

# The Northern Star

## AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII. NO. 390.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1845.

PRICE FIVEPENCE OR SIXPENCE PER QUARTER.

## CHARTIST ANNUAL CONVENTION.

(Continued from our last week's paper.)

## SIXTH DAY'S SITTING, SATURDAY, APRIL 20th.

Mr. M'Grath took the chair at the appointed hour.

It was moved by Mr. Cuffey, and seconded by Mr. Munday, "That the claims of Mr. John Richards be referred to the newly-elected Victim Committee." The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Cuffey then moved—"That each member of the National Charter Association contribute one halfpenny towards the 'Victim Fund.' Mr. Davies seconded the motion."

Mr. T. M. Wheeler feared that the regulation would be found impracticable.

Mr. Goodwin could not support the motion. Members would not pay, unless there were victims who required voluntary contributions.

Mr. Webb would support the motion.

Mr. Cuffey replied, and his motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Davies moved—"That the balance in hand, after paying the Convention expenses, be handed over to the newly-elected Victim Committee." This was seconded by Mr. Webb, and carried unanimously.

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## Mona.

Good arable land may be rented in some of the most fertile parts of the country at the rate of 15s. per acre, and might be bought at twenty-five years' purchase—that is, at £18 15s. per acre; and supposing £3,000 raised in shares of 25s. each, this sum would purchase 120 acres, and locate sixty persons with two acres each, besides leaving a balance of £2,750, which would give to each of the occupants £45 16s. 8d., £30 of which would be sufficient to build a commodious and comfortable cottage on each allotment; one-half of the remaining £16 16s. 8d. would be sufficient to purchase implements, stock, &amp;c., leaving the original capital of £3,000, would more than occupy with its allotment produced the necessities of life. These allotments, with dwellings, would be leased for ever to the members of the society at an annual rental of £5 each, which would be below their real value. The gross annual rental would thus amount to £300. This property, if sold at twenty years' purchase (which would be far below the market value), would yield to the funds of the society £6,000, which sum, if expended in a similar manner to the first, would locate other twenty-two persons on two acres of land, provided with homes. These twenty-two allotments, sold at the rate of the first, would bring £7,200, and this sum, laid out in the purchase of other land, building of cottages, &amp;c., at the original rate, would locate 88 and two-fifths persons. These 88 and two-fifths allotments, if sold, would realise £3,848 18s. 4d.; and with this amount of capital the society could locate other 103 one-sixth persons. These 103 one-sixth allotments, expended as before, would locate 123 one-third persons. Thus the original capital of £3,000, would more than double itself at the fourth sale; and so on in the same rates. The benefits arising from the expenditure of the funds in the manner above stated may be seen at a glance in the following summary:—

Original capital, 3000

First sale produce, 6000

Second do. 7200

Third do. 8634 18s. 4d.

Fourth do. 10,317 3s. 4d.

Total, 28,341 18s. 4d.

This sum, expended as before, would locate 123 one-third persons. Thus the original capital of £3,000, would more than double itself at the fourth sale; and so on in the same rates. The benefits arising from the expenditure of the funds in the manner above stated may be seen at a glance in the following summary:—

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The following manner:—A subscriber of one shilling per week will, in one year, have paid £2 12s., or the share and the 2s. expenses. The sixpenny and threepenny subscribers in like manner, no deduction being made on the £2 12s. for any incidental expenses.

18.—Appointment of Arbitrators. At the first annual meeting of the members of the society, five persons shall be elected as arbitrators for the settlement of any disputes which may occur between the society and any of its members, none of which arbitrators shall be directly or indirectly beneficially interested in the funds of the society.

19.—Selection of Arbitrators. In case of any dispute, not less than three of the said arbitrators shall be chosen by ballot, in which purpose the names of the arbitrators shall be written on a piece of paper, and placed in a box, or glass, and the three whose names are first drawn out by the compelling party, or some one appointed by each party, shall be the arbitrators to decide the matter in dispute, and their award shall be final, and all expenses attending the arbitration shall be paid as may be fixed by their decision.

Note.—According to the decision of the late National Convention of delegates, assembled April 21, 1845, in London, the following are the names of the arbitrators to be chosen by the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association of Great Britain, viz., Philip M'Grath, Thomas Clark, Christopher Field, George O'Connor, and Thomas Martin Wheeler, are appointed a board of directors, to superintend the management of the society until 500 members are obtained, when the directors shall notify the same to the district committees, and request them to summon the whole of the shareholders to elect a board of directors, treasurer, and other officers, and, if necessary, to



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A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, residing in the North End, has the honor to inform the public that he has discovered a most effectual and permanent cure of those distressing diseases, SCALD HEAD and RINGWORM. A personal interview not required. Application by letter, or otherwise, to Dr. POWELL, 39, Langley-street, Dublin, will be attended to.

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Emigrants in the country can engage passage by letter addressed as underwritten; in which case they need not be in Liverpool until the day before the ship is to sail; and they will thereby avoid detention and other expenses, besides securing a cheaper passage, and having the best berths allotted to them previous to their arrival. For further particulars apply, personally, to

JAMES BACCHETT & SON,

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GEORGE RIPPARD and SON and WILLIAM TAPSCOTT, American and Colonial Passage Office, 94, Waterloo-road, Liverpool, Agents for the New Line of New York Packets, comprising the following magnificent ships:

Ship.	Tons.	To Sail.
Kentworth.	1150.	6th Jan.
Queen of the West.	1250.	6th Feb.
Rockingham.	1000.	6th Apr.
Together with other First-class American Packets sailing weekly throughout the year for New York, and occasionally for Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans; also to Quebec, Montreal, &c.		

Emigrants must rest assured that the ships selected for their conveyance by this establishment are of the first and largest class, commanded by men of great skill and experience; they will be fitted up without any regard to expense, in the most approved manner to ensure comfort and convenience.

In order that parties may have every accommodation during the passage, private state-rooms are fitted up on each ship, and most suitable for families of any number, at a moderate charge.

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Emigrants and settlers can avail themselves of the excellent arrangements effected through our agents, W. and J. T. Tapscott, of New York, and which have given such general satisfaction during the past season, for their safe, expeditious, and cheap conveyance to any part of the Western States and Canada, preventing the possibility of fraud and mismanagement, and ensuring the most rapid and safe landing at New York. Mr. Wm. Tapscott, who has just returned from a tour through the United States, will be happy to furnish any information respecting purchase of land, localities, different routes and facilities for reaching every important point there.

For the safe-conveyance of money, drafts for any amount can be given on the Fulton Bank, New York, payable at sight, without discount.

Parties residing at a distance may have every information by letter, post paid, and the best disengaged berths secured by sending deposits of £1 for each passenger to G. RIPPARD and SON, or W. M. TAPSCOTT, 94, Waterloo-road, Liverpool.

IMPORTANT.—The "American Emigrant's Guide" can be had gratis, on application by letter, or otherwise.

The following is the present List of Ships, with days of sailing:—

Ship.	Tons.	To Sail.
ROCHESTER.	1000 tons.	6th April.
UNITED KINGDOM.	1500 tons.	10th "
OLIVE AND ELIZA.	600 tons.	13th "
CHARLOTTE.	600 tons.	16th "
CLAREMONT.	600 tons.	19th "
ROMEO ISLAND.	600 tons.	22nd "
AMERICAN SHIP.	1000 tons.	25th May.
ROBINSON.	1100 tons.	6th "

For further information, apply as above.

W. M. TAPSCOTT, 94, Waterloo-road, Liverpool.

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FOR ST. JOHN, N.B.

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FOR BOSTON.

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Single Garments and Suits of Clothes in great variety, and at low and honest prices.

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Cloth, casimere, deeskin, and tweed trousers, 9s. 6d. and upwards.

Valenids, toulent, and quilting vests, 5s. 6d. and upwards.

Very rich plain and fancy satin and silk velvet vests, 6s. and upwards.

Mechanics' Working Clothes equally Cheap.

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## PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

READ the following letter from Mr. W. Alexander, Bookseller, Tarnmouth.

Gentlemen.—Being recently at Norwich, I called upon a gentleman at his request. He said, having seen your name in a newspaper as an agent for the sale of PARR'S PILLS, and also letters addressed to you testifying their efficacy in the cure of various complaints, I resolved to try them. I had been very unwell for two or three years, and was much out of order, and I constantly felt a painful difficulty in breathing; I employed two medical gentlemen, and took a great quantity of medicine, but derived no benefit; on the contrary, I found myself daily declining and getting weaker, so that I could scarcely walk from one street to another; indeed I was in a melancholy desponding state. Accordingly, I purchased a box, and took them as directed. In the course of a week I was much better, having taken, I think, only eighteen pills; consequently, I continued taking them regularly, and when I had taken two boxes and a half, I became quite well, and to this day I have enjoyed life, having good health and good spirits. If, however, I feel any slight indisposition, I have recourse to the medicine I have so much reason to prize, which restores me to my usual good health.

This gentleman wished his case to be made public, although for obvious reasons he could not authorise me to give his name. This, I think, perhaps in some cases, prudent caution is not uncommon. A neighbouring gentleman has several times admitted to me that he derives great benefit from the occasional use of Parr's medicine, but will not permit me to mention it to any one.

am, dear Sir, yours, respectfully, WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

P.S. The Pills have entirely removed the cough and Asthma.

MR. HACKETT, THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN ACTOR, now performing in this country, gave the following important testimonial to the efficacy of PARR'S LIFE PILLS before leaving for America:—

To the Proprietors of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Sirs.—Having used PARR'S LIFE PILLS on several occasions when attacked by violent Bilious complaints, and having been fully satisfied of their efficacy, I beg leave in justice to you, as proprietors of the medicine, to testify as much.

Long Island, Nov. 9, 1844. W. H. HACKETT.

The extraordinary effect of this medicine is the wonder of the age; it has been tried by hundreds of thousands as an aperient, and has in every instance done good; it has never in the slightest degree impaired the most delicate constitution. Tens of thousands have testified that perseverance in the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS will completely cure any Bilious complaint, and bring the sufferer back to his usual health and vigour. Sheets of testimonials and the "Life and Times of Old Parr" may be had gratis, of every respectable Medicine Vender throughout the Kingdom.

Beware of spurious imitations of the above medicine. None are genuine unless the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS are in WHITE LETTERS on a RED GROUND, engraved on the Government Stamp, passed round each box; also the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., London, on the directions. Sold wholesale by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Motterhead and Co., Manchester; and J. and R. Raines and Co., Edinburgh. Retailled by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Dealers in Patent Medicine. Price 13d. 6d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CATARRHS, EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THE value of these Lozenges (WHICH ARE UNDER THE PATENTAGE OF ROYALTY, NOBILITY, AND GENTRY) admits of no possible question, both on account of the numerous orders constantly received, and the most various and respectable testimonials gratefully forwarded. Thirty years' experience has fully proved their great utility, not only in ordinary cases of cough and cold, but in various kinds of asthmatic and consumptive complaints, whether continued or otherwise. The possessors also the very desirable recommendations that they produce no inconvenience, require no precaution, and effect a cure of these maladies in an incredibly short space of time.

Prepared and sold in boxes, 1s. 1d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., by Thomas Keating, pharmaceutical chemist, No. 79, St. Paul's Church-yard.

The following are from among a great many letters the proprietor has received, in proof of the efficacy of these Lozenges:—

Dover, January 26th, 1845. Sir.—I have great pleasure in informing you that the 2s. 9d. box of Keating's Cough Lozenges, had about three weeks since, relieved Mrs. Hiller of a bad cough, which had been continuing for several years, especially in the winter season. A considerable portion of the Lozenges are on hand, nor has she for the last fortnight had any occasion to use them.

Yours respectfully, F. L. HILLER, Junr. Chesham Hill, near Manchester August 21st, 1844.

Sir.—I am glad I have taken your advice in trying Keating's Cough Lozenges, as I have for a long time been troubled with shortness of breath, and a bad cough, and have tried a great variety of medicines, but derived very little benefit from them; but since I have had trial of Keating's Cough Lozenges, I have breathed better, and the cough is quite gone.

I am, Sir, yours truly, SARAH FLETCHER. Salford Wagon, July 13th, 1844.

Sir.—I have used Keating's Cough Lozenges these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit from them. About twenty-two years ago I was exceedingly ill with a cough, and could get no relief from any medicine I tried. A gentleman recommended me to try these Lozenges, which I did, and found them most beneficial. I think I have effected a complete cure. I had already had the advice of an eminent physician and two surgeons, but nothing they ordered for me did me any good.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly, J. MILLER. P.S.—I shall always feel the greatest confidence and pleasure in recommending them.

1, North Fetham-place, near Hounslow, Feb. 12th, 1845.

Sir.—I should feel extremely obliged to you, if you would send me a box of your most celebrated lozenges, for having tried them, I find them to be the best remedy for Cough that can possibly be had; this I can testify from experience, for I have been troubled with a most violent Cough for many years; and have tried many things, but without any benefit, until I met with your Lozenges, and they afforded me instant relief.

I remain, Sir, yours truly, HENRY WOODBRIDGE. To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's.

9, Claremont-terrace, Fentonville, Feb. 17, 1845.

Dear Sir.—Having been for a considerable time during the winter season afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at night, and having tried many of the most celebrated remedies, I find them to be of no service, and I have been obliged to try your Lozenges, and they have effected a complete cure. I have already had the advice of an eminent physician and two surgeons, but nothing they ordered for me did me any good.

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9, Claremont-terrace, Fentonville, Feb. 17, 1845.

## REE'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF CUBEBS.

THE most safe, speedy, and certain remedy ever discovered for the cure of discharges, gleet, gonorrhoea, stricture, weakness, heat, irritation of the bladder, pains of the loins, and all disorders of the kidneys and urinary system, performing a perfect cure in the shortest space of three or four days. It does not contain any mercury, and may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, with perfect safety, as well as advantage to their general health.—Sold in bottles, at 4s. 6d., 10s., and 20s. each, by Striding, chemist, 88, High-street, Whitechapel; and can be had of Sanger, 169, Oxford-street; and of Hanning and Co., 65, Oxford-street; and of all the principal medicine vendors in the Kingdom. The genuine has the name of J. W. Striding engraved on the stamp.—Ask for Rees' Essence. \* \* \* It can be sent with instructions, securely packed, to any part of the Kingdom, on the receipt of a Post-office order for the amount.

A CURE FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE of a Case abandoned by the METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, KING'S COLLEGE, and CHARIING CROSS HOSPITALS.

This fact was sworn to this 8th day of March, 1842, before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House.

Wm. BROOKS, Merchant, of 2, Union-street, Southwark, London, doeth oath and saith, that (this deponent) was afflicted with Fifteen Running Ulcers on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure there, the deponent sought relief at the following hospitals:—King's College Hospital in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent felt, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir Bransby Cooper, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent that the only chance of saving his life was to lose his arm!

The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician of the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure there, the deponent sought relief at the following hospitals:—King's College Hospital in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent felt, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir Bransby Cooper, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent that the only chance of saving his life was to lose his arm!

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**Tit Bite**

**Tit Bits**

to breathe, he without feeling. An officer may  
to hurt, and hear it bravely too, but  
let it; he cannot be insensible to a shat-  
ing." "Certainly not." "Or a jaw bone  
ed." "By no means." "Or four of his  
ed." "Horrible." "Or his face  
and his nose forced in." "Dear God, what  
and two legs taken off by a cannon ball,  
plain." "Upon my soul, you make my  
on my bones." "A gallant spirit is not  
all this, or even to hear of it, without  
even though the battle may be neces-  
a great good produced by it to society."  
ed." "Certainly." "I say it is only a  
or a snipe that ought to hear it without  
your partridge is the only piece of  
pleased that we can put into such a state for  
ly, but purely for our sport and pleasure."  
ed." "That you say." "I say it's none  
that may, what we may, and yet, but by  
leave, God knows where, to perish of  
let torture, they being the only masculine  
living, and not to be lowered into com-  
solitudes and gallant men."—*New Month*

**CHARACTERS OF THE '82 CLUB.**—Mr. John  
Dublin, has been black-banned by the '82  
this great offence—he is a tailor! The  
cause of the great imputes that has been  
to cause of repeal by the green uniform of  
—when we reflect that Ireland will be  
to the world, not as a conqueror, but as a  
to the world, exercised upon verdant broad-  
to the goose of O'Reilly, some what like the  
use of the Capitol, will save Erin from the  
to all this, Mr. O'Connell has assured us,  
carefully compressed by '82 gentlemen don-  
livery of green (and green is the colour of  
treatment by the club as not only ungrate-  
naturally rebellious. It is as if a lot of  
to the world cast their showman. One excuse,  
has been charitably suggested for the '82.  
Many of them may be ended with too  
ability to be continually meeting their cre-  
ack.

**YARN.**—One pound of cotton [says Mr.  
which formerly could be spun into a  
08 yards long, can now, by the application  
produce a thread of 107 miles in length.

**THE ASSURANCE OF EXTRA-VA-GANCE FOLLOWED BY THE  
HONOUR.**—Purchasing the *Economist*  
and, afterwards continued to find any  
ing in it.

**OF THE COURT CIRCULAR.**—The *Observer*  
contains the annexed important announce-  
ment. Yesterday with Mr. Cope, the governor  
who received him most courteously, and the  
criminal Hocker as he consistently could do  
to the gaol." We have every reason  
the reporter, the quotation was, "I am  
in Ireland" in the *House of Commons*, in  
corroborate "The Crimes of Criminals; or,  
Murderers;" alliteration in a title of a  
making up for the illiteracy of the writer:  
bookish blockhead ignorantly read,  
loads of learned lumber in his head."

**Great Ours.**  
**GROUND FOR A QUARREL.**—It is some-  
what that the Oregon, a territory on the  
ould have been the cause of warlike  
between England and America.

**UNPUNISHED.**—Sir Robert Peel's political op-  
erage him with having deserted his prin-  
ciple, more unfounded accusation could not be  
made, the world's opinion is, that he is well  
ever possessed any principles whatever.—  
ack.

**TO THE WISE.**—There is an old and  
nd proverb which says, "One word to the  
million." But the wisdom of Parliament  
illions of words on the common sub-  
ject cannot get itself heard. The question is  
the Parliament not wise, or is the pro-  
se?—*Ibid.*

**UNPUNISHED.**—In the *HOUSE OF COMMONS*,—  
Mr. Lennox, on his way to St. Stephen's  
the Parliament, made some old woman's fortune, by  
a halfpenny for two oranges. Shortly  
after he gave Tom Duncome one of them,  
and the other to a beggar, who, it is well  
known, "O, Joe! Joe!" Duncome  
saw it in Sir James Graham's face—he's  
ing something in the poor baronet's teeth  
with, a benign smile, deposited the  
essie under his seat. The *Times*, with its  
simplicity, and its candour, the circum-  
stances of reconciliation? and is the squeezed  
symbol of the price of it? We should say  
it (throwing an orange at another man's head  
as a token of reconciliation, we can only  
as another instance of "organised hypo-  
crite as Joe Muller."

**ORDINARY RESEMBLANCE.**—There are two  
very remarkable instances of this, who are so much  
of each of them occasionally mistakes the  
other.

**DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE "FOUNTAINS" IN  
THE SQUARE AND THE "PUMPS" IN THE HOUSE  
OF COMMONS.**  
dear Joe—and I think they are right—  
suffered with *sputting* from morning 'till night,  
matter, all rules of politeness, and he made a  
suffering away all the night until morning.  
suffering from the former is sparkling and clear,  
and it's as much for the latter, my dear,  
—*Ibid.*

**REASON WHY ADAM WAS SO CALLED.**—He  
first, and of course the only man, to  
his world, was not a Jew, and he was  
which he irreverently allowed that he  
to a damn what name was given him."  
then let it be," was the reply.

**PEEL'S COMPLAINT OF MASTER GRAHAM.**  
dear! O goodness gracious me!  
Whatever shall I do?  
is quite enough for any three  
The trouble I go through,  
he measles, hoping cough, and thrust,  
I suffer to annoy  
I must always give and brush  
That dirty little boy!  
the plague to me that infant is,  
is really unknown:  
Or bruise, or broken bone,  
is with all my enemies, not one  
I'd wish a woe upon  
than to be forced to wait upon  
That dirty little boy!  
within or out the House, 'tis all  
The same with that young Jim  
There's not a day without a fall,  
Or some disgrace for him.  
I must suffer I only;  
I always does so vorrit me,  
That dirty little boy!  
wouldn't be his mother—no,  
Not for a world of gold:  
ow where can he expect to go?  
I wish I could be told.  
plagiar little *imp* than that  
I yet were covered  
That naughty, good-for-nothing brat,—  
—*Ibid.*

**Punch.**  
**RUINED.**—Englishmen may not be aware  
that has fallen upon their beloved  
country, but our country, to suppress the  
—England is ruined. She is a done  
wreck—the skeleton of a once mighty  
the Phœnician and Roman empires. The  
is vast destruction is that terrible Irish-  
eating Milesian, that very hot potato,  
—Irishman. It is but a very few days ago that  
country he had done with us for  
ever; and this declaration he proclaimed  
pumping oath, loudly cheered at the Con-  
fession of the gentlemen of England." Then  
showed his stevedore's "new will"  
to the sword in their behalf, or hope that  
of this money." We cling to the gods that  
so terrible may yet be mollified; for when  
how often and how valourously he has drawn  
for England—when we remember how  
yes, how magnificently, he has expended  
his life-blood—when we consider that he  
deprived henceforth of the honourable  
"steel and gold" if Grattan remain in-  
our countrymen may next week expect  
to find in the Gazette, with not even the hope  
of dividend!—*Ibid.*

**LASTS.**—The public indignation is very  
present about the death of poor  
Charles Murray must have been igno-  
rance when he quoted in Parliament from Mr.  
or—*Ibid.*

**ON THE OLD BAILEY.**—Mr. Nathan  
to inform the British public, and young  
in particular, who are fond of strong ex-  
pression, he has on hand a capital assortment  
of "warfare," which are warranted to be  
one, who has the nerve to pass any day  
the Court of the Old Bailey, without any  
for being asked. No extra charge for  
murder." A first-rate Vice-Chancellor  
can be let out either for a single sitting  
the entire session, on the lowest measure  
of the Court of the Old Bailey, or (looked up  
for) to wear the robes of a judge.















the Charter. I was at Edinburgh, and did

[illegible]

being in favour of one of the competitors for power in the Banda Oriental, and by employing the force of Buenos Ayres against Montevideo, he has virtually revived the contest for supremacy in the dispute of the independence of the Banda Oriental. But the independent powers which have concurred in the establishment of the Republic of Montevideo, and are aggrieved by the renewal of such a contest, and the consequences of the fall of Montevideo, or the defeat of RIVERA, would not only be the restoration of ORSINI, but the re-establishment of the ascendancy of Buenos Ayres. Under British mediation Brazil and Argentina pledged themselves to respect the integrity and independence of Montevideo. The part taken by ROSA in the present contest is a violation of the terms of that agreement; and if the cause which he has espoused be allowed to triumph Brazil will be defrauded, Great Britain deceived, and Montevideo annihilated.

We are advocates of "non-interference" of our nation with the affairs of another nation, or with articles which have appeared in this paper on Swiss affairs sufficiently testify. But circumstances may arise in which interference is justifiable and necessary. The instance, when one nation makes war on another, is the existence of another nation, it is, we hold, perfectly justifiable. If a nation should interfere to save the weak from the oppression of the powerful; more particularly is such interference justifiable where the aggrieved parties solicit such interference. The case of Poland is a case in point. The first partition of Poland was a violation of the violence and wholesale brigandage, and the second partition was a violation of the rights of the people. It has been disconcerted and resisted by every other nation in 1831, Poland was foul wrong. Again, when, in 1831, Poland rose against Russia, and appealed to Europe for help, that help should have been rendered. No length of time can rectify a wrong; no course of years can undo a wrong. Poland is a nation, and the independence of Poland is a sacred law. Let us add, that independence is a sacred law, and the lapse of years will but accumulate the debt which Europe owes to Poland; a debt of justice, a debt not to be repudiated.

The same argument will apply in the case of Montevideo. The Republic of Montevideo is a nation, its independence is sought to be destroyed by sanguinary despot whose atrocities will entitle him to the name of the South-American NICHOLAS; in the pursuit of his object he has caused torrents of blood to be shed, all of which is as nothing to the horrors which would necessarily succeed his obtaining of Montevideo. The Republic of Montevideo is a nation, for these reasons it is incumbent on all civilized governments to step in, and put a stop to the career of this miscreant.

Let us add, that the Monte Videans have solicited the mediation of the British Government, and were led to expect that that mediation, followed (if necessary) by force, would be rendered. We have stated more than two years ago, that if the British Government in favour of the intervention is, that whether it took place with or without the co-operation of France and Brazil, it could not fail to be effective the moment that ROSA was convinced that the British Government was sincere. It would not take much to convince him, for he has already received the will of the British Government that the *war* was *over*, backed by the appearance of a couple of frigates before Buenos Ayres, would be all-sufficient. It is our persuasion that not a shot need be fired; that ROSA, despite his savage Gueuchos and throat-cutting Mislorogues, would at once succumb to the British Government. He would be obliged to strike his pirate flag of "Death to the savage Unitarians."

We have said nothing about the "interests of British commerce," or "the rights of the foreign merchants" who claim at Montevideo, "for," the usual arguments of the press when treating of this question, "we have to do with our countrymen, we have to do with the casualties and losses of this war, but it is not upon such grounds we could advocate interference. We advocate that interference upon the grounds above stated, those of humanity and justice; and we are glad that that interference is now likely not to be rendered necessary."

We have exhibited the Dictator of Buenos Ayres in the character of a wholesale murderer, but this is not all, he is the declared enemy of civilization in all its forms. In Buenos Ayres the administration of justice is unobscurely perverted: no tribunal can decide a cause, no magistrate pass a sentence, no advocate plead, but such as have received the previous sanction of the Dictator, are allowed to plead in the hospitals for the sick, the insane, the homeless poor, and orphans, have been suppressed and their funds appropriated by the Government. All education is prohibited except in the Government schools; and the schools established by the English residents and others have been shut closed. The whole country mourning and masses dying, whole families, and all ranks, for his own vice, has forbidden the use of mourning in private families. Lastly, the imitation of his rival, the Autocrat of the North, he has proclaimed himself a sort of god, his picture is exhibited for adoration, and the vile priests, as usual, have been made his priests. He has received the approbation of all who suffer and support it, and dealing out anathemas upon all who do not bow in blind obedience to the tyrant's will. In the language of the writer of the pamphlet we have above quoted from, we say emphatically—"Let not such a man extend his dominion on earth."

We are aware of the subject we must again acknowledge our obligations to *Simmonds's Colonial Magazine*, a publication second to none as an authority on all subjects connected with the colonial and commercial interests of the British empire.

SWITZERLAND—ITALY—CIRCASSIA.

It will be seen from our Foreign Intelligence in our first page, that in Switzerland the Eastern Swiss Diet has adjourned sine die the closing session of the Diet, the student was well toned, and will read with interest. The *Press* states that the news received from Bernese was more and more alarming. "The Government," compromised in the eyes of the Radicals by its hesitation, was seriously menaced. In the clubs, and in the streets, the people were in a state of excitement. The *Press* states that the Radical cantons made no mystery of their intention to separate from the Catholic and Conservative cantons, and establish a new confederation. These statements must, however, be received with some mistrust. For ourselves, we sincerely hope that moderation will characterise the Swiss people, and that the Swiss people in Switzerland, that no disruption of the confederation will take place; but that the Swiss people, as heretofore, will continue united, and untiringly labour to promote the greatness of their noble country, and perfect and cement their free and excellent institutions.

There is there to be more political butcheries. The *Times* states that private letters from Romagna announce that the military commission sitting at Ravenna had condemned to death three political prisoners, and a number of others to the galleys. Among the former was a young man, under 18 years of age. The *Times* also states that the Eastern Swiss Diet has adjourned sine die the closing session of the Diet, the student was well toned, and will read with interest. The *Press* states that the news received from Bernese was more and more alarming. "The Government," compromised in the eyes of the Radicals by its hesitation, was seriously menaced. In the clubs, and in the streets, the people were in a state of excitement. The *Press* states that the Radical cantons made no mystery of their intention to separate from the Catholic and Conservative cantons, and establish a new confederation. These statements must, however, be received with some mistrust. For ourselves, we sincerely hope that moderation will characterise the Swiss people, and that the Swiss people in Switzerland, that no disruption of the confederation will take place; but that the Swiss people, as heretofore, will continue united, and untiringly labour to promote the greatness of their noble country, and perfect and cement their free and excellent institutions.

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would call upon the Chartists in every town in the kingdom to carry out these instructions by calling public meetings, and sending petitions numerous signed to the House of Commons during the present session, praying for their immediate liberation; &c. from the present position of political parties, the meeting entreaties strong hopes of success.

A requisition being presented to the Mayor of London, requesting him to call a public meeting of the inhabitants for the above purpose. The next question brought forward related to the Sunday School. This school has now been established between two and three months, and has succeeded to very considerable extent. It is increasing weekly, and in a short time will doubtless be so large that it will need several new schools. The towns were resolved that two anniversary lectures should be delivered on Whit-Sunday, and collections made in aid of its funds. During the afternoon's proceedings several of the scholars will repeat select portions of poetry and other interesting pieces. At the conclusion of the lecture the afternoon there will be provided for those who may come from a distance, &c. The proceeds to be devoted to the fund for calling the public meeting and procuring signatures for Frost's liberation. On the following day (Whit-Monday), the scholars will be regaled with tea and buns in the Bazaar. From above the Chartist; or other parts will see that Lewis is no dead. Let all other places follow her example.

TO THE CHARTIST BODY.

FRIENDS,—In consequence of Mr. Cooper having withdrawn from the National Charter Association and his refusal to receive any further monies from the association, we have thought it best to issue a balance-sheet of monies received and expended by us.

We regret that so much money has been expended in printed lists and postages to no purpose. That we cannot help. It was our determination (if it possible) to provide Mr. Cooper with all the necessities he might need after his two years' imprisonment.

It will now be useless to call friends in any part of the country who have testimonial lists to forward the monies they have received to us. We think the society should return the same to the contributors without delay.

Yours truly,

ON behalf of the Testimonial Committee,

DUBAULT TATLOW

INCOME.

	£	s.
Nov. 18 By cash borrowed from the Hampden Chartist .. .. .	0	7
" " Mrs. Winterbottom .. .. .	0	6
" " Mrs. Anderson, Hull .. .. .	0	4
Dec. 9 " Mr. Markham .. .. .	0	1
" " Mr. Brood, Teddington .. .. .	0	10
Total of the lectures the afternoon there will be provided for those who may come from a distance, &c. The proceeds to be devoted to the fund for calling the public meeting and procuring signatures for Frost's liberation. On the following day (Whit-Monday), the scholars will be regaled with tea and buns in the Bazaar. From above the Chartist; or other parts will see that Lewis is no dead. Let all other places follow her example.	1	8
EXPENDITURE.		
Nov. 22 Paid Warwick, printer, for 100 lists .. .. .	0	10
Do. To .. .. .	0	8
Dec. 31 " Writing paper, was, &c. .. .. .	0	1
" Cash-book 2s. 2d., two memorandum books 4d., .. .. .	0	2
" " Postage to third letters .. .. .	0	2
" " 25 Cash given to Mrs. Cooper .. .. .	0	10
" " Sent to Mr. Cooper .. .. .	0	10
" " returned to the Hampden Chartists .. .. .	0	7
Total .. .. . £3 14		
EXPENDITURE.		
Jan. 20 Postages of 22 lists and 8 letters .. .. .	0	3
April 1 " Writing paper, .. .. .	0	0
" " 2 Warwick, printing lists .. .. .	0	0
" " 28 Cash sent to Mrs. Cooper .. .. .	0	19
" P. O. order 3d., postage id., .. .. .	0	0
Total .. .. . £3 14		
APRIL 28, audited and found correct by John Markham, Belgrave Gate, Leicester; and Thomas Knox, Church Gate, Leicester.		
LONDON.		
CITY CHARTIST HALL, TURKMAN-LANE.—According to the announcement, a great number of the Executive Committee delivered a very instructive and talented lecture on the Maynooth grant, to a numerous and respectable audience. Mr. Governor having been unanimously called to the chair, he proceeded to read the article, "The approaching Panic, from the Star." At the conclusion, Mr. Clark ably showed that the proposed grant of Maynooth was destructive of the principle of civil religious liberty. At the conclusion of his address a discussion was invited. Several gentlemen entered the lists, and delivered their sentiments pro and con after which Mr. Clark replied in so satisfactory manner, that he received a unanimous vote of thanks from the great audience assembled within this hall for some time.		
WHITE HOUSE, ST. MARK'S STREET, WHITECHAPEL.—A public meeting of the members of this locality was held on Tuesday evening—Mr. Perry in the chair—when the following resolution was unanimously agreed to—"That the locality undertake to do the best in their power, individually and collectively, to secure the speedy removal of the Executive; they also pledge themselves to contribute their fair share towards the expenses of the delegate to the late Convention." Mr. J. Shaw was elected secretary pro tem, and the meeting adjourned.		
OLDHAM.		
LECTURE.—On Sunday last Mr. George White delivered an instructive lecture in the Working Man's Hall, Horsegate-street, in which he depicted the true position of merely professing Chartists, showing how indifferent they were in times of temporary prosperity regarding their own rights, and how ready at times of adversity to turn their backs on the cause. He sawed out loudly for a redress of grievances; but as soon as their bellies were filled they would lay down like the sow, and snore, and grunt, until they were empty again. He expressed his sorrow for such apathy, and requested the Oldham men to stand forth, and show that they could do more than the good work of emancipation. He spoke for an hour and a half, and his lecture gave general satisfaction.		
BILSTON.		
LECTURE.—On Tuesday evening a lecture was delivered in the National Charter Association Room by Mr. Mason, of Birmingham, on the benefits of the franchise to the poor. The lecture was crowded, and the lecture gave the greatest satisfaction. Mr. Lingey also addressed the meeting on the importance of Union. There will be a powerful organization throughout this neighbourhood in a short time. Another lecture will be delivered on next Tuesday evening.		
A Mysterious Personage.—The <i>Augsburgh Gazette</i> contains the following on the subject of a mysterious person who died lately in the neighbourhood of Ililburghausen, the capital of a dukedom in Upper Saxony.—He went by the name of Count Varel. When he first came into this county in 1806, he had an interview with the duke, the father of the reigning Sovereign, Prince Alexanderburg. All was concluded, General of this dukedom, that the unknown furnished the duke with satisfactory information to obtain from his Highness assurance that he might live in peace and security within the dukedom, without any interference of the authorities, or inquiry as to the name, religion, fortune, or past life of himself or the lady he brought with him. This person, who was called Count Varel, remained in the dukedom, his wife, was treated by him with the greatest respect, she was never seen without a mask, or being completely veiled, and that only by persons whom it was inevitably necessary to admit into her presence, or who, by some rare accident, caught a sight of her. Thus the mysterious life continued till 1828, when the lady was attacked with an illness which ended in her death, when even the physician who attended her was not allowed to see her features, and even her corpse was as carefully concealed till deposited in the tomb. On this event the magistrates visited the lawyers in the district of the property, County Varel exhibited to them the protection and promised granted by the Duke, and thereupon they at once ceased all proceedings. It is asserted that the late duke so scrupulously preserved the secret confided to him, that his son, the reigning duke, although made acquainted with the promise, has never known the motives for its being given, nor what was the history of the mysterious couple. The question now arises whether the death of the count will give rise to any judicial proceedings as well as last draw aside the veil.		
It is added that, through criminal houses, the count recovered at regular periods remittances of considerable sums of money from foreign countries.		
NEW AND UNPARALLELED CURES BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—A poor woman, residing at Leeds, and another at Manchester, must, from cancerous breasts, have lost their lives, but for the miraculous medicines. A discharged soldier at Chatham prevented the amputation of his leg, which was in a mass of ulcerations, by the great powers of the ointment and pills. A young man in the army, who suffered from the disease of the prostate gland, by using the use of his limbs, which were paralyzed by undergoing a regular course of these wonderful remedies. The likewise cure every settled ache or pain, even if twenty years' standing.		
Market Intelligence.		
LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, APRIL 28.—The arrivals of English wheat and barley were during the past week only moderate, but of the latter article a fair quantity was received from the near Continent. The supply of English and foreign flour was very small, that of the arrivals proved less than last week, and the price of Beans and peas of British growth came to hand sparingly, and the receipts from abroad consisted of one cargo of beans from		

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