended that it was the masses who constituted the people. Mr. Clark continued to speak at some length in vindication of the rightful sovereignty of the people, and concluded a very eloguent address amidst loud cheers.

Mr. R. MOORE proposed the second sentiment-"Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., the faithful re-presentative of the industrious millions in the House of Commons." (Great eheering.) Nothing but a paramount sense of the gratitude due to Mr. Dancombe could have induced him to address them. The great, generous, and unexpected services rendered by Mr. Duncombe to the nation demanded the gratitude of the whole people. He (Mr. Duncombe) was not the mere representative of the £10 householders: for it was acknowledged by all that he had justly earned for himself the title of representative of the labouring millions. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Duncombe was the only man who boldly and manfully, in his place in Parliament, advocated the principles of the People's Charter. (Immense applause.)

Mr. Doxcome, in rising to acknowledge the senti-ment, was received with the most vociferous applause. After a few introductory remarks, the hon. gentleman proceeded to say, that he certainly did not believe that the session about to commence would entitle itself, any more than sessions gone by, to the thanks of the millions. They would recollect the vagaries and remember their votes with reference to the sugar question, given under the threat of resignation on the part of the Tory Administration, whilst the tergiversation of members of the House of Commons with regard to the Factory Bill could never be forgotten. One night they voted that ten hours were amply and destructive competition of the master manufacmajority. The next evening down went the Premier, and he said to them, "Gentlemen, if you won't make The former vote was rescinded, and at this moment the women of England were paying the price of a Tory Administration by being compelled to work twelve hours in those obnoxious factories, when every the wages, but also to the nature of the occupation itself, ten hours was too much for the fragile frames of wretchedness and poverty. Our wages have not exwomen and young children. (Great cheering.) Those questions of course, would not come on during the the whole thing would be a mere delusion. If they be forwarded to Joseph Watson, Nag's Head, Belper, could be passed to-morrow, the next day they would Derbyshire. be rescinded, and if such a measure were again proposed he, for his part, would not be a party to such a delusion : he would not be made a fool of by my Lord Ashley or by anybody else, voting one day for eight hours, then for ten, and then, because the Premier told him, wheel about and turn about, and rescind his former votes. (Cheers.) Such treatment was an insult and a mockery, not only to the members themselves, but to all whom they represented. (Cheers.) The new session was to commence to-morrow, and, of course, the old farce would then commence. About five o'clock the Speaker would inform the house that at two o'clock he was in the House of Lords, where her Majesty had been pleased to make a most gracious speech ; and then he would say that, to prevent any mistake, he had been fortunate enough begin to congratulate him on his good fortune. Then, two gentlemen in armore would get up to move and second the address, which every one who had ever taken the trouble to read an address would know to be nothing but an echo of the speech. (Cheers.) The speech would commence by telling them that she congratulated herself and the country on the good feeling and frendship which she experienced from all foreign Powers. How much more satisfactory if she could tell them that from her own kingdom to the other there was nothing but happiness and contentment. (Hear.) They would also hear a something of the property and ingreat surplus. Then how was he to dispose of it? Some wanted him to repeal the income-tax, the farmers wanted the malt-tax repealed, the manufactu-

post brought the sad intelligence of the triumph of the law. O, Sir ! it was glorious news, and right glori-ously was it demonstrated. The glad tidings flew like lightning through the country. Every pick was thrown aside; every old man appeared to have cast off his age; the cripple threw away his crutch; and every man was proud to be a Miner on that day. Never did eyes behold such a spectacle. The earth seemed to stir; the banners were hoisted in the breeze; the bands played merry tunes, and appro-priate ones too, sir. They played "O dear what can the matter be?" as the thousands of light-hearted victors entered Longton: and when they arrived opposite the bank of Justice Harvey, the committing magistrate, for he is a banker, sir, they struck up "See the conquering hero comes," and cheered, and cheered, and cheered again: thus evincing their triumph over their assilants. I must now conclude, sir, by assuring you that this circumstance has gone far to confirm all classes of labour of the necessity of union. There was a glorious meeting in the evening, over which another victim of the hell-hounds" presided; but it would be impossible

to describe the enthusiasm and unanimity that prevailed. It must not be unnoticed that the working classes generally, throughout the Potteries, joined in the demonstration, and participated in the rejoicing of the Miners.

THE HORSE NAILMAKERS OF BELFER TO THE in the royal speech ; while we must anticipate equal pranks that were performed last session ; they would | PUBLIC .- We, the horse nailmakers of Belper, in appealing to you for sympathy and support, beg to make our case known to you, feeling assured that a simple statement of facts will have more weight in our favour than any other appeal which we might make. Owing, as we conceive, to the unnecessary sufficient for the women and children of the men of turers, we have been saddled with reductions, and England to labour, and that they carried by a small stinted in the quantity we must make, from time to time, till we had fully entertained the idea that no further attempt to reduce our scanty earnings would the women, and daughters, and young children of be made : indeed we are sunk down to the lowest England work for twelve hours a day, the country point, and can bear it no longer. There has been no will cease to be governed by a Tory Administration." regular stated price for some time, some have given one price and some another, and now they have given us notice of another reduction-to this we cannot, we ought not, and we will not consent; for our habitations, from the scanty pittance we have been man of feeling must admit that, looking not only to enabled to take home for the support of ourselves, our wives, and our little ones, are the abodes of ceeded from five to seven shillings per weck, and to resist a further reduction, we have been compelled to present session. They had been disposed of ; but if strike. The number of men on strike since the 21st any attempt should be made again to introduce them | of January has been about 250. All subscriptions to

## NORTHERN STAR. THE SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1845.

THE ROYAL PROLOGUE.

THE introductory sketch by which the sessional performance for 1845 has been presented to us in the | triumph, followed by the recall of their present leader. parliamentary text of her Majesty, is, to say the least strengthened as he would be by their necessities to of it, the cleverest, if not the most satisfactory, production of the kind that has come under notice since royal speeches occupied any portion of our to procure a copy of it. The members would then attention. The unostentatious praise bestowed on living Toryism at the expense of departed Whiggery, was so nettling to the dead, that Lord Jonn could not forego the opportunity of echoing acquiescence from the tomb, accompanied with the consolation that the existing "prosperity" was a consequence of policy "cadged" from the Whig ledger; and this, with a timely lamentation for the loss sustained by the resignation of Mr. GLADSTONE, together with the confirmation of his lordship's assertion by the Lord Chief Justice DENMAN with reference to the Irish state trials, come-tax. Sir Robert would say that he had got a was all the opposition that, for the present, the noble lord could offer to the "echo" of the speech.

The various forms, however, in which John Bul rers would ask for a repeal of the duty on raw mate- will see the tax-gatherer's hand represented in the rials. Sir Robert would be beset on all sides, and Ministerial kaleidoscope, leads us to the idea that would hardly know how to get out of his difficulty; the "echo" has not altogether subsided, and that

As it is our intention to-analyse the promised report, when it makes its appearance, we abstain from further comment on the subject at present; and therefore we turn attention to that portion of the inhabitants of large towns and populous districts. In reference to this subject we beg to assure her Majesty's Ministers, that improved ventilation, exercise grounds, healthful parks, and washing tubs,-the remedies so generally proposed,will fail to give satisfaction to the working classes unless accompanied with other changes and Reforms and especially with the power of securing to their selves an equitable share of the produce of their own skill.

> The income-tax harness appears to have been so out meaning.

We shall just take a few of Mr. WARD's arithmewell fitted to the backs that are to wear it, that there tical calculations. and one of his notions of justice, can be but little doubt that the Queen's recomfor dissection. In speaking of the disasters likely to mendation for its continuance will have the desired accrue from the adoption of the Short Time principle, effect. So far then as Ireland is concerned, we have Mr. WARD says: "The wages paid every week to good reason to congratulate our brethren on the those employed in the cotton manufacture are prospect of mental improvement promised to them

£225,000, and there are 450,000 persons employedbenefits for the English people from another source and the goods exported amount to £35,000,000 per than royal inclination or ministerial policy. If the annum! Now then, we ask, what the League-what unopposed reply to the speech was an indication of the Messrs, CHAMBERS, what the Economists will Ministerial strength, we might draw ominous foresay to this plump contradiction given to their boasted bodings from that fact; but when we look to the signs assertion, as well as to the admission of the enormous of the times passing around us, we see the elements plunder to which the operatives are subjected ? What of an Agricultural storm, which is likely to burst with becomes of the "One pound average weekly wages," tremendous crash over the head of their chosen and of the "ability" of the operatives to lay up out of their poor pittance for casualties, as well as the Minister.

Whether the appointment of Sir THOMAS FREE- power of acquiring a vote by the establishment of MANTLE to the Irish Secretaryship may be intended | building societies ? 450,000 persons employed in the as a sop to the Buckingham watch-dog, we are not cotton trade, receive an average of ten shillings per prepared to say; but should it be, the adherents of week each, amounting annually, if all in full work. the noble Duke have now become so alive to the and not to speak of "fines" and "batings," to hopelessness of their condition, that we fear the "gag\_ £11,700,000. CHAMBERS tells us, that in this description of fabric the proportions of which the value ging " of his Grace would but have the effect of opening wider the mouths of his followers. Looking, is constituted, are 48 per cent. of Labour, and 52 of the n, at the present position of Sir ROBERT PREL, we | Capital; but if the expenditure of £11,700,000 in labour, produces thirty-five millions of fabric, and if discover a striking analogy between it and that of his CHAMBERS' rule of proportion is correct, we discover Tory coadjutor, M. GUIZOT. If a Count Mole should that instead of the £11,700,000, the labourers ought spring up in the Tory ranks at home, he would find himself fettered by the very same disabilities and to receive more than £17,000,000-or, in other words, the masters cheat them out of between misgivings which prevent Guizor's rival from taking £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 annually. If to this we advantage of his present weakness. FEEL knows add the amount of Production for Home Consumpthat he has nothing to fear from the Whig party : tion, and observe the same rule, making a general while the RICHMONDS and BUCKINGHAMS are aware sum of the question, we have the astounding admission that reliance upon the liberal section of the House to sustain them in office would end in a short-lived from the member for Sheffield, that the masters in one trade alone, employing not a twentieth of the population, actually rob their share of slaves of more than £40,000,000 per annum, nearly double the amount submit of the interest of the National Debt; and sufficient to

It cannot be denied, however, that the farmers who whistle at the plough" are preparing for a vigorous onslaught upon their order who whistle at Downing-street ; while Young England, though crippled in form, will speak awkward truths, calculated to produce awkward impressions upon the minds of the working classes. And to these fertile sources of dissatisfaction it is impossible to overrate the effect of Lord John Russell's declaration in favour of Free Trade : a declaration which doubtless was wrung from him by the conviction that to the Free Trade party alone he must look for even a decent minority. We take the liberty of informing him that even in that direction PEEL will go beyond him, rather than lose the surplus of his own creation - If the noble Lord looks upon Free Trade as the means of securing those comforts for the working classes to which at the close of the last session he declared they vere entitled, he must court a more extensive acquaintance with the people themselves, as upon their enfranchisement alone he can ever hope to regain that position from which the Tory principles preserved in his Reform Bill have so ignominiously displaced him.

wanted them to learn also THAT OF DISTRIBU- | to add at present beyond our congratulations for the TION." Yes, Mr. BRIGGS; and that is precisely the additional victory, rendered doubly important by the art in which the Government is best skilled ; and to | fact of Mr. BAILEY Rose belonging to the legal properpetuate the practice of which, Mr. WARD is sent | fession, and his services being called in to insure such to represent your "masters" in Parliament. The a triumph for the masters as would defy the scrutiny of her Majesty's speech which bears upon the health Government DOES DISTRIBUTE the wealth created : of Mr. ROBERTS. We shall close these remarks with but it gives the lion's share to those who will in return | an anecdote of the said BAILEY Rose. Mr. ALLEN, enable them to perpetuate misrule: and, however the who defended the Staffordshire prisoners in 1842, Independent and the Iris may regret the course pur- | was once pleading before the said BAILEY ROSE, and sued by the meeting, the amendment proposed, and had occasion to take frequent exceptions to the rules carried, was the only means by which a preference for | of law laid down by the stipendiary. The justice's great principle, over man, could have been manipride being hurt, he exclaimed : "Mr. ALLEN, do you know that I have been in the profession for twenty fested. Mr. WARD discreetly refused to grapple with the stiff questions of Mr. OTLEY; and the disinclination of years ?" "Yes, sir," replied Mr. ALLEN, "I know Mr. WARD's backers to witness the superiority of non- you have ; but what I complain of is, that you have elective influence over electoral power was not with- stood still in the profession, and not progressed with

the march of mind." Every Miner in Staffordshire will bear testimony to the correctness of Mr. ALLEN'S observation.

## To Keaders and Correspondents.

ABSOLUTISM OF THE LANCASHIRE MILLOCRATS. - Mr George Canning Ward, M.P. for Sheffield, is requested to read the following additional proof of "the natural and inevitable war of the rich and the poor," received from our Manchester correspondent :-- It becomes our duty to expose another of the many examples of the slavery of the working classes of this miscalled "free country." It is folly to talk of the absolutism of the Russian Czar or the despotism of the Grand Turk ; the blackest and most atrocious of their acts are just and righteous com pared with the tyranny of the Lancashire Cotton-lords Our home tyrants not only make men slaves, but also rob them of right and labour-the right to existence itself. We will now lay before our readers a specimen of English despotism, which, in our opinion, far surpasses in atrocity any edict of the most absolute monarch in the universe. Read, then, the following decree of the Cotton-lord of Brienfield-mill, Marsden :-"Power Loom Weavers - If five minutes too late to be bated fourpence; for a quarter of an hour, eight pence ; for half an hour, one shilling and fourpence : for an hour, two shillings; if absent a quarter of a day without leave, to be bated half a day; if half a day, whole day's wages to be stopped ; if a day, two days' wages for an end going down three inches, to be bated one halfpenny; for six inches, one penny; for each black spot on a piece, one penny; float, threepence; if pulled back, and down left thereon, threepence ; temple-tears, threepence; for every broken pick, one halfpenny; if : coop bottom found on the floor, threepence; a brush found on the floor, threepence ; for each end out of the side, one halfpenny." The above is only about onesixth part of the ukase issued by the despot of Marsden. It is unnecessary to comment upon this precious specimen of Lancashire law-making, for any person who knows anything of power-loom weaving will see at once that it places the weavers so entirely in the grasp of the tyrant, that he can send them home, after working all the week, without wages. This the hands perfectly understood. They therefore, as soon as the infernal mandate was issued, struck work one and all, and are now in the fifth week of their strike. To support these men in their righteous struggle against such gross tyranny, is the duty of every weaver in the county, and not the weavers only, but all others connected with the cotton trade. Let them therefore look to it, for if the brave lads of Marsden be defeated, it will be their turn next. We must offer a remark upon one portion of the above rules. In reference to the "floats," the lord of the Brienfield mill might as well say: I will bate you for every piece you weave, for it is impossible to make a cut without a "float." which if it be left in, the fine is threepence ; while if the weaver should stop his loom, and "nip it back," it is impossible to weave it up again without having a down upon the cloth ; the undoing of the work takes off the starch or stiffening, and makes the yarn raw, consequently leaves a down upon the cloth as far as it has been ripped back. So, let the weaver do as he may, he is sure to have threebetter by subsequent deeds or conditions; and yet pence taken off his "cut's" price. A splendid way of Mr. WARD would establish an injustice upon fabricarobbing the poor and defenceless, this ! It is a folly to talk of the oppression of our legislators : their oppression is as nothing when compared to the doings of the lords of the long chimneys. Of all the despots in the world, save, O save us, from the cotton lords of Lancashire ! be guilty of such gross inconsistency, when we find the press of the masters haidy enough to saddle the

THE LEICESTER COMMITTEE, for the Cooper Testimonial,

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Many localities have neglected to send their decisions relative to the election of the ensuing Executive, Conven tion, &c. ; others have neglected to send the number their votes, and to specify whether, in the event of a Con vention being held, it shall take place in London or Leeds This must be remedied previously to the 12th of this month, which is the latest day the poll can be kept open. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER.

THE LAST "FREE TRADE" DODGE.

ISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF WM, LOVETT AND "HS SQUAD OF "SAFRON-HILL BRUISERS."

The parliamentary campaign has opened, and will it another attempt on the part of the "cheap-bread ow-wage crew," to force themselves on public atten tion, and achieve a semblance of popularity. Drive rom every "open" meeting they have essayed on their own account; forced to take refuge in ticketted" places of "refuge" for the defeated their proceedings have only excited derision and contempt, because it was evident that public opinion would not tolerate their nostrums. To get, therefore the "ear of the public" in an apparently open man ner, is with the Leaguers an object of first-rate in portance—an object worth all that is left of the £100,000. All sorts of schemes to effect this dea deratum have been put in practice ; and among them the following, which has failed, as have all the former

In Holborn there is a building dignified with the indication of the "NATIONAL HALL." It is a sounding title of the "NATIONAL HALL." s not the Queen's residence, nor the place of meeting for the collective wisdom. It does not belong to the "nation" at all, but is merely a "twopenny hop shop, rented by Wm. Lovett for the use of his par masters. When not required as a place of assign tion for the "moral" of the two sexes, it is used as a ecture room : but all the proceeds arising from ever trading" scheme put in force by the "proprietor have not been sufficient to meet the outlay. This NATIONAL HALL" has been kept open solely by the contributions of the leading Free Trade M.P.'s, what work the holders and occupiers have been doing " effectually as to justify the pay. We could name parties who have given as much as £100 at once? and the report we are going to insert will show M what the money has been paid, and how the boy and-soul sold ones try to earn the "wages of pros tution."

For some time past the platform in this Hall ba been occupied by Mr. J. W. Fox, the un-Reveren Priest, who never preaches for money ! Will Love knows who guarantees him two guineas a lecture, and he knows also that the "patriot" receives two guinness more out of the "plunder of the public." This gentleman has boxed the compass for subjects on which to descant ; and it was hoped that he had sug ciently paved the way for the opening of a Free Irad the name of the Chartists. holding the "NATIONAL" Ball-room call themselve Chartists; and to be able to " come out " under then guise would serve the Free Traders well. Accord ingly, on Tuesday evening last, the attempt was made in the person of Mr. George Thompson, the great spouter, who, like his brother, Fox, never sells his words" for filthy lucre ; with what success let the The following report is from "our own correspo dent." He was present on the occasion, and gat what he here describes. To-day (Thursday) we were visited on other business by an active Free Trader one who has often to transact business in the League office itself. To him we read over the report; and he bore honourable testimony to its truth. He said unhesitatingly, that when Mr. G. Thompson gave his sort of half promise that there should be discus sion, he was listened to with the most marked atten tion ; and that the cause of the disturbance, which ultimately broke up the meeting, was Mr. Thompson's most unwarrantable and most unjustifiable proceed ing, in ordering two men to be turned out of the meeting, on the false and scandalous plea that they were drunk. He said, moreover, that this was at knowledged by the officials of the League-office itself and that they condemned Mr. Thompson for his overbearing and tyrannical conduct. That report we give, testified to, as it is, by one of the leading Leaguers present on the occasion; and we give it as an answer to the followed determined by an answer to the false and lying reports inserted by Mr. Wm. Lovett in the Tap-tub, and in the fulsoff

then they would say to Sir Robert, as he had once there is yet a lurking rumble similar to that which said to the Whigs-"If you call us in, we'll tell you how to do it" (a laugh); and if he (Mr. Duncombe) slumbers for a time amid the Killarney hills, and at were called in, he'd soon tell them what to do. He length revives when all thought of response has would tell them to call in the people, who would soon vanished. Most people are aware that there is a spot let the Government know what sort of taxation they near the lower lake, where, if the question is asked would submit to by which the revenue of the country "How do you do, Paddy Blake ?" Echo. after much might be improved and maintained. (Great cheer-

ing.) With regard to the opening of letters at the apparent reflection, responds "Very well, I thank Post-office, he could tell them that it was not his inyou, how are you ?" The very pertinent feelers tention to let the matter rest. The very last day of thrown out in the royal speech are, one and all. the last session he gave notice that at an early oppor-

tunity he should call the attention of the house to the uncertain and vague character of the Report of the Secret Committee, and to-morrow he should renew that notice. (Applause.) After some further remarks, laudatory of Trades' Unions, Mr. Duncombe concluded by stating his delight that his past career had met with their approbation. Their good esteem was the only reward he sought, and, as he had it now at the commencement of the session, he hoped that when its labours should be over he should equally carry with him their good opinion and regard. (Loud and continued cheers.

Mr. G. GRASET, of the original Society of Carpenters, proposed the next sentiment-"Trades' Associations, and their able and eloquent defender, Feargas O'Connor." Mr. G. briefly expatiated on the utility of Trades' Associations, and the great service rendered the Trades by the Northern Star.

Mr. J. BERRY, the representative of 10,000 Lanca-

The sweeping policy of PEEL is pre-eminently calculated to set class against class ; and from a division of class we trust will result that union of the people.

apparently delicate in their touch; but John which may insure an easy triumph over the scattered Bull will discover, upon their more clear eluciforces of legitimacy. Most people anticipated a calm dation by the Minister, that upon each finger there and peaceful session : but we see the storm gathering ; is a nail, and in every nail there is a scratch. and no doubt as the time of dissolution approaches We have very little to do with those paragraphs we shall have a "bid" for popular support ; and the which refer to the visits of the Russian Auappeal, failing to confer advantage upon the Whigstocrat and the King of the French, further must drive them in despair into the arms of the than to observe, that if there is truth in the people ; and thus, as we have ever predicted. reduce eighth paragraph, her Majesty must be a most conpolitical parties to Tories and Chartists. We are

summate hypocrite, and for this reason; if her curious to see how Mr. O'CONNELL will receive the sentiments upon the occasion of his Majesty's Ministerial measures, and still more curious to disvisit were in unison with all classes of her subcover, by what counter agitation, if any, their effects jects, they were anything but *friendly* to her royal are to be neutralised. On the whole, we rejoice guest. In the tenth paragraph we discover a finisher in the shadow of the coming substance ; because, in o all hope entertained by the several grievance. the Ministerial measures we recognise the break up shire Miners, on rising was welcomed by loud and long applause. He said the Miners had recently seen in the only "Trades Journal," the Northern Star, a from the Minister's surplus. The malt tax, the raw so long enabled to lord it over the poor oppressed. thongers of any remission of their peculiar burdens of that system by which the rich oppressor has been

iniquities of the employers on the men who are made sufferers by their roguery.

It is hardly wonderful that the representative should

give to four millions of the working classes five quar-

ters of wheat annually at £2 a quarter !! What

awkward things these figures are! and how much

better would it be had their feeling "sympathiser"

confined his arguments to the unarithmetical figures

Let us now have a word upon Mr. WARD's notion

of justice. In speaking of the National Debt, the

honourable gentleman would resist an "adjustment"

on the plea of frequent transfer-thus establishing a

principle most repugnant to all the laws of equity. The

law says that a bad title cannot be mended or made

tions of a precisely similar nature.

of " cheap bread, high wages, and plenty to do."

The Sheffield Independent, in an attempt to screen the masters from the charge of manufacturing " spurious goods," has the following " tit bit :"--

"We beg to remind the workmen, that blamcable as are manufacturers in sending forth such articles with false marks, the men who make them ought to consider themselves as parties implicated."

Now was ever impudence equal to this? or what answer but ridicule can be offered to such a nonsensical assertion ? As our friend complains that the proceedings at Mr." WARD's meeting concluded in the dark, mayhap he wrote his comment without light. The Independent informs us that it was impossible to judge of the numbers who respectively voted for and against the amendment, as it was dark ; while the Iris assures us "that the amendment was carried by a large majority :" a "great fact," on which we beg to congratulate the member and his constituents; a lesson by which we trust he will profit, and one which we hope the working classes in every town in England will teach to the tools of their "masters." Too much praise cannot be given to the gallant fellows who thus rallied round the standard of Labour, and defended the charter of their rights.

acknowledge the following sums --- Mrs. Adderson, Hull, 4s.; Todmorden Chartists, per Mr. Brook, 10s.; Leicester, Hampden locality, (up to February 1st,) £1 3s. 11d.

THOMAS MILLS .- The lines are well meant, but not of sufficient merit for publication.

MR. TATTERSAL'S LIBERATION .- We are informed that Mr. Tattersal's committee have determined to meet sequel tell. that gentleman on his liberation, on the 15th inst., at Accrington, from thence to escort him in a carriage, with music, to Padiham. From thence the procession will proceed to Burnley. The Burnley friends are requested to assemble in front of the Mitre Tavern, at half-past five o'clock, preparatory to the procession entering the town. A tea-party will be held at Burnley the same evening, at seven o'clock. All persons holding subcriptions for the Tattersal testimonial, are requested to transmit the same as early as possible to the Secretary, John Place, Win-hill, Burnley.

HE TOWER HAMLET FRIENDS had better wait and see the effect of the application to the party who has so grossly misrepresented them, before we interfere. We have an idea that their attempt at "refuting" the calumnies of the Battersea Truth-teller will not be very graciously seconded by the hero of Portugal-street. But we shall see.

V. BEESLEY, BLACKBURN.—There is a good deal of truth in his letter; and we shall endeavour to profit by the advice given so friendly by one we are proud to reckon as a friend. He knows that we have always set our face against the folly he speaks of : and we shall do so slaverer of royalty, the "all-things-to-all-men more determinely than ever,

Sun :--

Mr. C. Inch induction, and the recture, discussion resson: you will learn what amount of subserviency would be permitted. The Chairman: According and "rooms" is required to secure a living as secre-io announcement, the lecture will be delivered; and tary and "PROPRIETOR" (!) of a NATIONAL Hall ! then we shall be in the hands of the meeting, and Will Lovett can teach you that ? in addition to all will be ruled by its decision. (Hear, hear.) Mr. other "larning." Therefore get to school ! will be runch by its ucclaim. (ficar, fiear.) Mr. other "farning." Therefore get to school! G. Thompson then stepped forward to the front of the platform, apparently to deliver the promised lec-inre, when Mr. Wheeler rose on one of the seats in the tody of the hall, and asked the lecturer, would he Accidents, Offentes, Enquests, &c. aree that discussion should take place at the con-Jusion of his lecture. At this moment a rush was

nge"). The lecturer, pointing to two men who occupied one of the front seats, and who had answered the

Acturer's query as above, and who were perfectly sober,—cried out "those two men are intoxicated, take them out." The "bruisers" above described, soler,—cried out "those two men are intoxicated, iske them out." The "bruisers" above described, attempted to do the lecturer's bidding, when the men defended themselves and a regular fight ensued. At length the "possee of bruisers" was completely hemmed in by a circle of Chartists; and from this memered in by a circle of Chartists; and from this moment, all attempts to progress with the lecture were fruitless. The chairman in vain cried—order, order—exclamations of "they are hired by the Duke of Buckingham," from some of the Leaguers; and cries of "disgraceful conduct of the League," were bandied about; and George Thompson protested the only force he ever used was moral force! A noise resembling the roaring of a bull, from the gallery, met with tremendous and most deafening cheering ; that could for a long time be heard, during which Ccorge Thompson put on his great-coat. At this time Mr. Doyle had scaled the platform and spoke to the chairman, with a view of appealing to the audi-ence to be much. The chairman at langth obtained and awful groans and hisses were the only sounds ence to be quict. The chairman at length obtained silence, and asked permission for Mr. Doyle to address a few words. Mr. Doyle made the attempt, but was assailed with tremendous yelling from the Leaguers, and great cheering from the Chartists. In vain did the chairman, George Thompson, and Mr. Doyle attempt to quell the confusion. Disorder reigned supreme. During this period a member of by is interpreter to the owner of the owner of the deceased, whose ngure was most attenuated, and who was in so weak a state, that she was accom-about for the space of 20 minutes, when he was rescued by a stating-vessel. The name of the owner of the deceased whose ngure was most attenuated, and who was in so weak a state, that she was accom-modated with a chair, and had brandy and water provided for her while giving her evidence. The Leaguers, and great cheering from the Chartists. In the National Association came, accompanied with a fish is at present unknown. short, stout, dark man, carrying an umbrells, to the back of the reporter's table, and pointing out Mr. T. Clark said, "there, rush in and take out that man with the chequered handkerchief round his neck;" but the short, stout man evidently thought "diseretion the better part of valour," as the moral force !! request was this time unheeded. Mr. Mr. William Lovett rushed on the platform, and for a moment obtained the ear of the meeting. Pointing to Mr. Doyle, he in the most malignant and ferecious manner said, "will you allow this fellow to continue disturbing the meeting." This indiscreet appeal only made "confusion ten times worse con-icunded." Half-past nine had now arrived, and not the least signs of a truce. A gentleman on the platform then proposed an adjournment of the meeting which was put by the chairman. From the first show of hands he could not say which had it; he, therefore, put it again, when he decided the adjournment to be carried. It was not stated when or where the meeting was adjourned to. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Ashurst for his impartial conduct as chairman, and for the excellent temper he evinced throughout the proceeding. We have also received another account, signed by Messrs. Thomas Clarke, Philip M'Grath, Christo-pher Doyle, and T. M. Wheeler, setting forth, in other language, the above recited facts. We prefer to give the report of our own reporter, because it was rectified to as above stated. A most pompous, and most silly, resolution respectirg this meeting, has been advertised in the Tap-tub and the Sum by "the members of the National Asso-of bringing to justice several of the lawless gang in und une sen by "the members of the National Asso-riation of 242, Holborn." Only imagine a "NATI-oxat" Association stuck into "242, Holborn," a dancing-crib over a gin-palace! However, let that Pass. It is with the resolve of these "three tailors of Tooley-street" that we have to do more than with the district, called "The Molly Maguiries," and for this, it is supposed, he was murdered on Wednesday evening last. The following is the account of the brutal deed from the Enniskillen Packet of yester-day:--"We stop the press to announce the melan-with their designation. They "unblick declared chelve and distressing intelligence that Contain with their designation. They "publicly declare choly and distressing intelligence that Captain their disapprobation of those persons who so dis-gracefully interrupted a meeting called by the friends namore, county Leitrim, from this town, was shot gracefully interrupted a meeting called by the friends of Free Trade, for the hearing of a lecture from Mr. dead last night at Garradise, near Ballinamore, the Garden of Mr. Dear with whom he was diving G. Thompson, conceiving, as they do, that such con-duct," and so on-all the the rest of the old song. In Captain M'Leod left about one o'clock, on an outside this disapprobation we cordially join ; though we may differ with the "three tailors" as to the parties to dead on the spot." whom it ought to be applied. It was George Thompson and Will Lovett, with their friends, the BULLIES of Saiiron-hill, that interrupted the meeting : and it is not the first time that George Thompson has played such a game. The last meeting of the Anti-Navery Society, even in the holy precincts of Exeter Hall, found George Thompson and "friend." Bright there as "interrupters" and "obstructors," for which said disgracciul conduct they received a sound rating from Daniel O'Connell. And, if we remember "ghtk, the "NATIOXAL Ball" folks themselves "up-there as a cancadaent, being moved on that occasion by "a cancadaent, being moved on that occasion by Leorge Rogers and carried by the aid of the lare tailors! Really such conduct is "destruc-

"FRES TRADERS.—Placards have for some days rested from east to west, and from north to south, of the instronglis, containing the following an-south, of the instronglis, containing the following an-south, of the instronglis, containing the following an-commence at eight o'clock." At the time specified returns. Admission Free. Reserved seats for the ladies returns at instronglis, which was attended by a large number of commence at eight o'clock." At the time specified returns at eight o'clock." At the time specified to w jecture. Admission Free. Reserved seats for the ladies learn how "a few intolerant individuals" can "go To commence at eight o'clock." At the time specified from place to place to mar EVERY MEETING, however Mr. W. H. Ashurst, Solicitor, was called to the chair. worthy the object for which IT may be called !" Even Taking up one of the placards, the chairman read this will be made clear to you : for have not the Na-that portion only announcing that Mr. G. Thomp-son would deliver a lecture : upon which two or three sellor Parry who knows all about grammar and cor-roces called out "read the whole bill." The Chair-rect diction !! Therefore go to the school of the school of the instrument. man having complied with this request, Mr. Christo- Learn your lessons. Study in the school of priggish pan having complete with this request, hir. Christo- Learn your ressons, budy in the school of priggisn pher rose in the body of the meeting, and requested preciseness—and all these things will be made mani-to put a question. The Chairman assented, fest and clear. You will moreover learn another Mr. C. then asked, if, after the lecture, discussion lesson: you will learn what amount of subserviency

cost of the right hand side of the hall by some fel-bass dressed in jackets and caps, and who were recog-ined as regular "bruisers" from Saffron-hill. They of another destructive fire, which, at one period of its should "Turn him out," on which the friends of ravages, threatened to become as serious in magnibest dressed in jackets and caps, and who were recog-ind as regular "Drum him out," on which the friends of ravages, threatened to become as serious in magni-speuted "Turm him out," on which the friends of ravages, threatened to become as serious in magni-take and large factory, belonging to Mr. Peter due to the use of the shop; it was then stored as secure in pieces. Defendant again morning, at an early hour, Gravesend was the scene should be stayed. The building which has been de-stroyed was a large factory, belonging to Mr. Peter coxon, of New Lenton, having been erected about in the same street, on the premises known as the face and adjoined a splendil new inon factory, worked in the same street, on the premises known as the street. During the early part of the morning the street factory and pressmen were on the premises, and there at the guilte meeting; and her arms were running down is do the latters to the same street. During the early part of the morning the striking off the paper, the *Remish* ad pressmen were on the premises, and pressmen were safe and extinguished, and the stading the lecturer proceeded. He was not about is borg publishing day; and on their learning the stading the lecturer proceeded. He was not about is core on the Repeal of the Corn Laws in parties. No; he was opposed to all monopolies. Were standing the lecturer proceeded. He was not about o clock the lights were sale and extinguishes, and the to lecture on the Repeal of the Corn Laws in particu-lar. No; he was opposed to all monopolies. Were they opposed to the monopoly of the Church ? so was the street, noticed an unusual glare in one of the com-by. Were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the land ? No were they opposed to the monopoly of the lan the street, noticed an unusual glare in one of the com-be. Were they opposed to the monopoly of the land? posing rooms. Among the first to come to his assist-so was he. Were they opposed to the monopoly of commerce? so was he. Were they opposed to the monopoly of the franchise? so was he. Therefore he could not see what there was to discuss about. Why, if discussion did take place, it must be on a mere monopoly of the framements is so was not taking the 'bulk by reading take place, it must be on a mere matter of taste as to which should have the prefer-ence. He admitted he was not taking the 'bulk by the horns.'' It might be asked, why not go for the frachise, which would, as a matter of course, carry the other with it ? (Hear, hear.) Buthe contended, if failed they strengthened the hands of the Parliamen-tary Reformers. Well, the bill convening the meet-ing announced a meeting of the friends of Free Trade: New Yere Trade. The they exert at the station under the opposite side of the river, notice of Free Trade. (Cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes.") Same gentlemen said, "no, no," then it was necessary to explain what was meant by Free Trade. The horner the commenced in the usual Anti-corn Law Since generations and was mean by Free Trade. The keturer then commenced in the usual Anti-corn Law style: talking of "the world for a market;" "buy-ing in the cheapest, and selling in the dearest market;" "if I carn ten shillings, and ean't go to the bailding contained—firing on one side the Pope's the other Lambert's eating-house belonging to Mr. Gould, and on with patterner's voice being the only sound heard. He side the the tambert's eating-house, both of which were still estimated down. Very fortunately the firemen obtained a good supply of water, which is not uninteresting-to mention. The port of again.—By a Juryman: The boys ran away when the firemen obtained a good supply of water, which is ranging about the factory, fell a victim to the vice of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated to have the wite of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated to have the wite of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated to have the wite of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated to have the wite of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated to have the wite of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated to the wite of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated to the wite of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated to the wite of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated to the wite of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated to the wite of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated to have the wite of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated to the wite of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated to the wite of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated to the wite of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated to the wite of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated to the wite of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated to the wite of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated to the the wite of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated to the wite of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated to the the wite of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated to the the correct and the correct and the wite of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, co weild permit. (Exchandations of An, an 2 On, directions, but for hearly an nour it appeared to have oh.") O, then you do not admit the Rights of pro-perty. (Loud cheers from the Leaguers.) Some ask for protection, what do they mean? what is protection? (Cries of "The Vote"—"The Suff-is protection? (Cries of "The Vote"—"The Suff-adjacent premises, as above mentioned, greatly

> London. The vessel started on her journey, from hood, the court was crowded with gentlemen. Chapman's Head beacon, the previous night, at a late hour, nothing particular occurring until between one and two o'clock the next morning. At that time the vessel was nearly opposite the "Devil's House," about half-way between Woolwich and Barkthen rushed down the hatchwap. The, parties on board clung to the side of the craft, but a few seconds afterwards the vessel sank, carrying with it the three Byfords and the owner of the fish. Leach, who was on the fore part of the vessel, had the presence of mind to throw off his jacket, and kept swimming

She died a virgin. The corner summed up at con-siderable length, stating that the case was perfectly clear, and that the evidence showed that James Tapping was the wilful cause of deceased's death. There was nothing in the testimony to show that he was of unsound mind when he perpetrated the mur-derous act. Verdict-Wilful Murder against James Tapping.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NOTTINOHAM. - On Sunday morning a most lamentable fire, for which no cause of origin can be rendered, and which, lamentable as it may appear, is considered to be the work of an in-cendiary, occurred at the village of Lenton, a large suburb of Nottingham, on the opposite side of the Park, about one mile from the town. The flames succeeded in their frightful ravages in destroying all within their reach before their destructive power cendiary of the story of factory, and, on going up and making an examina-tion, found flames were raging in the interior. He proceeded to Mr. Coxon's house, directly opposite the

Byford, sen., of Barking, Essex, was proceeding up committing the prisoner for trial at the next Maidthe river, for Billingsgate-market, having on board a stone assizes on several separate charges. As the cargo of fish, and three sons of Mr. Byford, with the prisoner is about sixty years of age, and has moved owner of the fish, and James Leach, a waterman, of for some years in respectable circles in the neighbour-DREADFUL DESTITUTION IN THE UXBRIDGE UNION.-Late on Saturday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., coroner, held a lengthened inquiry at the Six Bells public-house, Ruislip-common, about five miles from Uxbridge, into the circumstances attending the death of William Murrell, aged 28, whose death, it had been stated, had been caused by the want of the common necessaries of life. The room occupied by the deccased, his wife, and child, bespoke the penury and destitu-tion of its occupants, and the body of the deceased bore indications of the privations he had endured. Three witnesses were examined, one of whom was the wife of the deceased where former are not attempted wife of the deceased, whose figure was most attenuated, deccased was a labouring man, the son of another PIRATES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.-Advices were received at Lloyd's on Wednesday from their agents at | Murrell, who belonged to Iver, in Buckinghamshire, ceived at Lloyd's on Wednesday from their agents at Gibraltar and Patras, reporting the presence of pirates in the above sea. The agent at the former port states that the Spanish brig Sorpresa, bound from Cadiz to La Guayra, had returned to Cadiz, the captain reporting that when he had proceeded as far as Cape St. Vincent, three piratical vessels—a barque, bis and scheme the states that the piratical vessels—a barque, bis and scheme the states that the burgers and scheme the states that the parish of Iver, which is in the Eton Union, and subsequently orders were brig, and schooner—hove in sight, and the brig gave chase to him; but he managed, after being chased for some days, to rc-anchor in Cadiz Bay. The agent at Patras reports that an Ionian vessel, with two thousand deliver on hear year, to the Challen and the view being the side of th thousand dollars on board, on her way to the Gulph of Corinth, to load currants for a British merchant, anchored in a creek through stress of weather, where anchored in a creek through stress of weather, where anchored in a creek through stress of weather, where she was waylaid by a pirate and attacked, but the crew repulsed them; the clerk in charge of the money was, however, seriously wounded. On the above news reaching Gibraltar, her Majesty's ship Scout, the Swedish corvette Carlskrona, and the Danish brig of war Mcrcurius, all proceeded to sea to cruise in the above neighbourhood. In the mean-time it will be well if all merchant vessels bound up the Mediterranean be provided with arms and ammu-nition in case they should fall in with them. returned home, however, with the order to his wife, he found he could obtain employment at cutting down pea-sticks in the woods, and carrying them out into the road to be carted, and they in consequence determined not to make use of the order. The next morning the deccased went to work at the employ-ment, but finding that, work as hard as he could at it, he could not earn more than 9d. a day, and his strength failing him, he was forced to give it up. During the whole of the period from their removal from Juan the Ruigling to the descend heir and from Iver to Ruislip to the deceased being ill, and then obtaining relief, they subsisted alone upon potatoes which the deceased had received while at Iver for doing up a garden, and a few which his father had given him as seed to plant a little bit of garden with. The wife declared on oath that she cooked them three times a day, and that, with the exception of now and then half a quartern loaf, and two pennyworth of sprats, they had no other deceased nor his wife tasted either meat or tea. Last Tuesday week deceased became very poorly, and at the persuasion of the wife consented that she should apply for medical relief. She accordingly on that morning left Ruislip-common, between seven and eight o'clock, and walked to Hillingdon, to the resi-

DEATH IN A COAL PIT.-One of those dreadful casualties to which colliers are daily exposed hap-

MANSLAUGHTER AT BURY .- On Tucsday an inquest was held at the Cotton Tree Inn, Moor Side, Bury, before Mr. Dearden, coroner, and sixteen jurymen-Mr. John Barratt, druggist, Rock-street, Bury, foreman-on the body of a boy, five years of age, named Simon, the son of Charles Bamford, whose death took place under the following circumstances: The first witness was Alice, wife of John Smethurst, carter, who stated that between twelve and one o'clock on Tuesday noon last, she was in the street near the Cotton Tree public-house, and saw from twenty to thirty boys throwing snowballs at a man named Thomas Booth, who had a spade on his shoulders. They knocked his hat off his head twice. She saw him take a piece of coal, about half the size of a brick, from a load of coals near the public-house door ; and he told them that if they threw any more, he would throw the coal at them. He walked about thirty yards with the coal in his hand, when another snowball was thrown at him. He turned back about twenty yards, and threw the coal at a crowd of boys : it struck Simon Bamford on his head, which afterthe wife of Richard Dearden, Moor Gate, corroborated little or no effect; ultimately, however, by increased exertions, its progress was stopped, but not until the *Kentish Independent* Office was gutted, and the two adjacent premises, as above mentioned, greatly damaged. MELANCHORY ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—Four Lives Losr.—On Thursday morning, at an early hour an accident of a very distressing character by 1 Gibrelice to react a standard bearden, 2000 GATE, corroborated the wile of Rienard Dearden, 2000 GATE, corroborated the evidence of the last witness.—Henry Howarth, a boy, fifteen years of age, said he lived in Bell Lane, and was a power-loom weaver, at Messrs. Walker ford assembled at the office of Messrs. Essell and Hayward, and were occupied nearly the whole of the ing description, against Mr. John Williams, of No.

will be elicited to warrant the coroner in commit-ting the wretched woman for trial, for the cruel and half-past eleven o'clock, when the company were will be elicited to warrant the coroner in commit-

The Arth IN A COAL FIT.—One of those dreaming with the context in commany of the context in context in commany of the context in commany of the context in context in commany of the context in conte

Friday last, the 31st ult., at Mr. Puddicombe's lime. kiln, situate at Fremington Pill, about three miles from this town, which has spread a gloom over the whole of that parish. John Fairchild, one of the men employed at the kiln, having incautiously de-scended without the ladder, soon found that the sul-phureous effluviafrom the culm affected his respiration, and called to his brother-in-law, Richard Gayton, for help, who instantly lowered a rope, which, in drawing bim from his scribus cituation unfortunated where him from his perilous situation, unfortunately broke. him from his perilous situation, unfortunately broke. Gayton then immediately descended to the poor fellow's assistance, but the exhalations proving too strong for him also, another man, named Shaddock, jumped down, and Taylor, a fourth man, stood ready to render immediate aid should it be necessary, who, soon perceiving that Shaddock was overpowered, put a board and slid down. He happily succeeded in getting him up, and he ultimately recovered. By this time the neighbourhood became alarmed, and Gayton and Fairchild being got ont. medical assist. Gayton and Fairchild being got ont, medical assistance was procured, but life was extinct. They were men of sober and industrious habits, and have each left a wife with a very large family.

MURDER AND SUICIDE .- A dreadful affair occurred at Orleans last week. A carpenter, named Sesson, who had been discharged from a lunatic asylum as cured, in a sudden return of his malady, rose in the night, stabbed himself with a knife, and then plunged it repeatedly in the bodies of his two children, in-o'clock in the forenoon. flicting upon one, an infant only one year old, twentytwo wounds, and on the other, who was four years old, fifteen wounds. The children died immediately ; but the unfortunate father survived two days, and recovered his reason just before he expired.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE ON THE SOUTH-WEST-ERN RAILWAY. -- On Monday afternoon, about five mi-nutes to four, the train which leaves Nine Elms ter-

happened to the deceased, as he had not gone out ac- widows and children of seamen have a right to be cording to his usual custom. I went into the yard, supported by the Merchant Scamen's Fund, no matter and thence to the water closet, where I found him what death, violent or natural, their husbands or covered in blood. He was kneeling on the floor, fathers may have died, and to get such relief as will with his head over the seat. At that time he was keep them above pauperism, or that the poll tax quite dead. Had no doubt whatever that deceased should be altogether repealed. Archibald M'Intosh committed the rash act with his own hand,—John was in the chair; and Mr. J. S. Fildes explained Themes Toulon headle of the parish made search for at full length the nature of the new hill which he Thomas Taylor, beadle of the parish, made search for at full length the nature of the new bill, which he the instrument with which the wound had been in-flicted. Afterwards found the razor down the seat. complete Seamen's "New Poor Law." The speaker The razor was here produced, and was covered with blood. The jury returned as their verdict, that de-ceased destroyed himself; but as to his state of mind at the time there was no evidence to prove. The sparker Parliament's Fund, which proved that justice could Parliament. Mr. Fildes pointed out to the meeting

BARNSTAPLE.—A melancholy accident occurred on the great hardship of compelling a man to pay to a Friday last, the 31st ult., at Mr. Puddicombe's lime-fund, over which he had not the least controul. He

## Forthcoming Chartist Me etings

MARYLEBONE.—The adjourned meeting will be re-sumed at the Coachmakers' Arms, Circus-street, New Road, on Sunday evening next, February the 9th, at half-past seven.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.—A meeting will be held at the Montpelier Tavern, on Monday even-ing next, February the 10th, at eight precisely.

A DELEGATE MEETING for the county of Cornwall, will be held at Canborne on Sunday, February the 16th, to consider the propriety of sending a delegate to the Convention.

THE NORTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING WIll be held at Bradshaw's Temperance-hotel, Curzonstreet, Burnley, on Sunday, February 16th, at eleven

MACCLESFIELD .- Mr. John West will lecture in the Chartist-room, Stanley-street, on Sunday (to-mor-row), at half-past six o'clock in the evening, subject —" The Queen's Speech."

LIVERPOOL.—A public discussion on the Corn Laws will be held on Monday next, at half-past seven o'clock, at the Teetotal-hall, corner of St. Anne'slane, Rose-place.

BRADFORD.-A lecture will be delivered in Butterworth Buildings, on Sunday evening, at half-past six o'clock.

and resided near Ballinamore. It is said that in the

THE LATE MURDER AT BETHNAL-GREEN .- On MONday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, Mr. Baker re-sumed and concluded, at the London Hospital, the sumed and concluded, at the London Hospital, the inquest adjourned from the preceding Thursday, touch-ing the death of Emma Whiter, aged twenty-one. Henry Surridge, a licensed victualler, proved having seen, on Saturday week, a pistol like the one pro-duced, in Tapping's hand, at the Rising Sun, Man-chester-street, Waterloo Town; and also, that a little time effect the murder viz at ton minutes

"Ve think is the improvement of all borneds, which we have equivalence of the Kinney Sinney Sinter of the Kinney Sin Sinter of the Kinney Sinter Sinter of the Kinney Sinter Sint Cast on a cause at all! but if you had been at school, Particularly at the Holborn NATIONAL one, you would have been able to comprehend all about it. As it is Not we have a school, me." He did not do so, and made no answer. De-ceased pressed me to go home with her to protect her, and because she did not wish her father to see her Not we have been able to comprehend all about it. atticularly at the Hollborn Narroxaz one, you would have been able to comprehend all about it. As it may hare the "ignorant" notion that the term "aytation, used in the sense the "three tailors" use in that the induction to a stated, the thild's clothes were found wrapped to being made the induction to a stated the induction to the three tails" use in that neighbourhood, had killed his with in the sing apply to individuals, or to conduct: but then in thy and because the thick and the induction to a state of the sense taik fine, and to understand what you said. Proba-taik fine, and to understand what you said. Proba-taik fine, and to understand what you said. Tapping came soon after, and went into the about or tarvel twenty miles before they could the tarve camand what you said. Tave the tarvel twenty miles before they could the of not had in com-tent to readed the occurrence, that she had in com-tent to reade the occurrence to conduct, from "in the state of bassity intoxication, in which state she was the old notion, that to redeem is to runnow ; to pay a the old notion, that to redeem is to runnow ; to pay a

surface of the brain beneath the wound was highly inflamed; the substance of the brain was softened. and contained a small abscess .- The evidence being concluded, the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Thomas Booth."-Superintendent Henshall took charge of Booth, who had been held to bail since the death of the child. The prisoner, who is an out-door labourer, forty-six years of age, and has a wife and five children, was committed to Liverpool assizes for trial.

DARING BURGLARIES .- On Friday morning, about half-past twelve o'clock, Mrs. Rainford, of the Weavers' Arms, Preston, whose husband was absent from home, was alarmed by a noise which she heard in the house; and, immediately getting out of bed, proceeded down stairs, and found two men attempting wanted money, they replied ; and one of them held a pistol at her head, and the other said "Drop her." Mrs. Rainford, however, was undaunted, and retused their demand. But they insisted on having five sovereigns; for, said they, we know the master is from home. She then told them to wait while she fetched the key, and they followed her up stairs. Having got inside the front room, she held fast the door, and told one of the lodgers in the house, who had been aroused by the alarm, to halloo out of the window. The men standing outside threat-ened, if he cried out, to shoot him. Mrs. Rainford then went to the window, and cried out, while he held the door ; and they used the same threat to her. In some way or other, almost unknown to herself, on account of her alarm and terror, she contrived to make her way into the club-room, and vociferated through the window with all her might. Two of the policemen, hearing the shouts, repaired to the place; but the depredators had taken their flight down Paradise-street. The constables pursued; and, as we have been informed, came so close upon their track, that one of the villains turned on Seed, and, present-ing a pistol, swore he would shoot him if they pur-ued our further. sued any further. It is not known how they effected an entrance, unless, as it is supposed, one of the gang had previously concealed himself in the house, and opened the door for the others. After committing the above burglary, the same gang of men, as it is supposed, pursued their way to Penwortham factory, and broke into the house of Mr. John Breakell, shopkeeper, effecting an entrance by taking out one of the windows. The servant man was awakened by their noise, and was coming down the stairs to ascertain the cause of the disturbance which he heard in the house , when one of the gang who was stationed at the stair's foot presented a loaded gun at him, and threatened to blow his brains out if he advanced a step farther. He immediately retreated and awoke his master; but in the meantime the plunderers detrace has as yet been discovered to lead to their ap-prehension. The dog, which at other times usually keeps good guard, remained perfectly quiet on the stance which has led to the surpcion that they were stance which has led to the surpcion that they were known by that animal, and naust themselves have known the premises .- Preston Chronicle.

HORRIBLE !- A CHILD BURNT TO DEATH BY ITS We tailors! Really such conduct is "destruc-ine of all free discussion, anti-Democratic, and ujust." It was time that "discprobation" was "publicly expressed" against these "disgraceful in threaten to kill deceased. Thomas Capes examined in the visconduct. They have two daughters, about the visconduct. They have two daughters, about the respective ages of nine and ten years; the younger the visconduct. They have two daughters, about the respective ages of nine and ten years; the younger the visconduct. They have two daughters, about the respective ages of nine and ten years; the younger the visconduct. They have two daughters, about the visconduct. They have creature, for she had ceased to exist. 

but it died that night. He had made a post mortem examination of the body that day; he found the left temple region of the frontal bone was fractured; the temple region of the frontal bone was fractured; the guard attached in front of the engine to clear the rails from any impediment, struck the unfortunate man a tremendous blow in the back part of the neck, and drove his body several yards clear of the rails. The train was stopped as speedly as possible, and the guard got down to ascertain who the unfortunate man was, and whether he was still alive. The man was lifeless, and his death appeared to have been instantaneous. He proved to be one of the Hants rural constabulary,

and was stationed on duty in the neighbourhood of Winchester. The body was afterwards removed to Winchester. From subsequent inquiries made, it appeared that on the same day the deceased had made two previous attempts to get on the line whilst the train was approaching, but was driven away by the servants of the company. On Tuesday afternoon an to prize the bar door open, while two others were keeping watch outside. She instantly perceived that the house had been entered, and asked those inside how they had got in, and what they wanted. They wonted many they replied and and they wanted. They the jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, with a nominal deodand of one shilling on the engine. The jury were also of unanimous opinion that no blame was attributable to the company.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A RAILWAY LABOURER AT LITTLEBURY .- On Saturday last an inquest was held at Addenbrooke's Hospital, before Mr. Cooper, coroner for this borough, on view of the body of ford, will deliver two lectures in the above room, at Robert Glover, aged seventeen. From the evidence two o'clock in the forenoon, and at six in the evening. of John Pryor, a labourer, working on the Eastern Counties Railway at Littlebury, it appeared that the for the relief of Mrs. Ellis. deceased, who was also employed on the same line at OLDHAM.-On Sunday (to-Littlebury, was working with the witness during the night of the 31st ult, and was occupied in driving a truck or waggon laden with chalk, drawn by one horse, and running on temporary rails laid down for the purpose, from that part of the line where the tunnels are constructing to another spot, the night being very frosty, the horse starting, slipped, and the deceased ran forward to catch the horse's head ; when he was level with the borse he also slipped, and fall he was level with the horse, he also slipped, and fell he was level with the horse, he also slipped, and fell on the ground between the rails. He rolled over Dorman's Temperance-house, Clare-street, will be towards the side of the rails for the purpose of avoiding the wheels of the waggon ; he was, however, unable to do so, and the off wheels of the waggon passed over his left thigh. He called to witness, who was working a little distance from him, who ran to his asistance, and carried him to one of the fires which are kept burning during the night. The accident happened about one o'clock in the morning ; a cart was immediately procured, and the deceased Osmaston-road, every Sunday night at six o'clock, was brought to Addenbrooke's Hospital, a little after when the Leading Articles of the Star, and other Defive. The thigh was amputated by Mr. Hammond and Mr. Humphrey, and hopes were entertained that the deceased would recover, but in an hour afterwards he began to sink rapidly, and expired shortly after seven o'clock. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, with a deodand of 2s. 6d. on the held on Sunday next, Feb. 9th, at the New Inn, Carhorse, waggon, and loading.

DREADFUL DEATH .- On Tuesday afternoon the they entered the front room on the second floor, which they found filled with smoke. Whilst there they

heard a kind of half-suppressed groan, which appeared to come from underneath the bedstead. Upon looking in that quarter they discovered a fine young woman, named Elizabeth Beard, with nearly the whole of her wearing apparel burnt off her back. The bedstead having been drawn away, a most frightful spectacle presented itself, the unfortunate creature being burnt in such a shocking manner that her face looked like a piece of partially consumed leather. Medical attendance was instantly procured, but not in time to be of any assistance to the poor

HULL.—A meeting of the members of the National Charter Association will be held at the White Hart large room, Salthouse Lane, on Tuesday evening next, the 11th inst., at half-past seven o'clock.

HErwoon.-The members of this locality will meet in their room, Hartley-street, on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock.

LEICESTER.-Mr. Bairstow will lecture in the room Pike-street, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at halfpast six o'clock. Subject :-- " Protection of Labour the end of the Charter."

SHEFFIELD.-Mr. R. Otley will deliver the first of a course of lectures, commencing on Sunday, February 9th, 1845-subject, " The better Education of Children." Each lecture to commence at half-past six.

LEICESTER .- The members of the Hampden locality will meet on Sunday evening next, at Mr. Oade's room, at half-past six o'clock.

WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING .- This meeting will be held on Sunday, February 9th, in the Work-ing Mans' Hall, Bullclose-lane, Halifax; when it is requested that each locality in the district will send a delegate; to commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

HALIFAN .--- Mr. Murray will lecture in the Chartistroom, Bullclose-lane, at half-past six o'clock in the evening. The members of the Land Association are requested to meet at four o'clock in the afternoon. On Sunday, February 16th, Mr. Alderson, from Bradford, will deliver two lectures in the above room, at A collection will be made at the close of each lecture

OLDHAM .-- On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. John Kay Taylor, of Heywood, will deliver the first of a course

held on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. — The Chartists of New-castle and Gateshead meet every Sunday evening, at half-past five o'clock, in the house of Mr. Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THE CHARTISTS OF DERBY are informed that a meeting is held at Mr Chester's Temperance Coffee-house, metratic papers, are read to the company.

NORTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. — A council meeting will be held on Sunday next, Feb. 9th, at the Flying Horse Inn, Arnold, at three o'clock precisely. A members' meeting of the Carrington locality will be held an Sunday next, Feb. 9th of the Carrington locality will be rington, at eight o'clock in the evening.

## MARRIAGE.

John Roddis, Bookseller, of Kettering, to Mis Jane James, of Ishum, at the Registrar's Office Wellingbro', on the 4th inst.

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF TRADES.

A T a Preliminary Trades Conference, called to consider the propriety of holding a NATIONAL CONFERENCE of the TRADES of the United Kingdom, and held at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, on Thursday evening, February 6th-Mr. Roberts, bookbinder, in

of the farmers and other inhabitant rate-payers of the parish of Ruislip, Middlesex, convened by public notice, was held in the vestry-room of Ruislip church, side" to consider the crucity, injustice, and ruinous cousequences of the Game Laws, with a view to petition 33 Parliament for the repeal or modification of the same." Mr. W. Somes, a large landed proprietor in the parish, having been called to the chair, and the

notice calling the meeting having been read, "Mr. C. J. JENKINS, of Eastcott, said, before he proposed the resolutions he intended to offer to the vestry, he would beg to request the chairman to desire the vestry-clerk to read to the meeting a paragraph which appeared in the Times newspaper of Friday last, the 24th inst., on the subject of the Game Laws, which would show them that it was the intention of one of the members (Mr. Bright) to bring the question before the Legislature (loud cries of Hear, hear, and cheers), and which described the effects of the working of the Game laws. (Hear, hear.)

The paragraph alluded to, which contained a copy of Mr. Bright's notice, as well as an extract from the report of Mr. Williams, inspector of prisons, having been read,

Mr. JENEINS said. that in addressing the meeting on the subject for which it had been called, he would commence by saying, that he considered the Game Laws, in their operation, to be most cruel, most per nicious, and most expensive, particularly in that parish. (Loud cries of Hear, hear, and We know it well.) He had often been an eye-witness to the losses sustained by the farmers in that parish from the game-losses, he should say, of from 10 to 30 per cent. (loud cries of Hear, hear); but as there were so many farmers present, he would leave it to them to state what those losses amounted to. He had heard it stated that farmers did not properly employ their labourers; but he would say, protect the farmer from the ravages of the game, and they would not be obliged to be labourers as well as farmers. (Hear. hear.) The farmers have now enough to do to watch the game, and even while they were walking over soot, at 8d. per bushel, but in December last he only their grounds for their own protection, they were followed about by some of the gamekcepers, who broke down the hedges to watch them, and committed all sorts of damage. (Hear, hear, and That's true.) Then again, it was not so much what the game ate, as what the keepers destroyed in watching. (Hear. hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said that was an erroneous opinion as the law of trespass would prevent that.

Mr. JENEISS contended that it was so. There was a farmer in the room who had suffered from the proceedings of the gamekeepers. He found them treading down his crops, and tried to prevent them, and eventually gave them into custody, when they em-ployed a wily lawyer, who ran Mr. Eales, for he was the farmer, up to £30 expenses. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Eales declared that what Mr. Jenkins had stated was the truth.

Mr. JENKINS would tell them of another case which had occurred on his own land. He had a man who went out in the morning to milk his cow, when he saw a hare lying in a snare under the hedge, and he took it up and threw it on one side till he went home with his milk. He then saw one of those wretches called gamekeepers, creeping on all fours after him, under the hedge, who called out to another, and they then brought the man to his house and asked to see him, but he sent word down to them, that if they did not immediately go off his premises, he would send the meeting, without naming any day, and finding no for a policeman, when they took up the have and went away. - (Hear, hear.) That was on the Sab-bath-day, too. Well, then his man was summoned to Uxbridge, when he (Mr. Jenkins) attended, but the magistrates would not hear a word the man had to say, but fined him £3. (Hear, hear, and cries of Shame i) On another occasion he (Mr. Jenkins) took out a summons against the same gamekeepers for trespassing on his land, but the magistrates dismissed it, telling him that he ought to have first given them

notice, when notice-boards were stuck up at all parts of his property. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the

ecause he (Mr. Eales) resisted them, he had had to very well, while he was surrounded by hussars, and pay 25 guineas expenses ; and to crown the whole, yeomanry, and tenantry, having half-a-crown for the lawyer told him to mind he did not get turned their day's work, but no true soldier, or sailor, or out of his land. (Loud cries of Shame, shame !) He sportsman, could approve of such wholesale slaughter. told Mr. Oughton, his landlord, last rent-day, that Such doings were not confined to the laity; the his land was not worth so much by 2s. 6d. per acre clergy patronised them, and he had heard of one since the game had been so numerous. (Loud cries clergyman who made the school-boys of his parish Hear, hear.) Mr. D. Somes wished to know if Mr. Dales meant

to say that any great damage was done to the crops by meeting, and he thought it would be well if copies the game ?

with the game, and what the keepers' tread down, we are nearly ruined."

Mr. D. Somes said he wished Mr. Durbidge would answer the question.

Mr. DURBIDGE said it decidedly was so, but he could not state to what extent he found the damage. is he had never kept account of it. (Hear, hear.) Mr. THLOTT said, on his land he had suffered a great deal. On some parts the game had eaten the crops totally away, and he had, in consequence, been | get rid of a great source of disaffection. (Hear.) Any obliged to give up part of his land. (Cries of "What gentleman who would have the moral courage to call do you think of that?" and loud cheers.) He could upon Parliament to repeal the Game Laws would not keep it at any rate, for it was all eaten up. Hear. hear.)

Mr. D. Somes inquired how much land Mr. Tillott still held?

Mr. THLOTT replied he had now got only eighty

statements in the resolutions could not be borne out. Hear. hear.)

Captain TITE declared that Mr. Somes had better then say that the farmers were all liars. (Much confusion.)

Mr. TOBIT (another farmer) declared that no man ad suffered more from the game than he had. (Hear, hear.) The year before last he had sown three 9s. per bushel. The rabbits, however, ate it all down in December, and he then put on it fifty bushels of

got nine sacks of wheat from off it, and sustained a loss of from £30 to £40. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Poulton said, he had been obliged to give up the land he had held of Mrs. Somes, as the game quite ate him up, and Mr. D. Somes knew it well. Mr. D. Somes denied that he knew anything of the kind.

spent a deal of money in that parish. (Hear, hear.) Mr. EALES said, but not amongst the labourers of

that parish, as he would not employ them. Mr. Bowles thought Mr. Pierce paid very dear for

very head of game he preserved. Much confusion here ensued, the majority

farmers calling out, "We have to keep them." Mr. BowLES said, unfortunately, the game was like poachers, they overrun the land at night.

(Hear.) Mr. Eales thought they had a right to speak of Mr. Pierce, for when the men came back to Ruislip that he had sent to prison for poaching, Mr. Pierce told them, "No, I wont employ you ; and they, the ratepayers, were obliged to keep them and their families, while Mr. Pierce brought labourers from other parishes to do his work. (Hear, hear, and cries of Shame !)

Mr. D. Somes having moved an adjournment of seconder, The CHAIBMAN was pressed to put the resolutions,

when he put it to the meeting whether they, as farmers, would say that the labourers were ill-fed and ill-paid ? (Hear.) A Farmer : Why, yes, they are.

Another Farmer : There is no doubt that they are

(Hear, hear, and cheers.) The CHAIRMAN said, as it appeared to be the wish

of the meeting that he should put the resolutions, he would do so. The resolutions were then put to the vote, and

clergy patronised them, and he had heard of one beat up game for his battue. (Shame.) A petition to Parliament was about to be submitted to the of it were sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury Several of the farmers instantly cried out, "What | and the Bishop of the diocese, so that in their next milk and water charges they might remonstrate with their clergy upon the subject. (Hear, and a laugh.) In the neigbourhood of Salisbury there had recently been three battues, which caused the destruction of 1,100 head of game. His opinion was, that the Game Laws'should be abolished, and that the law of trespass would be quite sufficient to ensure a gentleman sufficient game and sport. His neighbours would protect his land, and his tenants would prove himself to be the farmer's friend. The game preserver was not the farmer's friend, but his enemy, and the persecutor of the labourer, loading the villages in his neighbourhood with taxation to maintain the wives and children of those he caused to be sent to gaol. The game preserver was indeed the tyrant Mr. D. Somes persisted that in his opinion the of his country, filling the prison with inmates sent from his own domains, and doing mischief to almost every other class of his fellow subjects. (Cheers.) Mr. GRACE re-echoed the sentiments of the chair

man with regard to the Game Laws increasing local taxation, and proposed the first resolution :---That this meeting have long beheld with regret the

moral, pecuniary, and social evils arising from the operation of the Game Laws, by which the labourer is degraded, the farmer impoverished, society often disorganized, and the amount of local taxation seriously ncreased.

It was seconded by the Rev. W. MORLAND, and inanimously adopted.

Mr. SCRIVENER (a farmer) said he believed Game Laws to be so bad, that it was impossible to amend them, and therefore they should be got rid of altogether. (Hear, hear.) He believed them to be a crying evil. (Cheers.) Had there been no Game Mr. Bowles considered that Mr. Pierce ought not to have been alluded to, as he was a gentleman who smart a deal of means that means a gentleman who who we have been alluded to as he was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to as he was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to as he was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to as he was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to as he was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to as he was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to as he was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to as he was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to as he was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to as he was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to as he was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to as he was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who we have been alluded to a she was a gentleman who was a gentleman who was a gentleman like £40,000. (A voice, "Ay, and the workhouse too.") He moved the second resolution :--

> That a petition to Parliament, praying for the total and immediate repeal of the Game Laws, be adopted and signed by this meeting, and as many of the inhabitants of Aylesbury and its neighbourhood as think proper to affix their signature.

Mr. J. MOORES (another farmer) having seconded the proposition, it was agreed to nem. con.

Mr. GIBBS, sen., said that he was glad to see numerous an attendance, and to observe the presence of some lads, for there was not a youth of fifteen years and upwards who was not interested in the object of the meeting; and after making a few re-marks on Mr. Berkeley's pamphlet, he proposed the adoption of a petition embracing the sentiments of them to be a most improper tribunal. I hope to see the resolutions.

Mr. PERRIN (a farmer) observed, that he witnessed so much mischief arising from the Game Laws, that e could not refuse to second the petition, which was thereupon adopted with loud acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. ADCOCK, seconded by Mr. same to the House of Commons, and support the praver thereof.

considerable length.

Upon the motion of Mr. CAPE, seconded by Mr. DICKINS, a vote of thanks was presented to the High difference between your situation now and what it to-day, and, as Mr. Otley remarked, two of the ques-Sheriff for the use of the County-hall, and to the was two or three years ago. You are all moving up- tions which he put were such as I could hardly be chairman for his services on the present occasion. wards at present; you are not as well off as you expected, at this time, to answer, they will be fair

THE NORTHERN STAR.

for coal would require one-sixth less labour to pro- food was half its present price, would he not be just cure it. So it would be in other branches -- the as good a man with £50 a year as he was now for machine-makers, the iron-founders, the painters, the '£100. These things should therefore be probed to builders, the dealers in indigo and other die-stuffs, in the bottom, for we could not now meet foreign natallow, oil, and every other article used in the cotton tions on equal terms. He would suppose there were

manufacture. If you strike off one-sixth from the to be four men of different countries set to run a produce, you must strike off also one-sixth of all these race. Put four stone weight on the shoulders of the to Mr. Ward might be reserved till the close of his Commons. It was represented in theory that we duct during the last session." (Uproar.) had a democratic government-that was a mixed address.) Taking, as I did, this view of the question, you will allow that my course was consistent. tion, you will allow that my course was consistent. government, and which was the best of an. but had no more than the stated to the Chairman that who was the House of Lords responsible to? Nobody. cheering.) He stated to the Chairman that was one I tell you fairly—of hearing what was called Who was the House of Commons responsible to? he would leave it to the meeting. He should submit to shoul the case of Sheffield stated in the House of Commons, without any previous communication with me. Cheers from the Chartists.) And very gallantly Mr. | house ? (No, no.) He next recommended Mr. Ward Duncombe stated it, though, as I think, with a com- | to read Volney's Ruins of Empires, and thought | plete misunderstanding of the facts and circumstances. England was fast approaching to the state pictured (Disapprobation and cheers.) A most complete mis-understanding, and I told him, as I tell you, that I think so. Yet whilst thus misunderstanding the oread "Arts and Artisans at Home and Abroad," facts and bearings of the case, he stated it, with the were the best remunerated. Mr. Briggs retired most perfect boldness and fairness, to those who had amidst loud and general cheering. Mr. OTLEY next addressed the meeting. He comconfided their interests to him. At one or two of your subsequent meetings. I was blamed in terms menced by saving that he had to ask three questions that I did not merit. Somebody said that I attempted of the hon. gentleman, who had condescended to give to sneer down Mr. Duncombe, in the House. In the an account of his Parliamentary conduct. The first first place, Mr. Duncombe is not the man to be was, if the labour and skill of a man, or of a number sneered down easily-(cheers); in the next place, he of men, be as much their property as the houses and is a great friend of my own, with whom I have a lands of the rich are theirs, have they not a right to

fair agreement on many matters, though we disagree dispose of it in such quantities and on such terms as on some others. He is a very fine, gallant fellow, and I would never say one word to disparage him. As to sneering him down, I never dreamt that such a thing was possible. It was stated, at the meeting to which I refer, by Mr. West, I think, my old friend -(laughter,)-that Mr. Duncombe's reception here. last summer, was a complete answer to my calumnies. There never was a more gross misrepresentation

than this, which I will prove out of Mr. Duncombe's own mouth. When Mr. Duncombe brought forward that case, there was an unusual amount of agreement between him and me, as to the circumstances. though not as to the conclusion. You know that he with the Factory Bill, it ought to submit the whole question of wages and employment to a committee up stairs. I seconded that proposal, and I did so, telling Mr. Duncombe fairly, that I did not coincide in his view of the result, if he thought that such a committee would report in favour of a Ten Hours' Bill. It was with that view that I seconded the motion; and I can only say, that I was misrepresented most grossly to that meeting, when it was stated that I had attempted to sneer Mr. Duncombe down, and had calumniated him, neither of which was possible under the circumstances. There was another bill in

which many of you took an interest, which I opposed along with Mr. Duncombe. It was the Masters' and the day when we may arrive at the establishment of a better tribunal, in order to effect an amicable settlement of such questions. I believe that a sort of arbitration would be practicable, and would be found to work satisfactorily in nine-tenths of the cases. But sure I am that two magistrates would be the worst GUNN, Mr. Bright was requested to present the sort of tribunal; on that point I went with Mr. Dun-same to the House of Commons, and support the combe; and when I think him right, I shall be happy means shorter wages. (Loud disapprobation.) It is my firm and full belief, that short time means short rayer thereof. Mr. BRIGHT, M.P., then addressed the meeting at him wrong, I will not go any more than with you, and you have your remedy when you are tired of me. (Loud cheers. "Nay, we havn't.") There is a great

IMPORTANT MEETING. THE FIRST BLOW STRUCK AT THE ACCURSED GAME right as he (Mr. Eales) had to be on the land, and say, that his Grace was not likely to keep up his dig-struck at THE ACCURSED GAME right as he (Mr. Eales) had to be on the land, and say, that his Grace was not likely to keep up his dig-nity, or to win the esteem of his fellow-subjects, by used in those districts. I do not know whether there judges, and of all the sineourists. Would not the be any colliers here; but if so, I think they will per-reduction of these things make food cheaper? He Mr: BRANLEY, town "clerk, agreed with the last speaker, and suggested an alteration in the original mo. tion, upon which the opposing party became boister. ously turbulent, and kept up continuous cries of "No lawyer's tricks." "The amendment." awyer's tricks. In another that he was in perfect

order to withdraw a few sentences from his motion, (Cries of "not a sentence," "not a line," "not a word," "the amendment.")

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Some time elapsed ere order could be restored The chairman at length gained a hearing. Mr produce, you must strike off also one-sixth of all these race. Put four stone weight on the shoulders of the -["What is to become of the surplus labour then?"] Englishman, three on the Frenchman, two on the -and one-sixth also—I beg pardon; you rather put me out. (Laughter. "Answer the question.") I will answer any question when I have done. (Cheers, will answer any question when I have done. (Cheers, which the only wanted to hold up the constitution of England will answer any question when I have done. (Cheers, pected to run such a race? (Loud cheers.) He best thanks of the incoming and some interruption, in the midst of which the only wanted to hold up the constitution of England respected representative, Henry George Ward, Esq., chairman requested that any questions to be put —that is, that we might have a Queen, Lords, and duet duving the last session." (Uproar.)

Mr. Briggs here declared that he would not, not government, and which was the best of all. But had he withdrawn his amendment. (Tremendous Who was the House of Commons responsible to ? Ine would leave to the income. The should Why, the £10 householders and 40s. freeholders. stick to his opponents—he would submit to no jug. But were the common people represented in that gling. They should have minded better how they had put their words together. (Cheers and laughter, Mr. WARD here rose and said-Gentlemen, [ tise to order. I have some little experience in this matter of order. You talk about juggle—I can assure you there shall be no juggle in anything with which I an concerned. As to my yielding to public opinion has been stated by Mr. Briggs, I tell you that the public opinion of a meeting is not the law of my part liamentary conduct-(cries of "Oh, oh !")-and Weng you to pass twenty resolutions calling upon me to support the Charter, I should not do it. Had up friends at all consulted me about this motion, I should have advised them not to attempt to ask men the had been arguing against me for the last two hour to agree with me ; it is an error of judgment artik

out of the kindness of my good friends, but toth letter of which I am myself decidedly opposed. they think proper, or as will best suit their own inte-The CHAIRMAN then put the question to the mag rests ? If an employer or capitalist compels artisans

or labourers to work eleven or twelve hours a day, or ing, when the amendment was carried by a line to starve, when they think ten hours sufficient for the majority. wages, is not the capitalist as culpable and as deserv-

A vote of thanks was subsequently passed to w Ward for his visit. He briefly acknowledged compliment.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the man ing separated at about half-past five o'clock.

FIRE AT CHISWICK CHURCH .- On Sunday morning shortly before the commencement of divine string the utmost alarm was created throughout the ville of Chiswick, in consequence of the sudden outbrai working man were his property, it was the duty of of a fire in the parish church. The first discover the Legislature to devise means to protect that property. The third question was of more importance | was made by Wright, the beadle. It appears that was engaged in repairing one of the bell ropes the had broken a few minutes previously, when hat tention was arrested by a piece of burning wood falls upon his head from the spire of the church. making his way into the belfry, he found one side £100 a year, had not as good and valid title to the the spire, which was composed principally of we and lead, in a blaze. Without loss of time he raise the necessary alarm, and having procured additional assistance, the parish engine was drawn out and to work, and being well supplied with water the was confined to that portion of the steeple when originated, but it was not entirely extinguished un considerable damage had been effected; the size being much burnt and injured by the molten by flowing down. The ceiling was also damaged down to the ground floor with water. The church is in sured in the Westminster Fire-office to the amount of £2,000.

## Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Friday's Gazette, Jan. 31.)

William Burt, Lisson-grove, New-road, boarding-house keeper—James Argent, Golden-lane, Barbican, victualiz —Edward Cooper Flowers, Whitchurch, Buckinghanshire, cattle-dealer—Richard Harris and John Hill, Newgala-street, City, tailors—Samuel Brice, St. John-street, tailor —Richard Greenwood, Bradford, Yorkshire, bookseller-John Collins, Sheffield, grocer-John and David Hepwork Raistrick, Yorkshire, cotton warp dyers-Thomas What Birmingham, hardware-merchant-Edwin Llewellin Bo binson, Moulton, Lincolnshire, fell-monger-William [] ton' Lester, Aldermanbury, silk-manufacturer-William Blinkhorn, Little Bolton, Lancashire, manufacturingete. mist-John Irving, Blackburn, Lancashire, linendrager-William Fielding, Taunton, Lancashire, hat plush manu. facturer-Absalom Francis, William Davey, and Matthew Francis, Bagillt, Flintshire, ironfounders-Robert Jones Liverpool, bootmaker.

cruelty caused by the Game Laws, the sporting gentlemen in that neighbourhood were not perhaps such good shots as some noblemen were who bagge their hundreds and thousands in a week, but he had seen poor animals mutilated, lying on the ground for two or three days together. (Hear, hear.) He had lately seen a hare whose leg had been broken by a that had been lying on the ground until the leg had been eaten up by vermin. In another instance he had discovered a hare which had been caught in a trap by which two of its legs were broken, and on

going up to it he saw one of the scoundrel game kcepers lying in wait, watching to see who would take it up, upon which he said, "I'll put a few shots into and went to fetch his gun, but when he got back be found hare, snare, and man were all gone. A third and respectably attended. instance of the cruelties engendered by the Game Laws in that parish was the murder of the boy John Brill, from revenge at his having given evidence

against poachers. Was it then, he would ask, not time that an end was put to such a state of affairs as that? (Loud cries of Hear, hear, and Yes, yes.) (Hear, hear, and cries of Shame.) He thought, therefore, they had good grounds for petitioning against the Game Laws, and he trusted there would England but would petition against them. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He then moved the following resolutions :---

"Resolved,-That, in the opinion of this meeting, the tendency and operation of the Game Laws are fraught with evils of alarming magnitude, and require prompt legislative interference; that in all parts of the country the crue! consequences resulting from the continuance of those laws are made apparent in the extensive destruction of the growing crops of the cultivators of the land ; the fearful demoralisation of the people; the sanguinary conflicts and deeds of blood ; and the loss of limb and life so frequently recorded by the public press; the hatred and contemp: engendered in the rural districts towards the administration of the laws; the waste of the land by extensive game preserves; the temptation thus created in the minds of the poor, destitute, ill-paid, and ill-fed la urers (hear, hear); the serious and increasing costs to the country in county and poor rates, by prosecutions at assizes and sessions, and the maintenance of the wives and families of the prisoners out of the rates; the mercenary character of those laws since game had been made a marketable commodity, and the contempt thereby created in the minds of the great body of the people towards the owners of the soil (hear, hear), all conspire to render the Game Laws, as at present in operation, a deep and withering stain on the national character, and calls loudly and imperatively for their immediate repeal.

Resolved also, that a petition to both Houses of Parliament, embodying the above resolutions, be adopted by this meeting, and be signed by the inhabitants generally of this parish : that to the House of Commons to be presented by Mr. Bright, M.P., and that to the House of Lords by Lord Radnor.

Mr. DEBBLOE (a farmer) felt gress pleasure in se conding the resolutions.

The CHAIRMAN said, with such resolutions he would have nothing to do. (Hear, hear.) He considered that the meeting, as a vestry, could not come to a resolution that the labourers were ill-paid and ill-fed. for if they did, they, as the employers, would stamp themselves as oppressors. (Cries of "So they are.") He would have nothing to do with a petition founded

Parliament assembled.

the county of Middlesex,

the great quantity of game reared and preserved in the has a most ruinous and demoralising effect, for, despite of legal theory upon the subject, persons, especially those occupying the humbler stations in society, cannot be

Your petitioners beg further to state to your hon. house that they are called upon to pay enormous sums tion. (Hear.) He had hoped that Aylesbury would cultural labourers in Dorsetshire, who, at the very credit for his annual visits to his constituents, for tion to submit to them, which he proposed with great PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. short reckonings made long friends. He would now confidence. It was, that the best thanks of this for the mzintenance of the police force, and which force be the first in this movement, but it had been antici-| gates of his father's park, are earning only 7s. a week, J. Lowry and J. Willson, Kingston-upon-Hull, short reckonings made long memory. The would now give Mr. Ward some advice, and it was that, if he meant to put up for Sheffield again, he must go-a-head. (Cheers.) He must not trust to the party who is occupied almost wholly in assisting the game-keepers. pated by the parish of Ruislip, in Middlesex; still the a miserable pittance out of which they can barely merchants-W. Hannen and J. Rutter. Shaftesbury The ratepyers also have to pay very heavy expenses for taking poschers to gaol, where they get much evil and no good, inasmuch as they consider themselves unjustly punished and martyrs to the amusement of the rich. Your petitioners also beg to represent, that their crops are much injured by the game, which game they cannot the index of shooting a pursuit which united are much evil and martyrs to the amusement of the rich. Your petitioners also beg to represent, that their crops are much injured by the game, which game they cannot the index of shooting a pursuit which united are much injured by the game, which game they cannot the interforence. The direct interforence in the direct interforence in the direct interforence in the direct interforence interforence in the direct interforence interforence in the direct interforence in the direct interforen setshire, attorneys-at-law - W. Westbury and G mons, Walbrook, City, lithographic printers-J. had sent for him to do what they could not do for conduct during the last session, and that his con- and J. Glazier, Goodge-street, Tottenham-courter undertakers-H. Stuart and T. Russell, Liverpool, "Still manufacturers-R. and W. Wilding, Padiham, Laut gentlemen considered shooting a pursuit which united exercise and sport; they would go out with their dogs, and if they killed two or three head of game, they were satisfied. Latterly noblemen and lords of they were satisfied. Latterly noblemen and lords of legally destroy upon their own land without paying a large G. Ingram, Kingston-upon-Hull, drapers-H. R. Molt sum for a license, and which the majority of them are were in-on the same principle that a terrier was resolution in confidence that Mr. Ward was not losing they were satisfied. Latterly noblemen and lords of week to those employed in the cotton manufacture wholly unable to do. and H. Hall, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants-C. effective when he was at the heels of the bull dog. his popularity. (Hear, hear. "Yes, he his.") That Your petitioners, therefore, humbly request that your and J. M. Cobb, Margate, wine merchants-J. and manors had got into the practice of preserving game | are £225,000, and there are 450,000 persons employed.' to the amount of thousands upon thousands, and re-cently they had adopted a foreign custom, to which they durst not give an English name—the battue. Let the Whigs therefore stop out of power, for if he he was not likely to lose it, and that he did not de-understood anything of Lord John Russell he must serve to lose it. Hind, Erith, Kent, farmers-S. and M. Hinde, Belly hon, house will be pleased to take the subject of the Game plumbers-J. Southan, C. Timms, and W. Baris, We cester, drapers-T. O'Rorke and W. Birks, Manchelle commission Laws into your early and serious consideration, with a mind how he got into it again. In Jan. 1831 there Mr. APPLEBY seconded the resolution. view to making such alterations as shall in your wisdom was no man who laboured more to put the Whigs in (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) He regretted to find Lord Ashley proposed to strike off one-sixth. As far that persons of whom he wished to speak respectfully, as I can understand the question, it is susceptible of commission agents-G. Brown and I. Best, Picketin Mr. BRIGGS said, that after the manner in which seem fit to meet so great and crying an evil. 25 power than himself. He was honest, and thought common carriers—J. Robin, sen., C. Robin, and J. Robin the resolution had been drawn up, and the insinua-And your petitioners will ever pray. A lengthened argument then ensued as to the point whether the resolutions need be put to the meeting if the vestry approved of the petition draw up by the tion that Mr. Ward was not losing his popularity, he jun., Liverpool, merchants; as far as regards C. Robin, would put it to the test. He moved that the prove that the provent in the second s would put it to the test. He moved that, to make R, and J, Burt, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, linen drap Mr. Ward a good representative of the people, the G. Kelk and J. Burt, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, linen draw, the enactment of the People's (Dorton street, Solio, 100) the vestry approved of the petition draw up by the gether, so that, instead of sporting, it was down-right murder and massacre. (Hear, hear.) He the direct. Look at your own interests, for instance. Mr. WARD. enactment of the People's Charter was necessary. nishing ironmongers-W. Newman and S. Loft, Loft chairman : during which Mr. Bowles maintained that the resolutions ought to be put, and the petition would then follow. Mr. D. Sours said, that although he was the only Mr. WARD .- No Lincolnshire, flour dealers --- W. and J. Barr, Nats Cheers and disapprobation.) Mr. BRIGGS .- Mr. Ward had said also that he could street, Marylebone, builders-A Webster and T. Penni was sorry to add, that in that very county there had | It may be asked what you have to do with the cotton A WORKING MAN, at the extreme point of the Hall hold out no hopes that the Income and Property Tax lately been a most heartless and brutal battue. (Hear, | factories ? You have much to do with that which seconded the amendment. He was willing to accede Hunshelf, Yorkshire, coal merchants-J. L. Findler, J. would be taken off. He wished all was direct taxahear.) But it was attended with some not very conthey produce. It is to your interest to have cheap to a vote of thanks to Mr. Ward for his visit to Shef- and H. M. Naylor, Birmingham, general dealers preserver of game present, he would contend that the sistent formalities, for it appeared that the parties and good articles for the use of your wives and your tion, and should not care if Mr. Ward told Sir Robt. field; but in justice to himself he could not agree Price, T. Backhouse, J. Meek, and J. Spence, York, with the original motion incommune and not agree in the formalities, for it appeared that the parties and good articles for the use of your wives and your resolutions, were not borne out by facts, for not a sistent formalities, for it appeared that the parties for the use of your wives and your resolutions, were not borne out by facts, for not a sistent formalities, for it appeared that the parties for the use of your wives and your resolutions, were not borne out by facts, for not a sistent formalities, for it appeared that the parties for the use of your wives and your resolutions, were not borne out by facts, for not a sistent formalities, for it appeared that the parties for the use of your wives and your resolutions, were not borne out by facts, for not a sistent formalities, for it appeared that the parties for the use of your wives and your interest. You may not like to buy cheap as well as ten they were ready for the batter. The massace to sell the soll. Spece, Table to it, and tell Sir Robert Peel. (Loud laughter.) and for malities, for it appeared that the parties of site went to chapel to say prayer at nine o'clock, and a ten they were ready for the batter. The massace to sell the soll. Spece, Table to it, and tell Sir Robert Peel. (Loud laughter.) and for malities to buy cheap as well as a farmer, take up the original motion, inasmuch as a farmer, take up the in twas over the band played "See the con-tace and the would tell him as out it was over the band played "See the con-tace are graves of the land. The massace to your employment. If the produce the catter of the catter to grave a structure to the catter of the catter of the catter. The massace to sell the catter of the catter of the catter of the catter. The massace the resolution of the supply of yourselyes, you have to sell the catter. The massace that the Dake of the catter of the catter of the supply of yourselyes, you have to sell the tool him to go off the land. The massace that the Dake of your employment. If the produce of the catter of the catter of the catter of the catter of the mouth, beer-brewers.

carried without a dissentient hand being held up. tion drawn up by the chairman. Captain Tire seconded the motion, which was car ried unanimously, amid loud cheering. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the moeting broke up.

MEETING AT AYLESBURY.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Aylesbury and its vicinity was held in the County-hall in this town on Monday evening, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Parliament in favour of a repeal of the Game Laws. The meeting was both numerously

Dr. LEE (of Hartwell-house) presided, and opened the business of the evening by stating that the Ward entered the room, accompanied by his friends, present meeting had been called in consequence of and was received with loud applause. On the motion some gentlemen, farmers, and others in the neighbour- of Mr. Alderman George Turton, seconded by Alderhood, having long been of opinion that the Game Laws had been most injurious to the general interests They were also saddled with an expense arising out of society; that while they afforded amusement and

> them to bring forward some measure to modify and not damped the ardour of the minority. (Cheers.) of motion given by Mr. Bright for a Select Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the operation of the Game Laws, and also the statetles, though Holy Writ did not inform them that the hunting. (Hear, hear.) The next was a game-

The Chairman acknowledged the compliment, and loped they would learn to be more lenient, particularly the clerical magistates. (Laughter and cheers.) The chairman then declared the meeting dissolved.

TRIUMPH OF CHARTISM.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING AT SHEFFIELD .- MR. WARD AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

On Tuesday afternoon, H. G. Ward, Esq., M.I. addressed a numerous meeting in the Town Hall. The large Sessions Room was filled before the appointed time; and a few minutes before two. Mr. man Butcher, Thomas Abline Ward, Esq., was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN.-Gentlemen,-I have great pleaof the prosecution of poachers, and their maintenance luxury to a few privileged individuals, they were sure in taking the chair, because I regard the visit in gaol, whilst at the same time that they were in ruinous to the well-being of the nation at large. of our Member to this town as honourable both to prison the parish had also to support their families. (Hear.) The subject had been growing in public him and to you. (Not our Member.) It is honourinterest year after year, and now many influential able to him, because he is come voluntarily to give gentlemen were determined to press it upon the at- an account of the proceedings of the last session; and tention of the Legislature. In the course of last it is honourable to you, as attending to hear him: I not be a city, town, parish, or village throughout summer Sir H. Verney, one of the magistrates, pro- an sure you will give him a candid and patient posed a resolution that application should be made hearing; and I have great pleasure in now calling to her Majesty's Government, with a view to induce upon Mr. Ward to address you. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. G. WARD .- (Loud cheers.)-Gentlemen, improve the Game Laws; and upon that occasion If anything could make me repent at all the engage Sir H. Verney mentioned that nearly one-third of ment I contracted when I first came among you, that the persons in gaol had been committed for infrac- I would pay you an annual visit, for the purpose not tions of the Game Laws. That resolution was seconded by himself, and supported by two clergy- but also of comparing my views on public subjects men and another gentleman; but he was sorry to with your own, strengthening myself by your consay that they were but five, with a majority of eighteen or twenty against them. The result, however, had where we differ, to the test of public discussion, in an not damped the ardour of the minority. (Cheers.) honest and manly manner; I say, if anything could After reading from the Times newspaper the notice make me regret this engagement, it would be the necessity of coming among you at a time like this, when I cannot but feel that there is very little to be done by a liberal man in Parliament, except what is ments of Mr. Williams, an inspector of prisons, cor-roborated by some chaplains of gaols as to the de-moralising influence of those laws, the chairman ad-st social and political change which was ever carried verted to a return obtained by Mr. Mainwaring of peaceably-I mean the change effected in 1831, in the the number of gamekeepers murdered during the ten constitution of this country - the result of that years ending 1843, from which it appeared that no change, after the lapse of ten short years, has been to fewer than forty-one gamekeepers had lost their lives bring back to power the very party which it began by during that period in protecting the game of lords of driving from power, and has brought them back, with manors. He was sorry to say that the first on the a majority to support them, as compact, if not quite list was Charles Coles, the gamekeeper of a clergy so large, as that which enabled them to defy public man of the Church of England, one of those gentle-men who professed to be the descendants of the Apos-whose fault this has occurred. I was always one who I was always one who thought that there were great faults on the part of Apostles took out game licenses or went out fox- those who led the Liberal party; that they showed great vacillation and great timidity. Others say that [Mr. WARD : Yes, I know what that is.]-It was the kceper to a relative of Lord De Grey, in Bedford- the faults were those of their followers-of apathy in shire ; the next case was in Berkshire ; and then some, and unreasonable expectation in others. It is came, he regretted to see, one in Buckinghamshire. | useless to inquire into this now. The only thing is. In Cheshire there had been three such murders, in to learn, if it should ever come to our turn again, that Derbyshire two, in Glocestershire one. To the dis- we must take care to understand each other a little grace of Buckingham, he was compelled to admit that better. To do that, the Whigs themselves must another gamekeeper had been killed in that county, learn, that nothing but broad and intelligible prin-In Northamptonshire two had been murdered. From ciples can replace them where they once stood in the also that of distribution. Mr. Ward did possess po-a return of the number of persons convicted of of-opinion of the country; and the country, on the pularity, but he was losing ground. (Loud cheering.) fences against the Game Laws in 1843, obtained by other hand, must not carry its expectations too far,

rests. Demand and supply regulated all things. sons who had been convicted either at the quarter Mr. WARD proceeded to comment on the position That they had taught the people. Cause and effect Simmons and J. Pine, Battersea, prussiate of potation or the petty sessions in Buckingham. (Hear.) Those of Sir Robert Peel, after which he took up the Irish on such resolutions. (Hear, hear.) they had yet to put into them. Work alone was not manufacturers-Feb. 27, W. Pearson, Chelmsford, Est details showed that the present meeting was called Church question, and the Corn Laws and Sugar that you will be able to raise your revenue by small Mr. JENKINS was convinced that it was a welldraper-Feb. 27, R. H. C. Hunt, E. O. Smith, and I. for no light purpose, but one involving the com- Duties questions. His remarks on these subjects enough. They wanted also remuneration. As to taxation in lieu of levying large duties-that is my were of no interest. He next touched on the Short | the foreign trade, it appeared it was only to be main-Hunt, Old Broad-street, City, merchants-Feb. 25, 3 Jones, Cheapside, Cliy, jeweller-Feb. 25, G. Ridel known fact that in too many cases the labourers were fort, happiness, and lives of their fellow-creatures. principle-put it on what you like ; saddle what you ill-paid and ill-fed. (Hear, hear.) He could adduce Time Bill.-"'I now come to a question which has tained by superior cheapness, and this he contended (Hear.) However right it may be thought that dukes, call the right horse ; put it on to real property if you excited more interest among you, than many to which meant low wages. He called on Mr. Ward to repre-I have alluded. I mean Lord Ashley's Ten Hours' Bill. sent the town, and not a portion of the people. If numerous cases in point, if the meeting wished it. Gould-square, City, wine-merchant-March 5, P. marquises, and baronets should have their amuse please, only do it on a principle of equitable fairness, and then I have no objections to it, and providing The CHAIRMAN said he had, at the request of Mr. liams and C. Mottram, Wood street, City, Manchell sent the town, and not a portion of the people. If ments and pleasures, those anusements and pleasures Jenkins, drawn up a petition, which he would read were not to be promoted at the expense of the impri- (Hear, hear.) I wish to speak as plainly about it here as he came to represent a section, though the most warehousemen-Feb. 25, D. Roderick, St. Martin's land sonment, banishment, and death of large numbers I did in the House of Commons. I opposed it, because wealthy—[Mr. WARD : I don't care at all about wealth] of their fellow-subjects. Sir H. Verney stated last I believed it to be utterly impracticable, and that, if July, that out of 539 prisoners in Bucks, apalso that you reduce the protecting duties which are to the meeting. It was as follows :-victualler-Feb. 25, T. Pearson, Mitre-court, Fenchur levied for the iniquitous purpose of giving unfair adstreet, City, wine-merchant-Feb. 25. T. Ginger, Leight To the Hon, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland i vantages to particular interests. Buzzard, Bedfordshire, innkeeper-Feb. 26, T. Berto prehended during the preceding year, 169 were and the interests of the working classes. I utterly dis- if the wages of those who supported them were re-Mr. BRIGGS again put forth amidst cheers of disjun., Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, City, The humble petition of the inhabitants of Ruislip, in offenders under the Game Laws. (Hear.) The re-cent instance of the murder of the Earl of Lichfield's gamekeeper had created a most painful sensation in the public mind; and so impressed were the coroner's the public mind; and so impressed were the coroner's the public mind; and so impressed were the coroner's the public mind; and so impressed were the coroner's the public mind; and so impressed were the coroner's the public mind; and so impressed were the coroner's the public mind; and so impressed were the coroner's the public mind; and so impressed were the coroner's the public mind; and so impressed were the coroner's the public mind; and so impressed were the coroner's the public mind; and so impressed were the coroner's the public mind; and so impressed were the coroner's the public mind; and so impressed were the coroner's the public mind; and so impressed were the coroner's the public mind; and so impressed were the coroner's the public mind; and so impressed were the coroner's the public mind; and so impressed were the coroner's the public mind; and so impressed were the coroner's the public mind; and so impressed were the coroner's the public mind; and so impressed were the coroner's the public opinion. That is, public opinion, the proventeer of the man of the people ap-be guided by public opinion. That is, public opinion, offenders under the Game Laws. (Hear.) The re- trust Lord Ashley as a legislator, because I tell you duced ? Duncombe was the man of the peoplechant—Feb. 28, T. Mease, Stokesley, Yorkshife, spinner—Feb. 27, T. Lakin, Nottingham, builderapprobation and discordant uproar. Gentlemen, I Showeth,-That they are much oppressed by reason o 6, T. Walker, Kirkstall, Yorkshire, brewer—Feb.\* said parish for the purposes of sporting. The tempta-tion held out to the poor man by the unnatural quantity Alsop, Manchester, grocer-Feb. 26, D. Arthur, M Glamorganshire, ironmaster-Feb. 27, W. Oliver, jury who sat on the inquest with the fact that the Game Laws were a fruitful source of crime, that they made a unanimous representation in writing to that interests are touched. (Cheers.) I have no faith in no more to be regarded than so many old washer-no more to be regarded than so many old washer-the provent interests are touched. (Cheers.) I have no faith in the provent interest interest interests are touched. (Cheers.) I have no faith in the provent interest i lington, Durham, printer-Feb. 27, R. Currie, News taking the sense of such like meetings as these. (Cheers.) I will now move a resolution. upon-Tyne, bookseller-Feb. 25, J. Pym, jun., Be WM. FISHER, Esq., said he thought he had some slight claim that they should hear him, as he never effect, which had been forwarded by the coroner to such legislation. Let me see Lord Ashley taking off women. If Lord John Russell came into power, he Derbyshire, cabinet-maker-Feb. 25, W. Fletcher, B brought to look upon game as private property. the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the tax which he helps to keep upon the people's must throw aside finality and go-a-head. [Mr. WARD: mingham. oilman. and he trusted that it would meet with due atten- food, and trying to amend the situation of the agui- I told him that at first.] He would give Mr. Ward troubled them with long speeches. He had a resolu-

be : but looking at the aspect of the political Mr. ToBir then moved the adoption of the peti-who get an the magistrater's hard had been world, the certainty of peace, and the extension of our who sat on the magistrates' bench had been guilty of foreign intercourse, we have the prospect of a long poaching when young, and therefore he was surprised | continuance of a good and healthy trade, if not marat the severity with which they treated poachers. He | red by injudicious restraints. (Cheers and loud disapprobation.) I know perfectly what that means. You thought I was repeating the arguments used at the Cutlers' Feast, but I was speaking only of legisla-tive restraints. Mr. Ward next said a good deal about the China trade, the Income Tax, the Canada Corn Bill, &c., and concluded as follows :-- I have not the least idea that the Liberal party can, during my time, return to power, though I should be very happy to see it. But we may succeed in promoting the progress of your industry; and I hope that, at a

future day, when the clouds that now exist shall have done my duty by you honestly and fairly. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. BRIGGS said he wished to put a question to Mr. Ward ; and the CHAIRMAN announced that Mr. Thomas Briggs, an old friend of Mr. Ward's, was going to ask him a question. Mr. Briggs's question was-Do you reckon to represent the whole borough, or

only a class ? Mr. WARD.-- I reckon to represent the whole borough-(cheers); and what is more, I endeavour to | foreign trade in competition with other nations. ] represent it faithfully. I have the satisfaction, I beg also asked him to say how he would reduce the to remind Mr. Briggs, of thinking that at both of my elections I was chosen, not merely by the votes of the | know it is the sore place ; but I do not mean him to electoral body, but by the show of hands at the hustings, as you yourselves admitted. (Cheers.)

meeting, whether the show of hands at the Corn Exchange was not in favour of a working man. Mr. WARD.-It was a near thing, but it was given

n my favour.

Mr. BRIGGS .- But who was the judge ? I do not dispute that, but it might not be done by an impar-tial judge. If you represent the borough of Sheffield, your conduct should be guided by the majority. (Hear, hear.) I have but one charge against you. and then I will give you a little advice as to your future conduct. (Hear, hear, and confusion.) He did not find fault with Mr. Ward's vote on the Masters and Servants' Bill, but with his vote and manner of speaking on the Short Time Bill. (Hear. hear.) They had sent him proofs from Sheffield that the ar-tisans have had power to do what the cotton and woollen operatives could not do. The tools of the Sheffield artisans were generally their own, and they could take them up and lay them down at pleasure. But in the cotton and woollen districts the artisans were a set of poor slaves. (Hear, hear.) The machinery and the raw material belonged to the masters, and the poor slaves having only their bare fingers were forced to be in subjection. (Hear, hear.) he had any notion what a legislator should be, it was, that he should be like the fly-wheel of a steamengine, if Mr. Ward understood what that was. --regulator of the power. The legislature should do for the people what they could not do for themselves. It should assist the operatives. He appealed to the people of Sheffield, whether the measures taken by the trades had not been a great benefit to the ratepayers of the town. The Government had learned only the art of creation, but he wanted them to learn also that of distribution. Mr. Ward did possess po-The working classes had found, from experience, that

the short time principle was beneficial to their inte-Mr. Bright, he found that there were 119 such per- and expect changes too vast to be made at once. J. Bail, Salisbury, cabinet-maker-Feb. 27, J. and

subjects for consideration to-morrow, and they shall have my best attention. Mr. Otley has asked me, if a man earning £100 a year, is not better than the forty-shilling freeholder? I told you when I first came here-though I was informed that the subject was unpopular with the constituencies-that I thought the franchise should be extended to household suffrage. We must always have some qualification. for I do not want to see the real working classes overwhelmed by men who have no stake at all in the country. Give me a constituency composed of men, each of whom has a house over his head, and a family to take care of ; and I will gladly throw myself upon the

ing of punishment by law, as the working man would

be if he could earn only 10s., and forcibly took 15s.

by possessing the power to starve his employer into

compliance? That was the first question. The

second was, as to the relation of the employer and

the employed. It was well known that, in a time of

bad trade, when there was a deficiency of demand, it

was immediately, and perhaps of necessity, made the

means of reducing the wages of the working classes. But if, as he had stated, the skill and labour of the

than the rest; for, until the working classes were

represented in Parliament, they were not likely to be

protected. He asked Mr. Ward to explain why an

Englishman, whose skill and labour brought him in

franchise as the 40s. freeholder ? Mr. Otley pro-

ceeded to speak at some length, but we have no room

Mr. WARD replied. In noticing the speech of Mr.

Briggs he said-Mr. Briggs gave me a good humoured

lecture, and it appears that my only faults in his

eyes are, first, that I am not a Chartist, and secondly.

that I do not agree with him as to Lord Ashley's bill

I disagree with him totally on the latter subject. I

believe it would cut off 25 per cent. from the wages

of the people, and I refuse to do it. When I am con-

vinced that it would not do so, I may take a different view of it. Mr. Briggs begs the question on one side, just as I do on the other. I believe, that if the time

be reduced, it will be impossible, except under

peculiar circumstances, that the men should receive

the same wages. I believe that shorter hours of work

wages, and nothing else. I told you before, that I

would not be drawn into a discussion on this subject

for his address.

intelligence of such a constituency. Mr. BRIGGS again presented himself to speak amidst much uproar and confusion, intermingled with have passed away, you will see, on the whole, that I resolute thunders of applause, which lasted five minutes. Mr. Briggs proceeded-You may go on until you calm down, for I will not be done as I was last time. Mr. Ward shan't shuffle me without answering the questions that I put. (Cheers, dis-

approbation, and cries of Good lad, stick to him !) He hasn't answered me! I only want to remind him of what he has not answered. I put the question of four men running a race with different weights, in

comparison with an Englishman's ability to open a national debt. This last he has cunningly evaded. 1 go away as he did at his last visit, saying that he ngs, as you yourselves admitted. (Cheers.) had answered me, when he had slipped over the Mr. Briggs.—I deny it, and I will put it to this principal questions. (Loud cheers and laughter.) Mr. WARD again appeared and said : Gentlemen, Mr. Briggs's question really makes me the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Upon the question of the national debt, I must tell you that I cannot see that this coun-

try would gain anything in imitating Philadelphia, by the destruction of national credit. It would be quite a different thing if we had the original contractors of the national debt to deal with; we have now to deal with persons who have since purchased stock, and some of whom are entirely dependent for a livelihood for what they thus receive. There are not less than 86,560 persons whose annual receipts do not exceed £5; you surely would not think of de priving these people of their claim for the sake of reducing the national debt. There are also 45,000 persons who receive £10 per annum. [Here Mr. Ward was interrupted by

Mr. BRIGGS, who said: Will you prescribe a re-medy? that is what I ask you. Will you prescribe a remedy for the deficiency which will arise in the revenue from carrying out your speculative notions on Free Trade?

Mr. WARD, in reply, contended that if Free Trade was established, no deficiency of revenue would arise. The revenue would be collected from taxes levied differently from those which are now exacted solely for the purpose of protecting the Duke of Richmond and others.

Mr. Briggs.—Are you for direct taxation ?

The CHAIRMAN here rose to call Mr. Briggs to order, when he was respectfully requested to sit down, for he "wor worse than an old clog of wood in a chair"-who'd put him up to call order," &c., &c. The uproar here was indescribable. Mr. BRIGGS .--- I'll have the question answered-

shall not shuffle me, Mr. Ward. (Cries of "Stick to him."

Mr. WARD .- Gentlemen, I submit that the question put is not one affecting my personal conduct— to answer which I appear before you this day ;—it is a question of financial policy. My idea however, is

BANKRUPTS,

## (From Tuesday's Gazette.)

James Burton Rayner and Thomas Scarlett Carter, Coleman-street, City, lamp manufacturers-Charles Se. phen Haward, Colchester, Essex, grocer-Samuel Humm Brick-lane, Bethnal-green, silk-hat manufacturer-James Miller, Southampton, boot-maker -- Thomas Weston, Southampton, plumber-Joseph Ashbarry, Holm Lary, Herefordshire, farmer-William Aston, sen., Birming. ham, victualler-John Whitlow, Manchester, lacoman-Joseph Hegginbotham and weorge Peck, Manchester machine-makers.

## DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. C. and G. H. White. Bath. music-sellers, first dividend of 6s in the pound, any Monday, at the office of Mr. Acraman, Bristol.

I. Alderson, Warley, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner, fist and final dividend of 6s 2d in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Hope, Leeds.

J. Cartledge, Browbridge, Yorkshire, merchaut, fr: and final dividend of 4s 6d in the pound, to those who have proved since the last dividend, any Tuesday, # the office of Mr. Hope, Leeds.

- Lees, - Brassey, - Farr, and - Lee, Lombardstreet, City, bankers, dividend of 1s 4d in the pound. and creditors who proved on Jan. 17 may receive dividend amounting to 9s in the pound (in addition to the above), making the sum of 10s 4d, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

S. Southey, first dividend of 10s in the pound, any 34 turday, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

J. F. Sporer, second dividend of 6s in the pound and first and second dividends of 19s in the pound on new proofs, to the joint creditors of Sporer and Miley, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

J. F. Sporer, first dividend of 20s in the pound at Saturday, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

W. E. Dray, first dividend of 45 in the pound, any 55 turday, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place Old Jewry.

C. Alderton, first dividend of 1s 9d in the pound, and Saturday, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-plat Old Jewry,

D. Pope, first dividend of 2s in the pound, any Saturday at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, 🕅 Jewry.

T. Brand, first dividend of 3rd in the pound, any S turday, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's plan, Old Jewry.

J. Crambrook, first dividend of 4s 4d in the pound," new proofs, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

## DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 25, J. Bull, W. Banks, and Q. Bryson, King street, Cheapside, City, wholesale linen drapers\_Feb.

# FEBRUARY 8, 1845.

## Science and Art.

STEAN POWER SUPERSEDED. - For centuries upon centuries, till within our own days, water, as the renturies, till within our own days, water, as the argin of notive power, has had the supremacy over for the last forty or fifty your at stcall. For the last forty or fifty years steam has steam making rapid strides towards the complete subhen maning of the power of water; but, like all unnatural jorred operations, its victory appears near its end. or introduction of water once more assumes its wonted and increase and eclipses once more and for ever the wer of steam. No one can be surprised at this who potentis that, while the power or laws of matter are reneration or inherent, the power of steam is only acquirand in soft some of our leading scientific men, who have investigated it, and who declare that "they cannot (however astounding its effect) see any error or fallacy in it, or any reason why it should not answer," we must look upon its success as certain. But what inspires us with even more confidence is, that while the structure of the new invention is so exircmely simple that a child may comprehend it, it Joes not violate any one law in natural philosophy. Moreover, the inventor (a professional gentleman) is a man of scientific acquirements, well acquainted with nature's laws, and perfectly aware of the various inventions and the causes of their failure which have of late years been devised for the purpose of supereding steam, whether by condensed air, water power, mechanical contrivances, electricity, &c. He does not, he says, pretend to have created power; this, he properly observes, is impossible, but has merely availed himself of those laws or properties with which the Creator has endowed matter, and by a combinaion of the same to make them (as the inventors of steam-engines, water-mills, &c., have) subservient to the use of man. The fundamental principle on and vice versa. In the present invention, however, mlimited power is gained without the loss of speed the piston of the large cylinder travelling, at each stroke, with the power gained, just the same distance as the piston of the lesser cylinder. This power and this speed, which are in inverse ratio of each other, appear by this most important invention (however, manuelical) actually combined. We are not at liberty to give the public a more particular account of the nature of this invention than the words of the apparatus, which, by a combination of hydraulic and mechanical properties, on well-known scientific prin-ciples, is intended to supersede the use of fire and mechanical properties, on well-known scientific prin-ciples, is intended to supersede the use of fire and steam in working and propelling all kinds of ma-chinery and engines"—thus effecting an enormous saving, and avoiding the imminent danger arising from the explosive nature of steam. It may well be asked, where will human ingenuity end ?-Morning Herald.

FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES .- SITTING OF JAN. 20.- A paper by M. Fournel, an ongineer of mines, giving an account of his travels in the deserts of Africa, was read. This paper is full of curious and useful information. Amongst other things, M. Fournel furnishes us with the heights above the level usefal information. Amongst other things, M. Ing a pressure of 3000 points, and might, if knocked, Fournel furnishes us with the heights above the level of the sea at 60 places. Constantina, he states, is 635 metres above the level of the sea, but the oasis of Biskara, which is only 60 leagues from Constantina, is but 75 metres above that level. M. Fournel considers the desert to be a vast plain, under which is one immense lake of water, so that by sinking occasion. aricsian wells it would be practicable to have a constant and abundant supply of water throughout the whole extent of the desert .- M. Breguet laid be-It would seem that Sunday was the day iore the academy a description of an ingenious appara-tus, invented by himself and M. Konstantinoff, for measuring the rate of speed of projectiles, and even ascertaining that of the electrical current. This de-scription would occupy a larger space in our journal than we can now assign to it, and would still, perhaps, be unintelligible to the general reader.—M. Magrini communicated a paper on the electrical currents of the earth. His observations are not without im-portance in relation to their influence upon electrical telegraphs, and more marticularly upon that, of Mr. it in bitumen, which is a non-conductor, and therefore prevents the current, supplied by his battery, the wire from oxydation, and its being rendered useless by the brittleness which is said to be the result and connected with the wire of communication, and a similar arrangement be made at the other end, dispatches may be forwarded without any other apparatus, even though the distance were from Paris to St. Petersburg. SPONTANEOUS HUMAN COMBUSTION,-The most celebrated instances of human combustion were those of the Countess of Cesina, and the priest of Deu Bertholi; but we select a case not so well known. Between twelve and one o'clock on a Saturday night, Anne Nelis, wife of a wine and spirit merchant, living in South Frederick-street, Dublin, let in her husband, who had been out at a party. Both were in a state of intoxication. After a little quarrelling, Mr. Nelis went to bed ; and, as his wife refused to accompany him, he took away her candle, observing that if she were determined to sit up, she should do so in the dark. On the following morning the maid-servant having opened the windows of the back parlour, observed in the arm-chair in which Mrs. Nelis lour, observed in the arm-chair in which Mis. Items usually sate, something which she at first sight ima-fined to have been put there by young Nelis (who, at the instant, entered the room), for the purpose of frightening her. Upon closer examination, however, interest to be the remains of her mistress, who it turned out to be the remains of her mistress, who the chair, at a distance from the grate (the fire in which appeared to have burned out), with her head and other heats and frequently for the formation of the state of the st resting on her right hand, and leaning on the wall behind. The trank of the body was burned to a cinbehind. The trunk of the body was burned to a cin-der, as were also the clothes which invested it; but the upper and lower limbs, and such parts of her dress as covered those parts, sustained no injury. Her face had a scorehed appearance, but her hair, and the papers she had put in i, had entirely escaped. The back and seat of the chair had not suffered; but its arms were charred in the inner side, and were in contact with the body on the inner side, and were in contact with the body. With the exception of this part of the chair, the comtustion had not extended to surrounding bodies. The room was filled with a penetrating and offensive odour, which was perceptible after the lapse of several days. This woman was about 45 years of age, of low stature, having a tendency to corpulency, and a conarmed drunkard. Strange to say, there was no inquest; and such was the anxiety of the family to bush up everything connected with the occurrence, that a request made by Dr. Tworny (who was then Defense in Irea that a request made by Dr. Tworny (who was then Professor of Medicine in the School of Physic in Ireland), for permission to examine the body, was denied. The public in general, and the medical world in partienlar, are indebted to Dr. Apjohn, the highly-accomplished Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Coltree of Surgeons in Ireland, for the foregoing parti-culars, which he had great difficulty in collecting. We may shortly mention another case, which, like the preceding, occurred in Ireland. Mrs. Stout, Miding at Coote Hill, in the county of Cavan, about sars of age, and an inveterate dram-drinker, it is only externally, as the price, 3s. 6d. for seeing found next morning on the floor of her room, burned ship and engines, makes the visitors on board select to a cinder. A vapour was still issuing from her Multh and nostrils, and those parts of the body, the form of which had not been altered, immediately form of which had not been altered and the been of the body the form of which had not been altered in the body the form of which had not been altered in the body the form of which had not been altered in the body the form of which had not been altered in the body the form of which had not been altered in the body the form of which had not been altered in the body the form of which had not been altered in the body the form of which had not been altered in the body the form of which had not been altered in the body the been of the body the form of which had not been altered in the body the crumbled down on being handled. A remarkable circumstance was, that her night-dress remained unin-

had now to announce, as the results of his recent experiments, that he had succeeded in liquifying six additional gases, and had solidified seven that had never previously been known in that form. The prin-ciple on which he had proceeded in these experiments had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour had had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour to succeed by pressure alone, for each gas may be considered to have its freezing and its liquid point as to expect to freeze water by subjecting it to immense pressure without cold as it would be to freeze a gas. It also 16 inches diameter. The total length is 130 of 11 lincountry, and or various other place why their resolutions are not inserted. LONDON. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMITTER shaft drum is 6 feet diameter, and the weight with pressure without cold as it would be to freeze a gas. pressure without cold as it would be to freeze a gas the pull when working is equal to 85 tons on the bear-by pressure alone. Acting on this principle, he sub-ings of the main shaft; the cylinders are 4 in numreflects that, the power of steam is only acquir-in and to rinkercut, the power of steam is only acquir-cl and may be said to be artificial or unnatural, being forced by the ingenuity of man into that state point which its power entirely depends. We have them led into these remarks by the circumstance of having been favoured with the inspection of an inven-tion for which a patent has lately been taken out; J if we may be permitted to judge of it from the having been fatomet with the inspection of all inven-tion for which a patent has lately been taken out; and if we may be permitted to judge of it from the and if we may be permitted to judge of it from the he placed the vessel containing the solid carbonic and he placed the vas made to boil and the temperature reduced sixty degrees lower. Into this "cold bath," as Professor Faraday termed it, he placed a strong tube of green bottle glass, connected with a series of small force-pumps, by which means he was enabled to obtain a pressure exceeding 100 atmospheres. The tube of green bottle glass, connected with a series of obtain a pressure exceeding 100 atmospheres. The ether under the receiver of an air-pump, by which he obtained his results. Professor Faraday illustrated by experiment the various parts of the process he described. From a reservoir containing liquid carbonic acid, he obtained a large quantity of it in a solid form; this he handled without inconvenience, for the film of gas formed between the hand and the solid body prevents actual contact. When, however, ether is mixed with the snow-like substance, the absorption of heat from surrounding bodies is very rapid, and a mass of quicksilver exposed to its action speedily became a solid metal, and a piece of wire with which it was previously stirred became as firmly with which it was previously stirred became as firmly fixed in the mercury as if it had been solid lead. Of the sensation of cold produced by the mixture of solid carbonic acid and ether, when placed under the air-pump, no more idea can be formed than of the heat for the normal solid lead. Of patent Screw Propeller for the Great Britain. Captain Claxton points out the more prominent points of superiority of the screw over the paddle of being-1st. The facility afforded in carrying canvas inclination or heating or heating or heating afforded in carrying canvas which the new engine is founded is precisely similar is that of the hydraulic press, the power of which, is that of the hydraulic press, the power of which, it her to rendered the power of the hydraulic press in-applicable to the production of motive power is, that in the present invention, however, unlimited power is gained without the loss of speed, it he piston of the large cylinder travelling, at each

bottom to the upper deck runs, on either side, for the whole length of the engines and boiler space, a great point going head to wind. The plain sails of a 52-gun frigate, *i.e.* without counting royals, staysails, and steering sails, number something short of 5000 yards of canvas, and the plain sails of the Great Britain amount to 4943 yards. She carries four large life-boats of iron, and two boats of wood in the davits, and one large life-boat on deck; they are built ac-cording to a patent taken out by Mr. Guppy, and are

# capable of carrying 400 people. The pamphlet then goes on to describe the different

have been about 80 feet, instead of 51. 4th.—The diminished chances from collisions at sea, where the paddle-wheels and houses constantly suffer. 5th.— The difference of resistance to the wind, the paddle-boxes and their appendages creating nearly one-half of the whole resistance of the body to say nearly one-half from use of tubes made of common green bottle glass, which are much stronger and less liable to break from sudden changes of temperature than flint glass. Without those tubes he questioned whether he should have succeeded, or at least the experiments would of the whole resistance of the body, to say nothing of offered to the inspection of the company, with the caution to handle them carefully, as they were bear-ing a pressure of 8000 pounds, and might, if knocked, bear between the two systems, if from damaged ma-chinery it becomes necessary to disconnect and let the propellers revolve; and by no means the least adpropellers revolve; and by no means the least ad-vantage is the getting rid of the top weight of frames, shafts, wheels, &c., which are all represented by shifting below the centre of gravity, acting really as so much ballast in all screw skips; and, lastly, the comparative security from the shot of an enemy.

## Chartist Intelligence.

DR. M'DOUALL AND THE MANCHESTER

# THE NORTHERN STAR

Mr. Sweet was unanimously called upon to preside, and Mr. Dorman was appointed to the vice chair.

MACCLESFIELD.

was great in the extreme, for no sooner had the inti-

extricated from their perilous condition the water

sequent upon the occurrence of an accident franght

missing, when, to the horror of all, it was ascertained

will place Macclesfield in a proud position.

ployers.

and Mr. Dorman was appointed to the vice chair. LONDON. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMITTEE, Feb. 2nd; Mr. Pattenden in the chair. Mr. Mills reported from the Whittington and Cat locality, in favour of holding a Convention, also in favour of holding it in London; but they were of opinion that the Executive should be chosen by the Convention. Mr. Dear reported from the City of London locality, in favour of electing the Executive by the whole body. Mr. Pattenden re-ported from Marylebone, in favour of electing the Executive by the whole people; they were also of opinion, that it was not advisable to hold a Chartist Conference this year, but if such conference should Conference this year, but if such conference should be held, they were in favour of Leeds. Mr. Hornby mentioned the case of Jenkin Morgan, and the sccretary was instructed to write to Mr. Clark, at Manchester, on the subject. The council then adjourned.

Southwark.—A very able lecture was delivered by Mr. Clark, on Sunday evening last, at the St. George's Temperance Hall, Blackfriars-road. After the lecture the following resolution was adopted :--- "That we, the Chartists of Lambeth and Southwark, do hereby tender our best thanks to Messrs. Bateman, Humphreys, and Rogers, for the very efficient services rendered to this locality by those gentlemen; and hope that in the country (America) to which they are about to emigrate, they may enjoy that happiness their worth so well entitles them to."

## CARLISLE.

MRETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CHARTIST ASSOciarion.—On Sunday last the above body held their weekly meeting in the Association Room, No. 6, John-street, Caldewgate; Mr. John Gilbertson in the chair. The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, when Mr. Lowry moved, and Mr. Hirst seconded, "That the Executive be appointed by the people, and not by the Conference." Agreed to. Mr. Lowry moved, and Mr. Gatie seconded, "That we approve of a National Conference : and while we would recommend every locality to send a delegate if possible, we would, at the same time,

prefer a representation, by letter, to an utter non-representation." Carried unanimously. The Coun-cil then adjourned. MEETING OF THE WORKING MEN'S MENTAL IMset), and his partners, at an early hour this morning. The workmen and boys, to the number of nearly 100, descended the pit at four o'clock in the afternoon : after engaging in their usual vocations for upwards of an hour, an alarm was given by those at the extre-PROVEMENT SOCIETY .-- On Sunday evening last the members of this society held their usual weekly meeting in the Chartist Association Room, Johnstreet. The question for the meeting was, "Were the statements made by Dr. Handyside, before the commissioners in Edinburgh, true or false?" Mr. Gilbertson was called to the chair. The chairman opened the proceedings in a few appropriate remarks, and then introduced Mr. John Armstrong to move the first resolution, which was to the following effect: —"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the state-ments made by Dr. Handwide, of Edinburgh before mity of the pit (a distance of more than a mile from the mouth) that the water was rushing in. As may readily be imagined, the alarm of the poor fellows ments made by Dr. Handyside, of Edinburgh, before the commissioners in that city, that a man could live on sixpence a week ; and that a man, his wife, and four children could live on two shillings and sixpence a indse who succeeded in reaching the model of the pit had to be drawn up in batches, as many as pos-sibly could enter the box, others clinging to the sides and by the ropes. This was required to be done seven or eight times, and by the time the last portion were have been attended with much more danger. He the paddle-box, boats, and the attendant tons of iron week; and that they could live comfortably on three produced some tubes containing liquified gases, ob- work in such ships as have them. 6th.—The ease shillings, or three shillings and sixpence per week, produced some tubes containing liquified gases, ob-tained by his former mode of operating, which he with which sail may be carried and the difference in the damaged may be the popular execution by every person who has up to popular execration by every person who has the least particle of sympathy for the working classes." Mr. J. B. Hanson, in a lengthy, eloquent, reached to their shoulders, and in a few minutes more would have drowned them. When all who had succeeded in gaining the mouth of the pit had been safely landed on the surface, and the excitement conand soul-stirring speech, seconded the resolution when, after a few pointed observations from Mr. Carruthers, the chairman put the resolution, which was carried unanimously. It having been agreed to that the above resolution should be sent to the with so much danger had subsided, inquiry was in stituted as to whether or not any of their party was Northern Star for publication, the meeting dispersed.

> HAMILTON. that fourteen were not forthcoming; and the conclu-sion come to was that they had perished. This THE CHARTISTS of this place have enrolled them. selves members of the National Charter Association-and nominated eight members to the general council, not the case ; for on search being made, it was dis-

had now to announce, as the results of his recent water passes through the cranks and this hole when tion; but now the case is different. Now they have the evidence, pro and con, before the country. Thanks neither article was cheaper, however, than on this day second in liquifying and the passes through the cranks and this hole when the article was cheaper, however, than on this day second in liquifying and the passes through the cranks and this hole when the article was cheaper, however, than on this day second in liquifying and the passes through the cranks and this hole when the article was cheaper, however, than on this day second to be article was cheaper.

were few offering.

	and Mr. Dolman was appointed to the vice than.	and the second se
	The following toasts were given :"The immortal	CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL
•	memory of Thomas Paine," was ably responded to by	
•	that veteran Reformer, Mr. Thomas Roper; after	Autors Proor to Went new & old red 42 48 White 50 54
9	which Mr. Green gave a song, "The Rights of Man.	Nowfoll and Lincoln (10 ±3 ±0 Lincol ±0 W
	and Common Sense." "The People, the source of	Northum, and Scotch white 42:46 Fine 48 52
,	all Wealth," was spoken to by the vice chairman in	Irish red old 0 0 Red 42 44 White 45 48.
e	his usual happy strain; after which Mr. Barton fa-	Ryc Old
u	youred the company with an excellent recitation, en-	Barley Grinding. 26 28 Distil. 29 31 Malt, 32 36 Malt Brown 54 56 Pale 58 62 Ware 63 65
e	titled "The British Serf." "The People's Charter;	Beans Ticks old & new 30 34 Harrow 33 38 Pigeon 88 42
-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Peas Grey
e	and may it speedily become the law of the land, was	Oats Lincolns & Yorkshire Feed 21 23 Poland 23 25 (1)
f	responded to by Mr. T. Dutton. Song by Mr. Gisby,	00 04 D-4-4- 01 00
t	"The four-leafed Shamrock." "Frost, Williams,	Irish White 20 22 Black 20 22
d	Jones, Ellis, and all other expatriated patriots," was	Per 2801banet c.e.) Per 280 lb. net. 8 8
y	spoken to by the chairman. The recitation of "The	Town-made Flour 19 11 Norfalk & Stockton 33 84
-	Slave," was ably given by Mr. B. Holmes. "The	Essex and Kent 34 35 Irish
-	health of the People's Representative, Thomas	Free. Bond, at
	Slingshy Duncombo Esq.," given by Mr. Cartwright,	Foreign. B B B
	was drunk with all due honours. "Feargus U Con-	Wheat, Dantsic, Konigsburg, &c
y	nor, Esq., and the People's Press ;" rapturously ap-	
	plauded with three times three. "General Washing-	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland red 44 47 28 30
$\mathbf{r}$	ton :" responded to by Mr. Cartwright. By way of	Russian, Hard 44 46 Soft
	tont, reanning in or me. Oaronigne, Dy and or	- $        -$

	was arunk with all file hologis. Teargus o con	Manha Markha h	
•	new D 111 Decel-2 Dugg " venturously and	Marks, Mecklenburg	
	nor, Esq., and the People's Press ;" rapturously ap-	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland and 44 47 99 90	
. 1	plauded with three times three. "General Washing-		
	manuel with three three three.		
	ton ;" responded to by Mr. Cartwright. By way of		
•	finish, the whole company sang "The Lion of Free-		
		Rye. Baltic, Dried, 30 32 Undried 31 32 21 22	
	dom," which closed the entertainments.		
•	A TEA PARTY was held at Mr. Dorman's, on Shrove	Barley, Grinding , 26 28 Malting , 31 30 22 29	
	A AMA I ANAI WAS HOLD AV HIT DOLINAL IS ON SHOTO	Beans, Ticks 30 34 Egyptian . 31 32 26 30	
1	Tuesday, when a goodly number assembled. Singing,		
•	1 and a star and a most portion of the	Peas, White . 36 38 Maple . 33 34 28 30	
1	dancing, and reciting, occupied a great portion of the	Oats. Dutch, Brew and Thick	
L			
	evening,		
•	BRADFORD.	Danish, Friesland feed	
	BIGADI OILD.	Flour, per barrel	
1	ON SUNDLY EVENING a lecture was delivered in	rioui, per barrer	
	OA DUADET MERING & LOUGHTO WHICH		

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, Butterworth Buildings, on the origin of Trades FEB. 3.-The weather having become milder in Hol-Unions, and the means to be employed by the workand, most of the ports are now open for vessels. This circumstance has produced a large importation of live stock from that portion of the Continent for our markets—they having amounted, during the past week, to 130 oxen and cows, and 100 sheep. As to men to render themselves independent of their em-ON SUNDAY EVENING last Mr. John West delivered a very interesting and spirited lecture, to a numerous and attentive audience. A few more such lectures the quality of these arrivals, we may observe that there were some well made-up animals amongst them ; but not a few were suffering from the effects of the pidemic now so prevalent both in Holland and FRIGHTFUL COAL-FIT ACCIDENT. — Timsbury (So-mersetshire), Tuesday.—One of those terrific torrents of water which occasionally burst in upon the work-men employed in the coal-pits, visited those employed in the mines (Hayes Wood) of Wm. Coxeter James, France. To-day we had on sale 100 beasts and sixty sheep. The former found buyers at prices varying from £16 to £20; the latter £1 10s, to £2 per head, Very large numbers may be expected from Rotterdam this week. From our grazing districts, the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were numerous. Al-Esq. (one of the magistrates of the county of Somerthough their quality was not quite equal to that observed on this day se'nnight, it was an excellent display. Owing, however, to the approaching season of Lent, and the thin attendance of buyers, the beef trade was excessively dull, yet the primest Scots found buyers, at, in some instances, last week's quo-tations, but most other breeds suffered a decline of 2d. per Slb., and a clearance was not effected. The droves from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridge-shire consisted of 1500 Scots and homebreds, while mation been given than the dread enemy itself came shire consisted of 1500 Scots and homebreds, while rapidly upon them. The greatest terror now seized from the north they did not exceed 300 shorthorns; every breast. The apparatus for raising the coal from the western and midland districts 600 Herefords, (the only means of escape which they possessed) would not hold more than a dozen or fourteen, and therefore those who succeeded in reaching the mouth of the and polled Scots. The number of sheep being more than equal to the wants of the trade, the demand for that description of stock was in a sluggish state, yet we can notice no variation in the currencies. Calves were in limited supply and active request, at last Friday's enhanced currencies. In pigs, a good business was doing, at fully last week's quotations. Jpwards of 200 were on offer from Ireland.

By the quantities of Slb., sinking the offal.

				° 8.	đ,	6.	d,				
Inferior coarse beasts				2	6	2	10				
Second quality .	•	•	•	3	Ō	- 3	4				
Prime large oxen				3	Ĝ	3	8				
Prime Scots, &c				3	10	4	0				
Coarse inferior sheep		•	· •	2	8	3	0				
Second quality .	• •			3	2	3	Ġ				
Prime coarse woolled				3	8	<u>4</u>	U				
Prime Southdown	•	۰.		4	2	· 4	4				
Large coarse calves .				4	6	5	4				
Dating amoli					0	5	10				

Jones, Ellis, and all other expatriated patriots," wa

portance in relation to their influence upon electrical number of the whole week bore no comparison of the telegraphs, and more particularly upon that of Mr. Bain. Mr. Bain, in laying his wire in the earth, has taken good account of these currents, for he imbeds Britain was surrounded by boats, chiefly from the building-yards and vessels on the river; but as the morning advanced parties of a different class occuirom diverging off, and ensures its arrival at the pied the Blackwall Pier, the Blackwall-stairs, and opposite extremity with a uniform degree of force, the wharfs adjoining, whilst every boat was put in which appears to us to be a great improvement upon Mr. Wheatstone, at the same time that he protects on the edge of the pier, or at the foot of the stairs, the cases direct votes of confidence in Mr. O'Connor have waiting their turn to be taken off. Each arrival of the train brought an accession to the multitude, and are added requests that the Manchester Council will take of the frequent passage of the electrical current. It from the hour of ten o'clock to twilight, steamboats, is a curious fact also that Mr. Bain has in his patent | railway-carriages, chaises, tilburies, omnibuses, and | come to hand one single expression of opinion that such is a child state and the possibility 2 dispensing entirely with cabs, were continually arriving and departing in un-investigation ought not to be instituted; nor of sympathy the use of a battery, availing himself of the electricity broken succession. No one, however, was allowed with the author of the charges that have made invesof the earth for the transmission of his dispatches. on board, their only reward for exposure to pushing, For instance, if a metal plate be inserted three or cramming, and all the inconveniences of a dense asfour feet in the earth at one end of a telegraphic line, sembly was a sight of an immense floating structure, and connected with the wire of communication, and surmounted with six tall sticks, their uniformity necessary inquiries; they have fixed on the day for com-

THE GREAT BRITAIN.

of much astonishment if a great number of accidents the task, we did insert a few resolutions passed at meet- it be recommended that the delegates meet in Lonon land and water are not heard of. The Blackwall Railway termini in London were literally besieged. thousands of persons waiting more than an hour to be admitted to the trains for conveyance to Blackwall. When arrived thither, as much difficulty was experienced in getting a sight of the vessel from the crowded piers; and then patience was severely taxed to obtain its reward. Again, the other land convey ances, the omnibuses, were loaded in a frightful manner; the inside being crammed, and the usual outside seats being occupied; parties ranged them-selves on the roof, their legs hanging over the sides, while even the space between and the two steps of the conductor behind, were made available for riding. One omnibus drawn by a pair of barres licensed One omnibus, drawn by a pair of horses, licensed to carry twelve inside and seven outside, was steamers, and wherries were just as much overloaded of nearly 45 degrees. Then, as the mass, when most concentrated, moved, the vessel would sway from one side to the other, like a pendulum. On board of one of the Greenwich boats there could not have been less than 400 souls.

On the return to town, on the Kent side, the thronging, squeezing, and difficulty of getting back to town, were equally as bad as at the Blackwall Railway. At the railway terminus, at Greenwich, from the top let the people in ; but the carriages not being sufficient to contain a twentieth part of those who had paid their fare, slices of the crowd were cut off by forcibly shutting the gate in the middle of a mass; then without distinction of first, second, or third class, there was a general rush for seats, each considering himself lucky if he got any footing at all in the train, many times the train starting, leaving half of those admitted to the platform behind.

Such is the rage for seeing the Great Britain ; but decks are, there seems to be even a remarkable application of economy to make 350 berths. She is well worthy of inspection, and will, doubtless, be visited by a vast number conscient when the

COUNCIL A Long letter, occupying thirty-nine pages of manu-script, has been sent to us by Dr. M'Douall, on the subject matter of the charges which have been re- day last, a discussion took place respecting the occupied in the pit at the time of the accident, being ferred to the Manchester Council for investigation; referred, by the party implicated by those charges, to a tribunal whose jurisdiction and sufficiency have been acknowledged by the party preferring them. To that body, therefore, have we transmitted the letter in question. Of course they will deal with it as to

## them seems fitting. VOTES OF "CONFIDENCE" IN MR.

O'CONNOR. We have received this week accounts of many meetings and resolutions respecting the charges made against Mr. been passed ; and in others, to such expressions of opinion on them the duty of investigation. In no case has there tigation necessary. Still we must decline to insert the resolutions. The Manchester Council have taken the matter in hand. They have announced their intention to institute the

ings of Chartists, as expressions of public opinion that in-

REDDITCH AT A GENERAL MEETING of members of the National for the ensuing year, when the present members were unanimously approved of. A vote of confidence in Mr. O'Connor was carried by acclamation. Mr. HORRIBLE AND DISTRESSING AFFAIR AT NOTTING-Clark's lectures here have done great good.

audience were given to the worthy lecturer.

## STOCKPORT. A LECTURE was delivered in the Chartist Associa-

tion Room, Bomber's-brow, Hillgate, on the evening of Sunday last, by Mr. W. Dixon, of Manchester.

NOTTINGHAM. A PUBLIC MEETING was held in the Democratic

Chapel, on Sunday evening last, for the purpose of considering the Executive address. Mr. Sweet was called to the chair, who briefly stated the purpose for which the meeting was convened, and read the addon. Mr. O'Connor's letter was then discussed, when vestigation ought to be had, and that the body named it was unanimously agreed to adjourn the meeting were expected to institute and prosecute such investiga- for a fortnight, until the Manchester Council had laid

LEACH AND M'DOUALL.

## TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

RESPECTED BRETHREN,-We, the Council of Carpenters'-hall locality, Manchester, in performing a duty to ourselves and the public, never experienced more painful feelings (since we joined the Standard of Justice, than in investigating the dispute between P. M. M'Douall and James Leach, relative to a fund, of which J. Leach was treasurer, for the ostensible purpose of establishing P. M. M'Douall in his profession in Manchester; and as we are of opinion that the full state of that fund should be laid before the Subscribers, we herewith publish the balance sheet as investigated by us :-

	B	ALA	NCI	2 81	IEET OF	THE MANCHESTER M'I	D01	JALL (	COMMITTEE.
	Income.			,		£		s. d.	Aug. 17Mr. Taylor's book : £ s. d.
18±3.		£	s.	d.	May 25	-James Dobbie 0			E. Taylor 0 0 3
fay 25	-Mr. Pullen's book	Û	6	3	. 11	G. Johnston 0			A. Grant 0 0 2
••	Mr. Lowe's book :	٨	1	0	4a .	James Holden 0 A Friend 0		)·2 0.91	Abel Berry 0 0 3
••	T. H. Lowe John Whitely		i	- 1		Stockport, per J.	-	25	A Friend
••	Wm. Cowria	-		ě l		Leach 1		6 1	Mr. Pullen's book 0 0 6
	Wm, Emmerson	Õ	õ	ē	June 22	-Mr. Taylor's book :			Robert Gray 0 0 6
••	Thomas Knowles	Q	0	6	••	William Batty 0		3	Abraham Nuttall 0 5 0
••	John Fox	0	0	3		R. Anderson 0			Mr. Cooper's book :
••	Wm. Johnston	0	0	6		Robert Booth 0		-	James Cooper 0 2 6
••	Thomas Hewitt		0	6	• ••	Thomas Gribbin 0 Thomas Connell 0			John Piele 0 0 3
**	Mr. Taylor's book Charles Taylor		1	0	••	William Batty 0		•	John Howard 0 0 3 Henry Vincent 0 1 0
••	Charles Hadfield		õ	Ğ		Robert Booth 0			Henry Vincent 0 1 0 A Friend 0 0 6
••	James Holden		Ő.	2		J. Leigh, per J.		• -	G. Hall
·	Thomas Doyle	0	0	6	;	Murray 0	) (	10	Mr. Leach's book ;
**	Edward Hall	0	0	6		Mary Townend 0			Mr. Appleton 0 1 0
••	John Skene	0	0	2		James Holden 0			Mr. Clarke 0 0 9
••	Allan Grant	0	1	0	~	Robert Booth 0 Per Jas, Wheeler 0		•	Mr. Rankin 0 1 0
••	Thomas Evans James Honeyman	•	Ō	ñ.		<b>Mark 1 1 1 1</b>		0 6	Nuttall 0 1 0 George Exley 0 0 9
••	Robert Townend		ŏ	3		Mr. Lowe's book :	<b>,</b>	• • •	George Exley 0 0 9 Michael Fahey 0 2 6
••	Samuel Jones	Õ	ŏ	Ğ		John Ogilvie 0	)	<b>e</b> 6	William Crossley 0 1 0
••	Jas. Worthington	0	0	6		Thomas Stone 0		03	Three ladies, by
	Wm, Cardwell	0	0	6		Thomas Bell 0	)	0 0	J. W 0 1 0
	John Skene	0	0	6	••	Mr. Leach's book :		2.0	. Mr. Burly 0 0 6
••	James Taylor		0	6			) ; ;		Mr. Horner 0 0 6
••	Wm. Edmondson	0	1	0 6	<b>15</b> -	Mr. Heams 0 Humphries 0		0 11	Mr. Wilson 0 0 2 Mr. Williamson 0 1 0
••	W. B. Killigrew Thomas Yates	0	ŏ	3	••	Mr. Nuttall 0		ĩŌ	Mr. Williamson 0 1 0 Highen 0 1 0
**	James Porteous.		·0	6		Mr. Wilson 0	-	0 3	From Heywood 0 12 0
••	Joseph Court	-	ŏ	2		Mr. Swires 0		0 6	Mr. Taylor's book :
	George Watson	0	0	6	44	Mr. Turner 0		50	Wm.Shuttleworth 0 0 6
••	Jarvis Guest	0	1	0	ń	- Mulrady 0		01	Thomas Rankin 0 1 0
••	John Hodson	Q	Q	6	••	Mr. Houson 0 Nicholas Moran 0		20 n 6	A Weaver 0 0 3
••	John Nuttall	0.	0	3 6	990 <b>••</b>	Nicholas Moran 0 Mr. Lonsdale 0		50	Per W. Gresty 0 0 3 Todmorden, per
••	George Marsden Ann Kirwin	0		11		Mr. Brown		13	Todmorden, per Leach 2100
••	Harriet Smedley.	ŏ		ĩ		Dr. Hulley 0		50	., 800pamphlets, sold
••	James M'Creat	0	0	6		A Friend 0		0 3	at 9d.per dozen,
	- Stevenson	0	0	1		Mr. Cartrey 0		0 6	13 to the dozen 2 6 11
••	James Wheeler	0	1	0	••	A Friend 0	-	0 71	20 lbs. of waste
••	John Slack	0	0	6		Mr. Booth 0 Mr. Dawson 0		$0 \frac{4}{0}$	paper, at 2½d.
	James Murdoch	0	0	6 6		Mr. Dawson 0 Per Mr. Snow 0		46	per lb 0 4 2
••	James Honeyman John Wroe	Ň	ŏ	6		Mr. Kay 0	-	0 3	Total Income £21 13 9½
••	James Renniker	ŏ	ŏ	Š		Mr. Holden 0		0 6	Total Expenditure 14 18 114
••	Peter Cameron	ŏ	ŏ	6		Mr. Latchford 0	}	06	
••	E. Brocklebank	Õ	Ō	3		Mr. Roach 0	-	06	Balance in Treasurer's
	John Richardson	0	0	3		- Haywood 0		0 21	hands £6 14 10
•1	Isabella Grant	0	0	3		- Coates 0		1004	
••	Samuel Taylor	Õ	0	2		- Graham 0 Ephraim Clarke 0	,	10	Dan an Altana
••	Richard Wood			3		- Dixon	0	06	Expenditure. £ s. d.
••	George Marsden.	0		3	-	- Watson 0		0 6	May 25.—Contributions to
••	Joseph Court George Johnston	ŏ	0	3				06	Association 0 1 111
••	Peter Parry	ŏ	ŏ	Ğ				10	Twelve Memoran-
	Joseph Ogden	ò		6				0 6	dum books from
••	John Smith	Ō	Ō	1		(jjitte et it it it it		0 3	Mr. Cooper 0 1 6
	Joseph Lang	0	0	2		Young (		0 2	Dec. 27Bill for printing
••	Henry Barnes		0	2				04 30	3,000 M'Douall's
••	John Ravenscroft	0	0	3		-Burley 0 Oldham,perLeach 2			letters 5 15 0 Do.Window Bills 0 3 6
••	Robert Townend				Ang 17	-Carpenters' - hall	-	- • •	The setting of the set
••	William Magee Robert Smith	0	0	$\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{2}$	Aug. 1/.	locality 1	L	0 0	for second letter 0 17 0
••	James Chapman.	-	Ö	_		Collection in Car-	-		To cash paid to
••	Jelley's shop	0	2	6	{	nenters'-hall 2	2	0 0	M'Douall 8 0 0
••	C. Dempsey	Õ	Ō	3		Collection at O'Con-	<b>.</b> .		m. ( ) m
••	John Dyer		0	2	. ·				Total Expenditure £14 18 114
					-				

covered that four had made their escape through a air-course. The remaining ten have not yet (twelve Charter Association resident in Redditch, on Satur- | o'clock) been found, and from the position which the election of fit and proper persons for the Executive more than a mile from the mouth, no doubt is enter

HORRIBLE AND DISTRESSING AFFAIR AT NOITING-HAM .- It appears that about six months ago a very MANCHESTER. CARPENTERS' HALL.—The usual meeting of the Manchester Chartists was held in the above Hall on Sunday evening last, when a lecture on "Irish history" was delivered by that sterling democrat, Mr. D. Donovan. The lecture gave general satisfac-tion; and at the close the unanimous thanks of the and and ress-maker. A few weeks ago the girl paid a visit to a female friend, named Campbell, living in the town, and from her dejected and delicate appear-ance evented the suspicion that there was something ance, excited the suspicion that there was something wrong, but she could not be prevailed upon at that wrong, but she could not be prevaled upon at that time to give any satisfactory explanation. At the close of the following week Mrs. Campbell sent to the place of business, requesting that the girl might be allowed to join a little party of friends who were par-taking of her hospitality. The girl, who was an in-

taking of her hospitality. The girl, who was an in-door apprentice, was permitted to go, and, on reach-ing this lady's house, was again closely questioned as to whether she was really unwell, or, if not, what caused her to look so despondingly. She then ad-mitted that her master had given her powders and other medicine of a powerful nature, but denied that there was anything else the matter with her. Mrs. Campbell inmediately sent for themaster, and remon-strated with him on the impropriety of his not having ac-quainted the girl's family with her illness instead of taking upon himself to act as her physician. He excused himself in such terms as to remove all blame from his

door for the time; but the girl growing gradually worse, was finally taken away from his house, about three weeks since, and removed to that of Mrs. Campthree weeks since, and removed to that of Mrs. Camp-bell, the father living some distance from here. She then, after a great deal of hesitation, admitted that her master had taken improper liberties with her several times, and perceiving that she was becoming enceinte induced her to take those drugs already referred to, which were administered to her by himself and a young woman, also apprenticed in the house. Medical aid was immediately called in, and every means resorted to that could preserve life; but so great was the inroad already made on her constitution, naturally a very strong one, that all attempts to save her were baffied, and she lingered in agony till Sunday night, when death put an end to her sufferings. On Monday afternoon Mr. M. Browne (the borough coroner) and a respectable jury met to inquire into the cause of death, and the inquest was adjourned to

Thursday. The master of Miss Wilmott has been taken into custody, and will be remanded till the in-quest terminates, when he will undergo an examination before the magistrates. ARGYLLSHIRR. - MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE. - On the 30th ult., James Jackson, manager of the estate of Killellan, met with a sudden and unforeseen death. Having observed an eagle soaring above his residence,

he proceeded to take down a gun from its restingplace, where it had remained loaded from the time of being last used, and, by some untoward accident, it suddenly exploded, lodging the contents in his breast, and causing instantaneous death.

THE WEATHER IN FRANCE.-An immense quantity of snow has fallen in some of the departments, whilst in others the rain has been so incessant as to interrupt the communications. Many of the mails have con-sequently arrived in Paris for some days past at an unusually late hour. A Bayonne letter of the 29th ult. represents the wind to have been blowing throughout the two preceding nights with such violence from the west, directly on the coast, that great fears of disasters were entertained, although none had yet been heard of. An immense number of sea birds had been driven on the land for shelter, and several galls had dropped from exhaustion in the place Saint Esprit. Many had also been caught with the line floating along the shore. THE REV. SIDNEY SMITH .--- We regret to hear of the dangerous illness of this reverend gentleman.

It was feared, last night, that a fatal termination must soon take place, unless there should be some sudden change, more to be hoped for than expected. —Herald, Tuesday.

n I		•	•				<b>AU</b>	
ēl	Suckling calves, each			18	0	30	0	
	Large hogs			3	4	4	Ó	
y	Neat small porkers .			4	2	4	6	
g	Quarter-old store pigs, each			16	0	20	0	
·_ (								

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE. (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.)

Beasts, 3,342-Sheep, 27,740-Calves, 96-Pigs, 340.

HAY MARKETS-SMITHFIELD .- Course meadow hay, 11AY MARKETS-SMITHFIELD.—Course meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 12s; useful ditto, £4 14s to £5 4s; fine upland ditto, £4 5s to £5 10s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6; oat straw, £1 13s to £1 15s; wheat straw, £1 10s to £1 18s per load. Both hay and straw, the supplies of which were moderate, moved off slowly, at the above quotations.

WHITECHAPEL.—Course meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 10s; useful ditto, £4 12s to £5 3s; fine upland ditto, £5 5s to £5 9s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6; oat straw, £114s to £1 16s: wheat straw, £1 16s to £1 18s per load. A full average supply, and a luggish demand.

MEAT MARKETS .- SouthALL, Feb. 5 .- We had a full average supply of fat stock on sale here to-day. Generally speaking, the trade ruled inactive, and

himself in such terms as to remove all blame from his stors pigs, 16s to 20s; and milch cows, with their door for the time; but the girl growing gradually mall calf, £16 to £19 each.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, FEB. 3 .-- We have this week again a good supply of flour and oat-meal from Ireland, but moderate arrivals of all descriptions of grain. No change has occurred in the ducies on foreign produce. The trade has continued dull, and any change in prices has been in favour of the buyer. We quote Irish new wheat Id. per bushel, oats id. per bushel, barley Id. per quarter, and beans 1s. per quarter, lower than at the close of last week. Foreign wheat, too, has barely sustained the rates then noted, and, without altering the quotations, both flour and oatmeal have been rather easier to buy. A few hundred barrels of United States sweet flour have been sold in bond at 17s. per barrel.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, FEB, 1.-Considerable inactivity has continued to prevail throughout the trade during the week ; but in the transactions that have occurred in any article no material alteration in prices was apparent. There was a very limited inquiry for wheat at our market this morning; and, although damp and inferior parcels could have been purchased on easier terms, there was not sufficient business passing to enable us to alter our quotations. Flour was exceedingly difficult of sale, but approved marks of extra-superfine quality supported their previous value. The demand for either oats or oatmeal was triffing; but no change in price can be noted. Beans dull sale, at late

LIVERFOOL CATTLE MARHET, MONDAY, FEB. 3 .-The supply of cattle at market to-day has been similar to that of last week, without any alteration in prices. Beef 51d. to 6d., mutton 61d. to 61d. per lb.-Cattle imported into Liverpool, from the 27th Jan. to the 3rd Feb. :- Cows, 1142; calves, 30; sheep, 2253; lambs, 19; pigs, 6651; horses, 25.

STATE OF TRADE .- The market continues in the same state as for some weeks past; yarn, being ex-ceedingly scarce and in good demand, both for ship-ping and for the home trade, continues to advance in price; and some descriptions, particularly No. 30 warps, were sold yesterday about one-eighth higher than on the neceding. Tugsday. For cloth the dethan on the preceding Tuesday. For cloth the de-mand was not quite so good as last week; and some qualities of twenty-seven inch printing cloth were a shade lower. With that exception, however, prices are firm.—Manchester Guardian of Wednesday,

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, FEB. 1.-We had a fair supply of grain in our market to-day, but in consequence of the weather, (being a heavy cover of snow,). caused a little advance in the price :-- Wheat, sold from 6s. to 7s. 6d. ; oates, 2s. 2d. to 3s. 6d. ; barley, 3s. 9d. to 4s. ; beans, 4s. 9d. to 5s. per bushel.

YORK CORN MARKET, FEB. 1.-The supply of grainis pretty good. The frost having improved the con-MARKET INTELLIGENCE. dition, last week's prices are obtained for wheat, but barley is full 1s. per qr. lower. Oats are scarcely so-LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, FEB. 3. - The dear : beans as before. arrivals of English wheat and barley were large dur-MALTON CORN MARKET, FEB. 1 .-- We have had a tolerable supply of wheat, but moderate of barley and ing the past week, and of oats the supply coastwise was also good ; in addition to which rather a liberal oats, offering to this day's market. Wheat and oats quantity of the latter grain came to hand from Scotsame as last week ; barley the turn cheaper. Wheat, red, new, 44s. to 48s. ; white ditto, 48s. to 52s. ; red ditto, old, 50s. to 52s.; white ditto, 52s. to 56s. per qr. of 40 st. Barley, 26s. to 30s. per qr. of 32 st.. Uats, 91d. to 101d. per stone. LEEDS CORN MARKET, TCESDAY, FEB. 4. - Our supplies are moderate of all articles this week. The wheat trade is slow, but no material change occurs in the value of fine dry qualities, and the consumptive demand is to a fair extent; the change in the weather demand is to a fair extent; the change in the weather affects the condition again, and all damp descriptions move off very slowly. We have no alteration in fine barley, but inferior must again be quoted lower. New beans are offering more freely, and may be noted cheaper. Oats and shelling steady. THE AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 4, 1845. Barley. Oats, Ryc. Beans, Pras. Wheat. 2 6 111 1 11 11 1 0 11 -- 1-17:0-1 17 91 LEEDS CLOTH MARKET.-The demand for spring," goods, which has been on the increase for several

jured. An inquest was held, and, from the impossi-bility of accounting for the occurrence on any known principle, the verdict was—Died by the visitation of God. of admission is reduced one-half. It is, however, contemplated to come to an arangement with the

INPORTANT RESEARCHES OF PROFESSOR FARADAY. dock authorities to remove her into dock, when parties The lecture-room of the Royal Institution was on desirous of seeing her will have an opportunity at less

The strange of the Friday evening completely crowded, as it was expense. Senerally understood that Professor Faraday would Many of becomes solid, and assumes the form of snow, but all the other gases had resisted the many efforts that weighed 16 tons. It has been lightened by a hole of had been made to reduce them into a solid form. He

proven. We nnd, as stated in the Star of November 9th, that M'Douall had only received £8 in eash ; and we further find, as stated by Mr. Leach in reply, on the 16th, that he had paid more, the Doctor giving him a receipt for £18 (which was brought forward and acknowledged), under circumstances over which this Council have no control. We are, therefore, of opinion, that P. M. M'Douall has broken faith with J. Leach, in matters of business strictly between the two gentlemen. (Signed) JOHN NUTLALL, Chairman. Committee Room, January 28th, 1845.

generally held at slightly enhanced rates, in conse-quence of which dealers and consumers acted cau-tiously, and so unimportant was the advance esta-tiously, and so unimportant was the advance esta-tiously. blished as scarcely to admit of any alteration in prices. Beans and peas could only be sold in retail quantitics spring. We trust their anticipations will be realised.

# FEBRUARY 8, 1845.

# Amperial Parliament.

(Continued from our first page.)

for members of Parliament to enable them to secure a seat in that house for the purpose of obtaining some dirty such a system pregnant with danger to them every mostar or garter-(a laugh), or a peerage, or the more idiotic purpose of obtaining a baronetage. (A laugh.) of England could be satisfied under these eircumstances ? Many mechanics were above that sort of practice, and it would do the peers good to go more to the hustings and mix with such men. Now that the subject had been mooted, he should have very great pleasure in voting that this resolution should be expunged. If, after warning now gravely given, they solemnly adhered to the resolution, they must not blame him if he called on them on an early day to enforce it, his confident opinion being, that in almost all elections, especially county elections, both peers and prelates largely concerned themselves. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HOME regretted that he had so often been obliged to call on the house not to stultify itself. Why, there was scarcely a society of mechanics in the country that would allow a resolution to remain on their books which it was their constant practice to violate. It might be very true that the Government were not more interested in maintaining this resolution than Hon. Members in general ; but one Minister was as good as fifty members behind him, for they would only look to their fugleman and vote accordingly. He had no objection to let peers go to the hustings, for they would learn there what they could not become acquainted with in their retirement. But let the house act on the principles of common sense, and either abrogate this resolution or carry it into full effect.

The gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place, the resolution having been adopted.

Mr. CHARTERIS brought up the report of the Address to her Majesty. On the question that it be read a second time.

Mr. HUME regretted that, though her Majesty in the Address was congratulated on the prosperity of the finances, there was no mention of any relief for the people, either in the shape of reduced taxation or in the diminution of duties imposed upon articles of primary necessity essential to the support and employment of the lower elasses. He considered the conduct of her Majesty's Government on the question of Tahiti deserved the thanks rake up old grievances for the purpose of producing discord. (Hear, hear.) My belief is, that the Right Hon. Gentleman at the head of the Government of the country, for they had shown firmness, first in demanding the reparation which the honour of our flag required, and next in settling that reparation amicably. He desires to do justice to Ireland, and I hope that the hoped that what they had done would consolidate that good understanding between England and France which was so necessary to the maintenance of peace throughout the world. He trusted that he should yet find Ministers combining economy and retrenchment with those principles of free trade which some hon, gentlemen thought ruinous to the country, but which he believed to be absolutely necessary for its welfare and for the development of its resources.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS discoursed on the necessity of economy and retrenchment, as the financial condition of the country was by no means so prosperous as it was stated in the Address. He condemned the vast amount of our expenditure during the last year, and defied the Government to justfy it.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD regretted that the speech did not contain a promise that a measure should be immediately introduced into Parliament founded on the recommendations of the Commission on the Tenure of Land in Ireland. He never knew the state of Ireland so lawless as it was at present; and it would be impossible to improve it till some law were passed regulating the condition of landlord and tenant. He fully agreed in that paragraph of the Address which spoke of the subordination and loyalty of the poorer classes in England ; but he must not conceal from the house that there was an increasing discontent among the labouring population arising out of the operation of the New Poor Law.

Mr. WALLACE, although offering no opposition to the Address, wished to guard himself against being supposed to acquiesce in the continuance of the income tax.

Sir R. PEEL said that nothing could be more cautiously worded than the Address, for it bound no one in any mat-

for want of food; lock-jaw afterwards came on, and on appointed. He reminded the Hon. Member for Dur- deceased, and threw the whole blame of the transaction Tuesday week he died. Now he (Mr. Wakley) asked, was ham, that to get into a passion, and to employ a bulthat state of things to continue? Did the gentry, the lying tone, was not the mode to convince the gentlenobility, and the wealthy people of England believe that men of England of the truth of his doctrines. If Mr. their lives and property could be secure so long as the poor their lives and property could be secure so long as the poor Bright thought that, by such language as he had of England were thus treated ? (Hear, hear.) Was not used that night, he could set the labourers and tenantry of England against their landlords, he would ment of their lives ? Did they believe that the millions soon find that he was lamentably mistaken.

Mr. VILLIERS expressed his surprise that the gen-Could they expect the people to yield cheerful obetlemen opposite should have refused the option which dience to the law ? He (Mr. Wakley) said they could not; had been given them that evening. He contended and he would say, further, that they ought not to be adthat it was owing to the intervention of Providence, and not to any relaxation of the restrictive system, vised to do so. If they were not discontented, and if they did not manifest their discontent, they would be unworthy that we were now safe from the dangerous consethe name of Englishmen ; and it was impossible to expect quences which that system always produced.

that in times of danger they would exhibit that courage Sir R. PEEL declared that he would not be drawn and manliness which they had displayed in former times. into this unexpected discussion upon the Corn Laws, He trusted what he had said would induce the Right Hon. which had been brought on without any regular Baronet to make some inquiry into the subject. The notice. The conduct of Mr. Cobden, and of the Right Hon. Baronet, during the last session, shewed himgentleman who followed him, was full of courtesy, self desirous of modifying the law. He listened most atand therefore he listened with the more regret to the tentively and considerately to every suggestion made to vituperations and taunts which Mr. Bright had him, and did not reject them from any preconceived thrown out against the landlords of England. It opinions or prejudices, but gave them a most calm and could not be stated with truth that the agricultural attentive consideration, stating the reasons which ininterest generally was suffering distress. Different duced him to oppose them. He begged the Right Hon. districts in England, Scotland, and Ireland might be Baronet to investigate the case which he had brought bein different degrees of comfort : but, even where fore the house, if the same state of things did not prevail there was distress, it was not occasioned by the rethroughout England. If such should be found to be the case. cent alterations either in the Corn Law or in the the Right Hon. Baronet could not hesitate to introduce a tariff. That distress could not be relieved by legisbill toalter such an odious and abominable state of the law. lative interference. A return to the protective sys-In reference to the present position of Ireland and tem would not cure it, and even if it would for a the "liberal Irish members," Mr. Wakley said :-- The time, he would not be the man to re-introduce it. remarks made by my Hon. Friend the member for Lord J. MANNERS asked Mr. BRIGHT to consider Rochdale have recalled to my mind what is going how much fiercer the competition for employment on in Ireland, and what is stated in the address to among the labouring classes would become, if, in adher Majesty respecting that country. It appears to dition to the competition in the home market, there me that the statement in the address, and the fact was a fresh stock supplied from foreign countries. of what is going on in Ireland, are rather inconsistent. Mr. BROTHERTON contended that we had now an Hear, hear.) The address states that all classes of increasing population-that that population must be her Majesty's subjects are yielding a cheerful obe-dience to the law, yet the house has been informed fed, and that it could not be fed much longer without the removal of our restrictions on comby the Hon. Member for Rochdale that a large por-

tion of the population of Ireland is in a lawloss state. The Queen's speech was then taken "into consi-With respect to the grievances of Ireland, one would deration," and after some business of mere form the be anxious for bygones to be bygones; and I have no house adjourned. desire to follow the course adopted last night, and

# Metropolitan Police Intelligence.

## CLERKENWELL.

Right Hon. Gentleman's friends will let him do justice. (Hear, hear.) I sincerely hope that the bene-volent intentions of the Right Honourable Gen-MONDAY .- CHARGE OF BIGAMY .- CUBIOUS SCENE .- John Cullen, a stonemason, was brought up on remand, charged with bigamy.—On Saturday the prisoner was brought up, charged with refusing to maintain his lawful wife, Sarah tleman will not be thwarted by those who sit near and around him-that is to say, by his ordinary supporters. (Hear, hear, hear.) It cer-Cullen, who, on that occasion, detailed a series of crucities practised towards her by the prisoner. Becoming desti-tute she was at length obliged to take refuge in St. Pancras tainly does seem strange that it should be stated in workhouse, and the prisoner altogether deserted her for the last nine months; and during that time lived with a the address that everything is going on satisfactorily in Ireland, and that discontent has almost disapyoung woman, to whom, as his lawful wife deposed, he was married. The charge of "refusing to maintain" merged into the greater one of bigamy, and the prisoner peared, while we find that only on Monday last a reolution was adopted at the Repeal Association intiwas accordingly transferred from the defendants' to the felons' dook.—Mr. Cator, overseer of St. Pancras, by whom the first charge was brought, produced the certificate of the marriage of the first wife.—The prisoner was on that occasion most insolent, and when apprised of the serious mating to the Irish members that they need not attend to their duties in this house. The resolution states-"That, however desirable it may be that a discussion should take place in the House of Commons with a view to expose the injustice of the prooccasion most insolent, and when appresed of the serious nature of the charge, and of its consequences if found guilty of it, said, he knew all about it as well as the magis-trate could tell him.—The first wife swore she was married to him in a Roman Catholic chapel in Dublin.—The pri-soner set up the plea that such a marriage was invalid; but it was of course overwild at once —This day the ceedings connected with the late state trials, this association is so deeply impressed with a sense of the hopelessness of obtaining redress for the wrongs of Ireland from the Imperial Parliament, that we canbut it was, of course, overruled at once.-This day the not recommend that the Irish members should person said to be his second wife, having much of the be called jupon to attend such discussion." I agree with those who consider that Ireland has been an ill-used country; but let us anticipate better things. (Hear.) I must state that since I have been in the House of Commons, though the Irish members have made be called upon to attend such discussion." I agree with Commons, though the Irish members have made you know the prisoner ?--Witness : No ; I can't say that I loud complaints against our conduct, and though I do.-Mr. Greenwood : Have you not been married to him ? believe we have merited their complaints, yet I have -Witness : No .- Mr. Greenwood : You state that posinever seen proceeding from the Irish members any tively ?--Witness : Yes, positively.--Mr. Greenwood : Have you never seen the prisoner before ?--Witness : Yes, I have seen him.--Mr. Greenwood : Have you never slept in series of measures such as they would place on the table of their own Parliament, supposing they had one in College-green. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") the same room with him ?-Witness : Never.-The certificate was handed in, describing a marriage to have taken place in St. Marylebone Church on the 22nd of November, Now, I do say, that in this respect they have not been ter whatever. It only suggested certain things, and was not meant by her Majesty's Government to commit any one upen that subject. Nothing could be more unjust as they might deem best calculated to promote by the more that subject. Nothing could be more unjust at the time and place the certificate states to John Cullen, a stonemason ; but the prisoner is not that man.--Mr. Greenwood : Then, where is your husband ?--Witness : I cannot tell.-Mr. Greenwood : When did you see him ?--result would be; and he could anticipate with tolerable mand repeal, and concur with the Irish representa- minded the witness that perjury was a transportable offence, and advised her to be cautious in what she stated. -The woman seemed greatly confused, and said nothing. -Mr. Greenwood ordered her to be again sworn, and the given to the subject of the meome an-mean and a population in a state of persecution. They regard on the having been a second time administered, the magis-proval of the people of the country, and he believed a more in the persecuted country, and as not placed in the still persisted in saying the prisoner under equal laws. In my opinion, the wrongs of Ire-land remain to this hour unredressed, and in order wood : Did the coremony of marriage ever pass between you ?- The witness was silent.- Mr. Greenwood repeated the question, but the witness maintained a rigid silence.justice to Ireland may be relieved from the difficulty Mr. Greenwood : You have been sworn to tell the whole in which we are placed, I would conclude by express-truth and nothing but the truth. I ask you once more, ing an earnest hope that the Irish members, without have you not been married to the prisoner ?--Witness : delay, will frame such measures as they deem best | Am I obliged to answer that question !--Mr. Greenwood : The Right Hon. Baronet would find a renewal of the tax calculated to promote the interests of their country; You are. --Witness : I never was. -- The witness had relucrow, St. Pancras, when the landlord of that house arrived the parties were again brought into court. The landlord swore that he always understood the prisoner to be her husband, but he could state nothing positive on the sub-ject.—The witness was again placed in the witness-box, but the product to compare a single quoties. The house then adjourned, at a quarter to eight but she refused to answer a single question.—The parties were again removed, but soon after Mr. Cator, overseer of St. Pancras, stated to the magistrate that the second wife wished to give her evidence.—The prisoner was a third time placed in the dock and the woman in the witness-box, when, after much hesitation, she admitted having been married to the prisoner, and having lived with him as sembling to accompany the Lord Chancellor in pre-his wife for some years after their marriage. She had two children by him, and the certificate produced referred to the second marriage. The first wife came to their residence demanding support from the prisoner, who never denied that she was his wife.—The prisoner, when asked for his defence, in a subdued tone of voice said he had nothing to say. He shook his head in a dejected manner, at half-past four o'clock by the reception of her Ma- and was remanded for the production of witnesses to the WORSHIP.STREET. MONDAY. - THE LATE MURDER AT BETHNAL-GREEN. James Tapping was placed at the bar before Mr. Bingham, at Worship-street Police Court, for final examination, charged with the wilful murder of a young woman named Emma Whiter, the daughter of a silk-manufacturer in Bethnal-green, to whom he was paying his addresses, by shooting her dead with apistol. The excitement produced posed to introduce it on Tuesday next. He had also by the examination of this prisoner was most extraordinary. mentioned yesterday that it was his intention to Long before the opening of the doors of the court thousands Construction of the court fluctuation of the first for the regulation of medical practice <math>t is the common practice t when a labourer who had gone to a distance and married and reared a family, happened to die, his wife was the answer given to bring in the bills. the parish for relief. What was the answer given to bring in the bills. the parish for relief. What was the answer given to bring in the bills. the parish for relief. What was the answer given to bring in the bills. the balication t we'll give you a loaf or two of bread, or a shilling, but if you come again we shall give you an other to be received into the house, and, when the time to the witness box. Mr. Cummings, the surgeon who per-formed the post mortem examination of the deceased's body, was re-examined at considerable length, but as it did little more than strengthen the evidence he gave before the coroner, it is only necessary to say that he produced two eaden bullets he had extracted from the young woman's head and neck, and expressed his opinion that they had been the cause of death. The witness described the deceased as a handsome and remarkably fine made young woman. During the examination of this witness an incident oc-curred which excited the commiseration of all present. When he arrived at his description of the wound in the deceased's throat, the prisoner's younger sister, a girl about eighteen years of age, who had stationed herself near the door of the clerk's office, and had been watching his evidence with intense anxiety, uttered a piercing scream and fell to the ground in hysterics. She was immediately carried out by the officers, but it was at least twenty minutes before she had returned to consciousness; siderable way towards mitigating the present evils, but he it, he should feel it to be his duty at the end of that on doing so, she declared that she did not know who was to support or what would become of the family, now that the prisoner was gone, for he had always been a kind and a medical examination, and fortified her denial of the affectionate brother to them. It was stated that the prifered, and therefore must be permitted to decline it. If and therefore must be permitted to decline it. If and therefore must be permitted to decline it. If and therefore must be permitted to decline it. If and therefore must be permitted to decline it. screams, he scemed much hurt, and watched her out of nied the charge in the most direct and positive terms, the court with visible emotion. Serjeant Backhouse hav-ing produced a bullet mould, Robert Perkins, a gun-maker, in Sale-street, Bethnal-green, said—I was a neigh-that the marriage had been duly consummated : but bour of the prisoner, whom I have known for some years; the bullet mould produced is mine. On Saturday week last, at four in the afternoon, the prisoner brought the pistol produced (that found by the body of the deceased) pistol produced (that found by the body of the ucceased) to me, to have the top brass work of it repaired, saying that he wanted it as soon as possible, and that I must bring it to him at the Rising Sun, in Waterloo Town. I finished the repairs in an hour and a half, and left it with inished the repairs in an hour and a half, and left it with the next is a continued acts of purposed vexation, insult, neglect, rude treatincurred. But just before the three weeks expired, find-him by its founder, Mr. Cobden, and assured him control to day (Sunday), he again called upon me, and asked me to ing that he was to be passed home as a paper he went that he went the went that he went that he went that h percussion caps to fit the nipple of the pistol, and I gave him, I think, about seven. I asked him what he wanted

upon him. Witness followed the prisoner about for some time, and pressed him to go home with him to supper, but the priso per declined to do so, and said, "No, I will go home to my poor little sisters, and have supper with them." Witness did not like to leave him in such a melancholy state, and saw him to his own home. There the prisone sat down in a fit of despondency, and witness, finding he could not console him, left the place.—The man Capes, part of whose evidence before the corner we have already inserted, deposed to several acts of jealousy on the part of the prisoner towards the witness with regard to the de ceased, and to the prisoner striking the deceased two violent blows in the face from this cause. But the witness declared to the magistrate that there were no grounds whatever for the suspicions the prisoner entertained of him. After the murder had been committed witness met the prisoner again, and was severely reproached by him but these reproaches were accompanied by such incoherent expressions that the witness did not at the time think the prisoner was altogether in his right senses. Other testimony of a confirmatory nature was then given, and the prisoner, who was advised by his solicitor not to say anything, was fully committed for trial.

## Legal Intelligence.

JUDGES' CHAMBERS, SERGEANT'S INN, SATURDAY .-THE PITMEN'S STRIKE IN THE POTTERIES .- On Saturday John Williams, John Poynter, John Harding, and William Sillitoe alias Salmon, four of the men connected with the late strike of the pitmen, in the Potteries, and who had been employed at the Millfield-gate pit, belonging to Mr. Sparrow, at Langton. plication being made that they should be discharged on the ground of an informality in the warrant upon which they had been committed to Stafford gaol for two months with hard labour, for absenting themselves from their work. One of the principal objections to the warrant is, that the adjudication did not warrant the conviction and sentence to hard labour. There are one or two other objections of a technical nature.—Mr. Bodkin, with whom was Mr. Huddlestone, appeared on the part of the prisoners, in support of the objections to the warrant, and their application to be discharged .-- Mr. Justice Coleridge thing of the kind we have ever heard before, and thereexpressed some doubt upon the objections taken by Mr. Bodkin, and directed that, as the matter was of some importance, the further arguments of counsel should be postponed until Monday (this day), when Mr. Justice Wightman would be in attendance. The learned judge directed that the prisoners should be taken back, in custody, to Stafford gaol, and the decision of the judge upon the application of the prisoners should be forwarded to the gaoler to be communicated to them.-The prisoners, who are all very decent healthy-looking men, were accordingly taken back on Saturday evening. From their manner, it was quite apparent a considerable spirit of discontent prevails amongst them. prevails amongst them.

DISCHARGE OF THE PRISONERS .- MONDAY .- The pplication which was made to discharge John Villiams, John Poynter, John Harding, and William Sillitoe alias Salmon, four of the men who had been brought up in custody from Stafford Gaol, upon a writ of habeas corpus, on Saturday last, to be discharged out of custody, on the ground of an informality in the warrant of commitment, and which was partly heard on Saturday before Mr. Justice Coleridge, the further consideration of which was adjourned was again resumed before Mr. Justice Whitman. Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Huddlestone appeared for the prisoners. The prisoners, previous to the strike, had been employed by the prosecutor, Joseph Mitcheson, a person who is called in the county of Stafford, a buckey." that is, a sort of middle man between the workmen and the proprietors of pits, who undertakes to work certain portions of land and produce certain quantities of coal at a given price. It follows then,, that the object of these men is to obtain labour at the smallest possible rate; and we are assured that it is to this pernicious system that the discontent that has lately prevailed amongst the pitmen is to be attributed. In the present case, the prisoners had been engaged by the prosecutor Mitcheson, to work at the belonging to Mr. Sparrow, at Langton, and in consequence of the strike the four prisoners were charged before - Harvey, Esq., a magistrate for that county, by their employer Mitcheson, for absenting themselves from work, and were sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Stafford Gaol. Mr. Bodkin, in addition the objections urged by him on Saturday before Mr. Justice Coleridge to the legality of the warrant of commitment, contended that the return to the writ of prosecutor, which he contended ought to have been set forth. Mr. Justice Wightman, without calling upon the learned counsel to go into the other points, held the objection to be good and fatal to the conviction, and made an order for the prisoners' discharge out of custody. [The order was forwarded to the gaoler of Stafford Gaol on Monday night, and the prisoners, will of course be at once liberated

## Trades' Mobements.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE HANDLOOM WEAVERS OF WIGAN.-A public meeting of the Handloom Weavers of Wigan was held in the large room of the Buck th Vine Inn, Wallgate, Wigan, on the evening of Monday last, to take into consideration the propriety of the Handloom Weavers of the borough and neighbourhood forming themselves into a consolidated union of the Cotton Weavers of Lancashire, in conjunction with the Silk Weavers of Leigh, Macdesfield, and Spitalfields, and likewise to petition Parliament for protection for their labour. The placards calling the meeting stated that the chair rould be taken at seven o'clock, but long before that hour the spacious room, which is capable of holding from eight to nine hundred persons, was crowded to suffocation. Mr. John Stevens was unanimously called to the chair.-Mr, Duffy moved the following resolution, which was seconded in an able speech by Mr. Kennedy :-- " That a petition be laid before the legislature of the country, praying for a redress of our grievances." On the resolution being put from the chair, it was agree to nem. con.-Mr. Aitkin, in a neat speech, moved-"That in the opinion of this meeting, a general union of all the Trades is essentially necessary, in order to secure to the productive classes of this country a proper protection for their labour." - Mr. Lenigan, in a speech which did honour to his head and heart, seconded the resolution, which was supported in a lengthy speech by Mr. William Dixon, of Manchester, and agreed

> Weavers with the Silk Weavers of Leigh, Macclesfield, and Spitalfields, be immediately entered into, and steps taken for the organization of the whole of the weavers of the country." The resolution was carried without a dissentient.—Mr. Lowe, delegate from the Silk Weavers of Leigh, next addressed the meeting, and read correspondence from Macclesfield, Norwich, Carlisle, Spitalfields, &c., &c. He then entered into a detail of the robberies committed by the silk masters of Leigh upon their poor slaves, which in their nature are more atrocious than anyfore think it but just that the public should be made acquainted with a few of them. One manufacturer, with 131 workpeople, in paying wages due, to the amount of  $\pounds 204$  4s. 0d., took in abatements from it  $\pounds 45$  15s. 3d. Another with 100 hands, took out of their wages £30 9s. 10d. The next was one of the small fry, with only fifty-three workpeople, and he stopped out of one week the small sum of £19! The masters were in the habit of giving out warps, and keeping back the shoot. One man drew his warp miles, or altogether 163 miles, for which he had no recompense. A poor woman took out a warp on the 21st of September; she had to wait thirteen weeks in the week, and each day had to walk thirteen

miles, or in the whole 845 miles, and not a penny for it. Mr. Lowe concluded by a powerful appeal to all present to organise, inasmuch as the organisation must begin somewhere, therefore it might as well begin in Wigan as anywhere else. Mr. Lowe resumed his scat amid much applause.—Mr. Knowles moved — "That the Handloom Weavers of this town and the surrounding districts, do send a elegate to the Trades' Conference, about to assembl in London." The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. Eccleston, and was agreed to unanimously.- Mr. Duffey moved, and Mr. Kennedy seconded-" That the best thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered

twenty-fourth day of January, 1845." to the following gentlemen, who have so ably sup-ported the Handloom Weavers of Wigan, in their BRADFORD. - The Working Mens' Joint Stock righteous struggle, viz., Rev. H. J. Gunning, Rector of Wigan; Rev. John Heran, of St. John's, Wigan; Tailoring Company met in Mr. Alderson's Room, on Sunday morning, when they unanimously resolved to Rev. Mr. Tyner, of Standish ; Thos. Cook, Esq. ; commence business on Saturday next (this day), and seconded-" That the best thanks of the Handloom cient to employ all. Weavers of Wigan and neighbourhood are due, and BARNSLEY WEAVERS. - On Shrove Tuesday the hereby given to Mr. W. Dixon, for his past labours members of the Linen Weavers' Union, to the num. in the cause of suffering humanity, and likewise for ber of forty-three, sat down to an excellent dinner, at his able defence of Trades' Unions on this occasion." | the house of Mr. John Pickering. After the cloth Carried unanimously. Mr. D. briefly acknowledged | was removed Messrs. Taylor, Mirfield, and Grimthe compliment, and moved the thanks of the meetshaw discussed the propriety of sending a delegate ing to the chairman. to the Trades Conference, when it was ultimately agreed to bring the matter before a general meeting. THE EDGE-TOOL MAKERS held their general quar-The party enjoyed themselves up to a late hour. Sr. Ives' Condwainers.—A meeting of the journey terly meeting at the Rodney, Coleshill-street, Birhabeas corpus, which set forth the warrant, was bad, mingham, on Monday last, Thomas Savin in the men Boot and Shoemakers was held on Monday last, at Mr. Jelbart's Temperance-hotel, for the purpose of forming a section of the Cordwainers' General Mutual inasmuch as that it did not appear upon the face of chair. The treasurer reported the termination the return and the warrant that the prisoners were of the strike, which, after ten weeks, had terminated present at the time the oath was administered to the | in favour of the men, the masters being compelled to accede to them the whole of what they Assistance Association. Mr. John Barnett was called to the chair; and the meeting was addressed by Mr. asked for. We have great pleasure in stating that John Endean, who read the rules of the Mutual Aseighteen new members joined on Monday last. We sistance Association : when it was unanimously reshall take the necessary steps to be represented in the solved to form a section of the same. National Conference. UNITED PATRIOTS' BENEFIT. SOCIETY .--- A general JOINERS' HALL .- A public meeting of the Joiners of meeting of the above society was held on Wednesday Hull was held at the Talbot Inn, Scale Lane, on Sa-turday evening last, to consider the propriety of a evening, February 5th, at the Society's rooms, 49, strike for an advance of wages; and also the neces-sity of sending a delegate to the forthcoming National Trades Conference. Mr. Horley addressed the meet-ing at some length, proving the necessity for a Na-tional Union of all trades, as the only available means of protection to labour of all classon against the in Tottenham-court-road, to consider the propriety revising the rules: Mr. Steven was called to the chair. The following resolution, on the motion of Messrs. T. M. Wheeler and Stallwood, was submitted, and after considerable debate, was put to the meeting, when forty-six voted in favour of its passing, and of protection to labour of all classes against the ineight against :--- " That a committee be appointed for cessant inroads of capital, and middle-class made the purpose of ascertaining and collecting the indilaws. Mr. H. read the correspondence between Mr. vidual opinion of the various country members, on the revision of the rules of the United Patriots' Drury, of Sheffield, and T. S. Duncombe, Esq., and concluded by moving the following resolution :- That Benefit Society, and that the said committee report in the opinion of this meeting the only efficient means the same opinions this day six weeks, to which time of affording protection to labour of all classes is by this meeting at its rising shall adjourn." The followa national organization and consolidation of the vaing were then appointed a committee for that purpose: --Messrs. T. M. Wheeler, Stallwood, Bowler, Goodrious trades of this country ; and to effect this desirable object, it is necessary that a Conference be held acre, Wilcox, Hodge, Walford, Burgess, and Marks. in London, to consider and adopt the best means for the attainment of this object; and this meeting INDIA AND CHINA-OVERLAND MAIL. plcdges itself to give its utmost support thereto .-PARIS, Two O'CLOCK, WEDNESDAY.-A telegraphic The resolution was ably supported by Messrs. Padget dispatch has just been received, announcing the arriand Hill, and carried unanimously. Mr. Horley then moved, and Mr. Padget seconded the following reso-lution, which was carried :-That this meeting form val of the Indian mail yesterday morning at Marseilles. The dispatch being silent as to the contents, it is presumed that there is no political news of importitself into a society for carrying out the previous resolutions; and that each member pay a contribution of threepence per week for defraying the necessary ex-penses of sending a delegate to London.—After en-rolling the names of those present the meeting adance. SWITZERLAND. The agitation of which Switzerland is the theatre, arising out of the Jesuit expulsion question, has seriously affected the internal commerce of the country journed to that night week. A letter from Lucerne of the 16th states, that THE MINERS OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND although the annual fair was to begin the following -The reorganisation of this body of Labour's sons is day, yet that no sellers had presented themselves. progressing with a degree of alacrity its most san-guine supporters must rejoice at. The doubts and The Federal , Gazette significantly observes that there is no dancing except in the prisons. distrust occasioned by the failure of the late strike DREADFUL FIRE.—Upwards of 250 houses were are fast dispersing, and the most sceptical must be last week burnt down in the village of Luc (Switzerconvinced that the day is not far distant when this land). The clergyman's residence and the Town body of men will show their task-masters that their Hall were also reduced to ashes. The church is so retreat from the late unequal struggle was not a much injured that it is not expected to be again lefeat, but a cessation of hostilities, to enable them available for public worship. The walls are tottering in parts from the effects of the heat. The three bells the better, on a future occasion, to maintain the fight, and win the victory. Many meetings of were melted before the fire reached the spire of the branches of the Miners' Association have been held steeple. The total damage from the fire is estimated lately; many of them, especially amongst the large at 100,000f. Provisions and necessaries have been collieries. have been peculiarly marked by that stern sent in by the surrounding villages to the sufferers. determination to maintain their rights, and oppose TAHITI. their wrongs, which abides long after the enthusi-NEWS FROM TAHITI has been received up to the astic shout has passed away. Among these meetings 27th of August last, at which time the whole popu-may be particularly noticed those of New Durham, lation of Tahiti, and the other islands claimed by Haswell, Thornley, Kelloe, Hetton, &c. These meetings have been exceedingly spirited; many a the French, were in arms against them, and the were masters of nothing beyond what they occupied pointed expression from the men showed the feelings working in their breasts; and the outery for the in Tahiti itself. They could not move a mile from Papiti without being attacked by the natives, who restoration of the Union, in all its pristine vigour, were determined to resist to the last. 'The total was unanimous. Messrs. Daniels, Clough, and Holli-French force consisted of about 1,000 men, and of day, the lecturers, have been received with a warmth the natives there were, either in Tahiti or the adof feeling difficult to be described effectually; their joining islands, from 4,000 to 5,000 determined men addresses were listened to with marked attention, and in arms, resolved to resist them to the last. Already responded to with enthusiasm. Meetings have also from 200 to 250 of the French had fallen in attacking been holden at Castle Eden and Wreckington, with the strong position taken by the natives, of whom about 100 had also lost their lives. Queen Pomare very good effect. The men of Wreckington were not one jot behind their brethren of the Wear in exhad refused to have anything to do with the French. pressing their attachment to the glorious cause of She had joined her subjects in one of the adjoining Union. We fearlessly express our conviction, that an | islands. example will here soon be held out, worthy the adoption of Labour's sons in every part of the world.-STRAND'THEATRE. The popularity of Antigone was vouched for on Men-Correspondent. YORKSHIRE MINERS. - Mr. Septimus Davis has more that the set of the great lyrical tragedy were hu-morously burlesqued. The travestied Antigone is under-taken by Mr. G. Wild, who wraps his capacious person in a classic Grek robe, and delivers mock heroics touching<sup>4</sup> brother whom the bulky maiden has liberated from <sup>4</sup> debtors' priso<sup> $\Xi$ </sup>. There was plenty of fun to divert the audience, who took up the percedia percenter because of the visited the following places :--Monday, 27th January, Standly and Bottom; Tuesday, 28th, Ardsly; Thuis-day, 30th, Methby; Friday, 31st, Standly; Saturday, 1st February, Newton-lane-end. LANCASHIRE MINERS .- The next general delegate dectors' priso . There was pienty of 10h to divertu-audience, who took up the parodied resemblances of the original readily enough, and accepted every morsel of slang and every broad witticism with a relish which knew po bounds. Mr. II. Hall, who personated *Creon*, gave some capital imitations of Vandenhoff, Macready, and even of *Clounell* and some come of the size of the day tortured meeting of Lancashire Miners will be held on Monthe real cause of the connubial difference was a discoday, February 10th, at the Swan with two Necks, Ratcliffe-bridge, near Bury; chair to be taken at very of Mrs. Wilson that he had had a natural child near Bury; chair to be taken at ] sworn to him some time before the marriage. To eleven o'clock in the forenoon. A public meeting will also he held on the same day, which will be ad-O'Connell ; and sang some of the airs of the day, tortured this Mrs. Wilson replied, that such an intimation had profanely with grotesque words, in a vein of rich absurdit The guards and sages crowd the raised stage according to dressed by W. R. Roberts, Esq., and other gentle-men. The levy for the fortnight is 2s. 1d. per never been made to her by any one, and that the allegation of such being the supposed cause of the difmen. copy; and below is a similar fidelity as regards the chorus, which stand at the sides and throw up their arms in a ferences was a mere pretence and misrepresentation member. set up by him for obvious purposes; but that about THE LEEDS ANNUAL DISTRICT MEETING OF SHOEstyle of droll exaggeration. Mr. Macfarren is not forgot-ten; he is mimicked by Mr. F. Romer, who enters the orchestra with bustle and importance, and draws on a pair of white allower with ten months after the marriage he took several letters MAKERS was held on Monday in the Black Boy Inn, from his pocket and told her one was from a woman Kirkgate, when delegates were present from York, from his pocket and too her one was from a worket threatening to swear a child to him, but that she (Mrs. Wilson) turned the subject into ridicule, and used expressions to him which gave him plainly to Wr. Stewart, of Leeds, called to the chair. The of white gloves with a pompous display of dignity, while his long hair hangs about his head after the manner of his Huddersfield, Keighly, Pudsey, and Dewsbury; Mr. Stewart, of Leeds, called to the chair. The district accounts were audited by Messrs. Smyth and Floyed, and found correct. Several important alterations in the general laws of the Association were recommended to the notice of the ensuing Con-ference for their consideration; amongst them were the reduction of the numbers of the Executive Comyoured to falsify this statement by admissions and expressions made by Mrs. Wilson in conversations with third parties, that she did not believe the truth of the circumstance which established his paternal ference for their consideration ; amongst them were the reduction of the numbers of the Executive Comcharacter, or his capability, but this evidence was rejected by the Court. The plaintiff further congods. There is a drollery in this which it is impossible to withstand, and the audience is in a paroxyam of delight. withstand, and the audience is in a paroxysm of delign This extravaganza is from the pen of Mr. E. L. Blanchard mittee to a president and secretary ; the Conference tended, that the peculiar language of the certificate to be moveable, and each Conference to fix the place of the surgeons was not inconsistent with the allegation where the next shall be holden; the election of who has wrung out several good puns for the occasion of while, at the same time, he successfully imitates the ar-Mr. Smyth, of Bradford, was elected delegate to the minimum of the bill, which he annotates in ingenious of impotency. It would be an endless task to follow the mutual allegations and contradictions of the Mr. Smyth, of Bradford, was elected delegate to the mimicry of the Covent-garden original. parties, which appeared to be pursued to the end of London Conference. It was resolved that each secthe pleadings with uncompromising bitterness. The tion should furnish a correct report of the wages. case of the plaintiff was conducted by Mr. Bethell, Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 17, Great Windmid. Mr. Hodgson, and Mr. Lloyd, and the counsel for the defendant were Mr. Kelly, Mr. Stuart, and Mr. Will-cock. The Vice-Chancellor at the conclusion of the number of men employed, number of masters, state street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the of trade, with the wages of all other trades, price of Office in the same Street and Parish, for the Preprovisions, rent and fuel, population, number of unprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and publiched by argument observed, that as the case did not merely employed, and amount of poor-rates. Section secre-WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandos taries to keep an account of the number of families street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Nowing in the trade each quarter, with the total number ton, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 34 Strand, in the ParishTof St. Mary-le-Strand, in the City of Westminster cretary. Saturday, Febuary 8, 1845.

-PRELIMINABY CONFERENCE OF TRADES.-In pursu. ance of a circular recently issued by the Central Associa. tion of London Trades, recommending the Trades to tion of London Trades, recommending the Trades to take up the suggestions of T. S. Duncombe, M.P. in his reply to Mr. John Drury, of Sheffield; the preliminary conference was held in the large room of the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, on Thursday even. of the Bell line, out bandy, on the bandy even-ing, February the 6th, when upwards of sixty de-legates were present. Amongst other trades re-Moreco-leathou Finite presented were the Morocco-leather Finishers Dyers, King's Arms Society of Carpenters; the Dyers, King's Arms boucey of Carpenters; the Sun ditto, London-wall: the Castle, City road, Society; the Bay Malton, ditto; the Carpenters' Union; the Dun Horse Society of ditto; the Run. ning Horse Society of ditto ; the Tin-plate Workers, Bookbinders, Newspaper Compositors, Corkcutters Ironmoulders, Carvers and Gilders, Spitalfield Weavers, Masons, City Boot and Shoemakers, West End do., Stepney do., Westminster do., the Silk-hatters, and the Miners of the North of England Mr. Robertson (bookbinder) was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. T. Barrett, secretary, explained the reasons for calling the present meeting. Mr. J. S. Sherrard rose and moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Ching, and carried una. nimously. Mr. Dunning moved the second resolu-tion, which was seconded by Mr. Williams, and carried unanimously. Mr. Wilson (boot and shoemaker), moved the third resolution Mr. Wartnaby seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Wartnaby moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned. The resolutions will be found advertised in our eighth page.

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. -- CENTRAL COMMITTER OF TRADES, &c.-Saville House, Leicester-square, Wed. nesday evening, February the 5th; Mr. Hornby in the chair. The following sums were received :--A few Friends, Warwick, per N. French-Thomas Paul, 3s.; J. Allen, 5s. 3d.; Charles French, 5s.; J. White, 3s. 3d.; N. Fleming, 5s. 7d.; S. Spicer, 13s. from a few Friends at the Maiden Head, Goswell. street, per Mr. Jameson, £1 17s.; a few Brushmakers. by Mr. Haseldine, per Mr. Marley, £1 8s.; Boot and Shoemakers of Chelsea, per Mr. Mitchall, £1 13s.

HEYWOOD.—THE EXPECTED TURN-OUT.—The pros-pects of the Weavers in this locality are not much orightened. There appears to be no signs of with. drawing from the contest either on the part of the weaver or on the part of the employers ; except one of the latter, namely, the firm of Harrisons. To day the overlookers have been round to the mills with a paper signifying that each weaver who pleased to sign to give no support to John Hilton Kay's wea-vers, might continue at work. The result was only one signature from upwards of 200 weavers. And that one, from a boy who signed the paper in mistake, as appears from his subsequent conduct. The boy had no sooner conceived the idea that he had been act. ing contrary to his fellow workers, than he ran to the counting-house : "Aw say, whot's that pappor for, ut aw sint mah name too ?" "Why, that you must not support the turn-out weavers after this, and come to your work on Saturday morning as usual." "0. his that wot it meyns? then yoh mun scrat it out for her shoot, during which time she went five days ogen ; for haw thowt it wur to play mah uh Setterday un O next week; cose your pappor sed weh mut!" On Saturday night the Trade the event of the masters stopping their mills, to sup-port the hands. The meeting was adjourned till nine o'clock on Saturday morning next.-Correspon. dent.—The following is the copy of the Notice posted up in the various mills of the town :—" Notice is hereby given, that we shall close the whole of our establishment on the 7th day of February, now next ensuing the date hereof .- Witness our hands this

than to do so. and he never should hold an acquiescence the interests and welfare of Ireland, and submit in the present Address to bind any Hon. Gentleman to them to the consideration of the Imperial Parvote for the continuance of the income tax (hear, hear).

proval of the people of the country, and he believed a more popular tax could not be proposed; but the Right Hon. Baron would find a large portion of the community averse to the continuance of a tax upon incomes derivable from trades and professions : they were of opinion was strictly applicable to the difference between incomes derived from real property and those derived from trade. in its present shape exceedingly unpopular. If, however, the Right Hon. Baronet would remove those taxes which interfered with the operations of trade and commerce, those taxes which injured labour, and pressed upon the necessaries of life, probably the present system of taxation with respect to income would be borne without complaint for a short time longer. The Right Hon. Baronet seemed to infer, in the Address, that no distress prevailed amongst the masses of the people; but he (Mr. Wakley) believed that at the present moment the greatest possible distress and privation existed amongst the unskilled labourers, although hon. mem bers saw little of their deplorable condition. It was impossible to picture their calamities and sufferings so as adequately to describe them (hear, hear). He trusted the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary for the Home Department would introduce a bill to alter the law of settlement and that a committee would be appointed to inquire into the real state and condition of the class of people to whom he alluded, in order that their circumstances might be made known to the house and the country. The Royal speech certainly contained but little of promise; but he was glad to find that several measures, of which no intimation had been given in the speech, had been announced by the members of her Majesty's Government, and amongst them the bill to which he had just alluded. He was glad to find that the bill was to be introduced at so early a eriod, but it would give him much greater gratification order to be received into the house, and, when the time prescribed by law expires, we shall pass you home." "Home ?" says the poor creature, "What home ?" The reply is, "Your husband's settlement." The poor woman then says, "Why, he came 100 miles from where I am now living, twenty years ago, and I know no person living In the country, and never saw one of his relations," The answer of the relieving officer is, "We cannot alter the law; we are under the necessity of acting in this manner : and if you apply again, we shall pass you to your settle-Would the poor woman apply again ? No, she ment." would rather suffer all the miseries of starvation, and allow her offspring to die from starvation, than apply evil to some extent. The bill of last session went a contrusted the Right Hon. Bart, was now prepared to go fur- | time to renew his motion of last year. ther, and that he would meet those evils in a bold and masculine spirit, and put an end to such a state of things. (Hear, hear.) Her Majesty's speech contained no intimaunsettled, but it was impossible for the law to remain such a committee. much longer in its present state. One fact was worth a weeks before, his wife had been living at the parish of Iver, distress ? in Buckinghamshire. They there became chargeable, and during three weeks an expense of some 40s. or 45s. was to another parish, where a furnished room was procured, | mittee as he had proposed.

the furniture in which was not worth 2s. The parish

liament, and if the Imperial Parliament inaccuracy the fate of the consideration which would be tives in obtaining it ; because the English people love given to the subject of the income tax-(hear, and a justice, and do not desire to see any portion of the that I and other English gentlemen who desire to do that if a sliding scale was applicable at all to taxation, it | in which we are placed, I would conclude by expressand then, if they should be rejected, the responsibility will be on our heads. (Cheers.)

The report on the Address was then agreed to, and the Address was ordered to be presented by the whole house to her Majesty.

o'clock,

HOUSE OF LORDS-THURSDAY, FEB. 6. No business was done, their Lordships merely as-

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-THURSDAY, FEB. 6.

The business of the House of Commons commenced jesty's answer to the Address, which the house pre- first marriage, when he will be committed for trial. sented to her Majesty in person in the course of the afternoon.

LAW OF SETTLEMENT. Sir J. GRAHAM said he had already intimated his intention to bring in a bill to alter and consolidate the laws of settlement. If the house would not object, it would be most convenient if he took an early opportunity to introduce that bill; he, therefore, pro-

distress; and therefore he proposed that on this occasion, as on all former occasions, there should be a committee to inquire into the cause of it. If the Hon. Member for Somersetshire, to whom he had communicated his intention of proposing such a committee, would agree to support his proposition, they could compel the Government to grant it, as the gentlemen on the Opposition side of the house who had voted for such a committee last year would. if joined by the Hon. Member for Somersetshire and his Parliamentary friends of the Protection Society, be too strong for the Right Hon. Baronet opposite to resist them ; all he wanted was the fullest, the fairest, azain, when such a threat was held out. He knew that it and the most impartial inquiry. He would give the was the intention of the Right Hon. Bart. to mitigate this Hon. Member a week or a fortnight to consider of his offer : and in case the Hon. Membershould refuse

Mr. Milles acknowledged the courtesy of Mr. Cobden, but feared the kind concert which he proftion with regard to the Poor Laws. That question was still His agricultural friends had no intention to apply for

Mr. M. GIBSON said, it would be remarkable if the thousand suppositions or hypotheses, and he would state house, after all its experience, should reject this prowhat had occurred under his own observation on Saturday position for a committee. A corn law was not a corn last, as a specimen of what was continually occurring in law without a committee on agircultural distress. all the Poor Law unions of England. A poor labouring man There was at present a new corn law. There was of good character, only twenty-six years of age, died in a distress consequent on it. Why was there not, as on state of extreme misery in a parish in this county. Six all former occasions, a committee on agricultural

Mr. G. BANKES declined the coalition with the Anti-Corn Law League which had just been proffered to ing that he was to be passed home as a pauper, he went that he would oppose the appointment of such a com-

Mr. BRIGHT asserted that the speeches made by anthorities of Iver took the man and his wife out of their those gentlemen who called themselves the defenders lodgings and carried them to the door of the overscer of of the agricultural interest must convince every one the bullets and the percussion caps for, and he told me he that they were but hollow supporters of that interest was going to a shooting match the next day. (The with the parish to which they belonged, and said—" Here are that they were but hollow supporters of that interest was going to a shooting match the next day. (The with the parties—we have brought them home to you." Im- which they undertook to defend. They said that our ness inserted the bullets produced by the surgeon into the bullet mould, and expressed his conviction that, though there might be many moulds like it, those bullets had been mediately after this they were allowed to return to their recent legislation was the cause of agricultural dislodgings again. The poor man being out of work, and tress. They were themselves, however, parties to his wife being ill, they were reduced to a state of most that legislation which had produced that distress. lodgings again. The poor man being out of work, and tress. They were themselves, however, parties to his wife being ill, they were reduced to a state of most that legislation which had produced that distress. They must miserable privation. The man said at last, "You must They ought, therefore, either to enter upon inquiry cabinet-maker, who said-About one o'clock on Tuesday miserable privation. The man said at last, "You must go to the relieving-officer—we must have some suste-nance or we shall die," Now let the house look at the consequences of the size of the unions, and not allowing relief to be administered in the parish as in former times. The woman, in a state of extreme feebleness, left her sued by the landlords, he proceeded to attribute to our after, the prisoner suddenly started up, and running tohome, her husband being at the time without either present restrictive laws the wretched and impomoney or food, and proceeded to the relieving-officer at verished condition of our peasantry, and the Hillingdon, a distance of five miles. She there stated wild and uncultivated condition of the land in their distressed condition. The officer said that she many parts of the country. In his recent must go to the doctor, and if he gave an order for relief, visit to Buckinghamshire, the first thing which she should have it. From Hillingdon she travelled to met his view was land on which you could not she should have it. From Hillingdon she travelled to met his view was land on which you could not made his appearance his sister dropped forward and fainted in his arms. The prisoner sat down in a disconso-promised to go to the cottage. The poor woman then the next was the multitudinous chimnies of late state in front of the bar, with his sister in his arms, returned home without having procured anything to af the union workhouse at Aylesbury. All classes of ford her husband the slightest succour, having travelled agriculturists were coming to a condition in which few minutes afterwards; and his exclamation was, "You mand a repeal of the Corn Laws. The farmers were and as soon as it was made the prisoner's brother pri-are starving; you are in want of the necessaries of life." scarcely able to pay their rents, and the labouring vately questioned him, and instantly after. starting in He gave an order on the relieving-officer, and the poor population was increasing so fast, that employment woman had again to walk a distance of five miles. And could not be afforded them. Even now there was a what did she then receive ! An order for 3s. worth of fierce competition for that employment at scanty goods on some grocer. She received the value in goods. wages ; and, though the landlords would do nothing The money was not given to her, to enable her to purchase to protect the labourers against that competition, what she really required. She then had to proceed home, they came forward in that house and asked for prohaving walked a distance of twenty-one miles in a state of tection for themselves against the competition of Suffering and disease. And this was what Hon. Members foreigners. suffering and disease. And this was what Hon. Members had the folly, or the wickedness, or the cruelty, to call furnishing relief to the destitute poor. (Hear, hear.) The man's constitution was broken down and destroyed

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, FEB. 1. Before Sir L. Shadwell.

WILSON v. WILSON,-CHARGE OF IMPOTENCY,-The Vice-Chancellor sat in his court at Lincoln's-inn specially to hear the remainder of Mr. Bethell's reply in this cause, which has occupied the whole attention of the Court for seven days, and now stands for judgment. The details of the case, so offensive to decency on both sides, have become so notorious by former publication as to require only a general description to refresh the memory on the questions now presented for the final adjudication of the Court. The plaintiff is the adopted niece of the late Sir Henry Wright Wilson and Lady Frances Wilson, and the defendant the cousin of the present Lord Henniker. The marriage was solemnized in April, 1839, the lady being represented as then of the age of forty-seven, and the gentleman seven or eight years younger. The lady's fortune consisted of about £8,000 or £9,000 per annum, arising from estates in Yorkshire, Essex, Hampshire, and Chelsea, and all her property was declared by the settlement to belong to the husband in his marital right except Drayton Lodge, in Hampshire, which was limited to the husband for life, with remainder to finally to take refuge in the house of her trustee and solicitor, Mr. Forster, and to institute a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court against Mr. Henniker Wilson, on the ground of impotency. The alarm produced in the defendant's mind by this proceeding brought him into personal communication with the trustees of the settlement, and a negotiation was carried on without the intervention of any solicitor on the part of the defendant. Mrs. Wilson "admitted that the marriage had been solemnized according to law, but on her solemn oath denied that it had ever been consummated, and on her solemn oath believed it to be on the ground of a physical infirmity of the defendant;" and, further, that a communication was made to her shortly after the marriage, from which she had reason to believe that this was known to other persons, and which she mentioned to the defendant on several occasions. a medical examination, and fortified her denial of the consummation of the marriage by the certificate of Dr. Granville. Mr. Wilson, on the other hand, dethat the marriage had been duly consummated ; but at the same time imputing the obstacles to the physical infirmities of the lady. This Mrs. Wilson most stedfastly denied, and went on to represent her disment when alone, and contempt before strangers, from lengthened absence, without knowing where he was, the course of half an hour, from the mould new produced, and took them to him at the Rising Sun, and he paid me fourpence for them. The prisoner then asked me for some percussion cans to fit the nime of the site of the some for some of the some for some of the source with the greatest kindness and attention, and that

after, the prisoner suddenly started up, and running to-wards his brother Henry, who was present, exclaimed, "It cannot now be undone; the deed is done, and it will be a mystery to all of you." I then left the room, and was going out of the house, when one of the prisoner's sisters came in and inquired for the prisoner. I went to the room door and called him out, and the instant he and when I went out I left them so. In answer to Mr. Bingham, the witness said, the observation made by the prisoner as to the perpetration of the deed, was uttered and as soon as it was made the prisoner's Drother pri-vately questioned him, and instantly after, starting up, exclaimed, in the presence of the prisoner, who did not contradict him, "Good God, he has shot his young woman." He then hastened back to the prisoner, and felt in his pocket for something, on which the prisoner said, "Ab, Harry, that's gone." Witness then left. The man Bunn, who met the prisoner at the public-house an hour after the murder, in addition to his former evidence, said the prisoner was very depressed, and sat in silence involve a right, but also affected the character of the at the end of the table. He also heard the prisoner's con- parties, he should not dispose of it satisfactorily to