TO 1 TO MR. JAMES BRONTERRE O'BRIEN. SIE, - SIE, - In these times of political quiet, my name

Sig.— Sig.—in these times of political quiet, my name that been of considerable value to you. You could not hav not have a fair share in Tawell, Tapping, Hocker, or ffreemafreeman, as your National Reformer was too "central:" Iral:" but inasmuch as "a live dog is better than a ead life and lion," you have attempted to substitute Fearggus O'Connor on the gibbet for the murderers on the sscaffold caffold.

I am I am now going to deal very plainly with you; and when I shall have strung my beaded facts together, I think think you will appear like a dog with its tail in its nouth mouth—a perfect circle of folly. I shall run quickly over your vagaries, since I first knew you, in 1836. As one As one of the "J. B's" and "J. B. O'B's" of the Londo London Mercury, you, as far as you could, established the lie the licentiousness of the press, and made a precedent the lie the licentousness of the press, and made a precedent for the for the unlimited abuse of every man who differed in opinic opinion with you. "Caitiff," "murderer," "villain," "rase "rascal," "robber," and "assassin," were the

milde mildest terms used by you, as descriptive of those who opposed you in any way: while remonstrance was met by s by such a notice to correspondents as follows:— G. E., Birmingham.—We have received a commupicat pication from this caitiff, but we decline publishing it 25 an 25 an answer to our charges; for the villain knows that That That we said was true." The London Mercury was made made the vehicle for expressing your hatred towards your sour old associates of Birmingham who could not work with you, and who therefore kicked you out of their their camp. In 1837 and 1838 you wrote for the Star. and and received a guinea a-column for a pack of rubbish: your your "pay" sometimes amounting to three guineas and and a half per week. You got in my debt £46; and then, wit without a moment's notice, you ceased to send con communications. In 1839 you were a delegate to the Cor Convention; and your neglect had so damaged the Operative, that you were compelled to raise subscriptions to keep it on its legs. You applied to me even oft ofter you had served me as above, and I gave you £1 £10. In 1839 the Convention removed their sittings to Birmingham, at a time when perfect unanimity wa was, of all things, indispensable. You went to Bi Birmingham full of jealousy towards the Rev. Mr. St Stephens, whose ruin you would now fix upon m me. You trumped up a most filthy and beastly story about him and a very amiable little girl. Your false representation so worked on the feelings of M'Douall, as to induce him and Dr. Taylor to repair to London in search of Stephens.

They met him, and received from him an explanation that satisfied them. Foreseeing that great damage would accrue to the cause of the people if this quarrel should be made public, I begged of all three—Dr. M Douall, yourself, and Dr. Taylor-to keep it within your own breasts. Each and all promised—you among the number. In fact, we were all pledged, for the good of the cause, never to mention the circumstance. You went the week after to Nottingham, and from thence to Barnsley. While at Nottingham vou complained bitterly that Stephens was absorbing all the popularity that belonged to the Convention, and that his popularity must be destroyed. To acwent to Barnsley: and, though pledged to secresy, you told the whole story to Joseph Crabtree. You mentioned the circumstance to every one that you thought would give it wind, without implicating you : and then you rocuself went to Dukinfield to Mr. Suphens's house; partook of his hospitality; choused him out of £7: and absolutely would not go to address a public meeting. to be held that night, unless he would

go and introduce you! The poison you had thus so insidiously, but so treacherously, insimulated, did its work. It took effect against "Stephens's popularity." Crabtree, of Barnsley, having occasion to go to Ashton, spoke of popular revealments to Duke and to others. He gave It was necessary to prepare the public mind for Rut sin deninged I machinery was to be ready in effect against "Stephens's popularity." Crabtree, of amount of popular support to constitute them a leight days," excepting James Leach, were, in less than eight hours, scampering off in all directions across the country, in search of hiding-places.

Rut sin deninged that all our machinery was to be ready in eight days," excepting James Leach, were, in less than eight hours, scampering off in all directions across the country, in search of hiding-places. you as the authority for his statements. In a moment against him on the doers thereof; and the other, that you. which he did take—a gloomy, moody silence on the resulted in mischief to the cause: and it was to prevent THAT, that I made all that then knew of the circumstance promise at Birmingham that it should ne-And then the "harpies of the law" had full play In less than a month from that date nearly every prominent man in the movement receiv ed intimation that the Government had instituted proceedings against him. Up to that moment Stephens was the only one proceeded against; and the manner in which the attack of the Gotreacherously communicated that which you had ension thus reigned supreme, and the Government took

followed: and to you, and to no other man on earth, are all the disasters of 1838-9-40 owing. And yet, after all this, with a full knowledge of it in Mr. Stephens's possession, you had the hardihood to write that gentleman a letter from Lancaster Castle, while he was in Chester gaol, declaring that your principal desire for liberation was to meet, and expose the "little Doctor," who had broken faith with Mr. Stephens, by making public use of a document obtained on the pledge that it was to be strictly private! If you could but have seen the look of inwould have forgotten it to your dying day. Believe me, Stephens fully appreciated your then act, as well as your former act, of "friendship."
In 1840, you established the Southern Star, in con-

Stamp-office you applied to me, and I cheerfully ac-

as there is not a field for us both!" During the latter months of your incarceration I your agents as waste paper, whose orders for reducing was eternally annoyed by bickering and quarrelling between you and Hill. I knew what you were preparing for; and I was determined to give you no that the far-seeing people will tolerate such an analysis of the property of the prope cause of complaint. After my liberation you and I abuse? Will they not draw a contrast something met at Eccles, at the public breakfast: and I never like the following?—"O'Connor came amongst us a shall forget your hang-vallows look when I first saw rich man. He has worked as never man worked beyou. We journeyed on together in the same carriage to Manchester, surrounded by thousands. You were concerning what you would say in Stevenson's bouare; and as we were turning from Piccadilly into the trying period of political calm. He has suffered, the trying period of political calm. He has suffered, only in the trying period of political calm. He has suffered, the trying period of political calm. told you that I had received an anonymous letter while in York Castle, stating that the Irish would murder me if I attempted to address the people in the square. The instant I said so, you called Bernard blacarnow who was in Manahastar to politician a false friend a vindictive grown a constant of the process. and, with the agility of a clown, you jumped out the people's bitterest focs." will learn afterwards why I mention this act of the Statesman, you called me a coward: and since "cowardice." Some time after that, on my return then you have harped upon this expression, until at from Sheticeld and Birmingham, you dined with me length your new associate, the parson without a at the Moseley Arms Inn, in Manchester, and men-flock, reiterates it in his letter to you last week, with tioned your intention of making a tour, to get funds to establish a newspaper. I told you that the Star "to me, I repeat, he showed in the light of an arwas at your service, if you would send reports rant coward, shrinking from the pinch; a mastiff, of Your service, if you would send reports rant coward, shrinking from the pinch; a mastiff, or you would send reports rant coward, shrinking from the pinch; a mastiff, or you would send reports rant coward, shrinking from the pinch; a mastiff, or you would send reports rank to work the send of the coward services at the send of the company of the coward services at the send of the se of your meetings. You said you would; but you cowed and scared by the barking of his own pups."

never did, as you had but one speech for England I have shown you "who killed Taylor," and the

Dorthern Star,

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PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

that Mr. Hill would misrepresent your proceedings listed as an Irish volunteer, and paid my guinea to around the walls, and for making artificial bad the Dutch vessel Maximilian Theodore, where they at the Conference. I told you to write your own ver- Mr. O'Connell, who was the colonel of our regiment, weather, by causing it to rain perpetually upon the arrived on the 26th January. Captain Isaacson has sion, and that every word of it should go into the Star. You promised to do so, but you never did. In the Star of Saturday the 16th April, there appeared three columns and a half under the head of The three columns and a half under the head of The lunteers has registered a vow in heaven not to fight!

New Your Wall who was the colonel of our regiment, besiegers. As the present style of cannon will, he since died, no doubt from the fatigue and anxiety thinks, soon be exploded, he opposes the armament of the walls. For the moment he leans to Perkins's the walls. For the moment he leans to Perkins's steam-gun, but has not made up his mind; but the Singapore Free Press, March 6th.

New York Wall who was the colonel of our regiment, besiegers. As the present style of cannon will, he since died, no doubt from the fatigue and anxiety thinks, soon be exploded, he opposes the armament of undergone by him. We also learn that a vessel has the walls. For the moment he leans to Perkins's steam-gun, but has not made up his mind; but the Singapore Free Press, March 6th.

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New York Wall Wall was the colonel of our regiment, besiegers. As the present style of cannon will, he since died, no doubt from the fatigue and anxiety thinks, soon be exploded, he opposes the armament of undergone by him. We also learn that a vessel has been chartered to bring the crew to Singapore Free Press, March 6th.

New York Wall Wall was the colonel of the Irish volunteers has registered a vow in heaven not to fight! New "New Move," from Mr. Hill's pen, devoted to what you called "misrepresentation" of your conduct at the Sturge Conference: and on the conduct at the Sturge Conference: and on the conduct at the Sturge Conference and on the conduct and the conduct at the Sturge Conference and on the conduct and the conduct at the Sturge Conference and on the conduct and the following Saturday, the 23rd of April, there appeared a letter from you in the Star, complaining of the grievance, and denouncing Mr. Hill. And I now beg of you to read the complimentary notice that your present "FRIEND" appended to that letter! Thus we parted friends in April, 1842,—you subsequently and told the people that "they should resist such an and told they should resist such an analysis and told the people that "they should resist such an analysis and told the people that "they should resist such an analysis and told the people that "they should resist such an analysis and told they should resist such an analysis and told the people that "they should resist such an analysis and told they shou violating every promise that you had made me. act of tyranny, even to the death: that for yourself After intriguing with every delegate on the Convention that was then sitting to present the National Having roused your audience to the highest pitch of Petition, you took your seat during the last week of desperation, it happened, most unfortunately and unour sittings; and from the moment of your coming, seasonably, that a detachment of police did at the to the moment of our dissolution, you occupied our moment march into Bury: and the scouts, who whole time with bickering, denunciation, slander, witnessed the skirmish between the people and and abuse. I explained my whole treatment of you in full convention, and again shook hands with you: leader who had got them "up to the mark." Of but that was not what you wanted. On the night of course the LEADER said: "Follow me. I will that same day, we both attended a public dinner be as good as my word." Not a bit of it! He said at White Conduit House; and, after I had left, you instead: "Shut the door; shut the door! for God's launched out in more bitter vituperation than ever, sake let no man go out! See the situation you would when the meeting hissed you and groaned you down. put ME in! OUR RESISTANCE MUST BE CONSTITU-I shall not now refer to the letter written by the "Old town." Now, wasn't that pretty well for a leader Chartist," and published by you in the British States—who was "up to the mark?" You ran away from man as I shall reserve comment on that document tor a "finisher" for your reverend FRIEND: but I threatened. You blubbered like a great school-boy come now to consider you as the editor of a "na- when the judge passed sentence upon you, and asked tional" organ, situated, as you say "in the centre of him, for God's sake, to transport you. You were in the three kingdoms"-and heaven knows that the the same ward at Lancaster with the Hon. Mr. Plunextension of your sphere, notwithstanding the limi- kett, a little fellow not up to your shoulder, who

enmity to the man who fed you. Before you received your commission from your been on the ground four times, with good marksmen, present masters, they offered to make the Northern Star with loaded pistols, within twelve yards of me. I the organ for the promotion of their schemes for the Enguination of British industry. I received a doen-lave been fixed at, but never returned my opponent's Emancipation of British industry. I received a document from their secretary, with a most flattering notice of my exertions in behalf of the labouring shot: but I have a great horror of taking away life. complish that purpose, you told the beastly lie to Stephens's most dear and intimate friend. You then went to Barnsley: and, though pledged to secresy, some party to Mr. Pitkethly and other gentlement band of armed assassins at Manchester. I fought the result of the ment is proportionally formed assassins at Manchester. I fought the result of the ment is proportionally formed assassins at Manchester. I fought the result of the ment is proportionally formed assassins at Manchester. I fought the result of the ment is proportionally formed assassins at Manchester. I fought the result of the ment is proportionally formed assassins at Manchester. I fought the result of the ment is proportionally formed assassins at Manchester. I fought the result of the ment is proportionally formed assassins at Manchester. I fought the result of the ment is proportionally formed assassins at Manchester. I fought the result of the ment is proportionally formed assassins at Manchester. I fought the result of the ment is proportionally formed assassins at Manchester. I fought the result of the ment is proportionally formed assassins at Manchester. I fought the result of the ment is proportionally formed assassins at Manchester. in whom the people had confidence; but to their until I was knocked down five times, and renewed it has decreed a full and free amnesty of all political honour, all declined as I had done. Spottiswoode, the concector of the conspiracy to unseat the Irish members, amongst them, was disabled. I faced the threatened and Wilson, Clowes, and Taylor, FOUR RABID TORIES, constitute the head of this Emancipation-of-Industry Society, and their principle is an extended paper currency. They looked about for a tool—and they found a ready one in you. As they were not aware of the disgust that you had created amongst the Chartists, treacherously, insinuated, did its work. It took you persuaded them that you could rally a sufficient

It was necessary to prepare the public mind for their views by a series of lectures; and to that end all "the fat was in the fire." Meetings were holden you were started through England and Scotland to proin Ashton, at which Stephens was denounced. In- pound the principles of your masters'-principles that in Ashton, at which Stephens was denounced. Instead of boldly meeting his accusers, as I would have done, and as I am now doing, Stephens refused to sion on the subject. You had to recommend your-done, and as I am now doing, Stephens refused to sion on the subject. You had to recommend your-down have resorted to the meanest, the basest, the give any explanation. To some extent this course self to your masters; and if there was not the sub-was justifiable—for the "explanation" that he had given to Drs. M'Douall and Taylor was on the distinct understanding that no use whatever should be made of it, nor the affair allowed to go meetings to hear you; and wherever you failed in the sub-for PRIVATE PIQUE. Name it, sir! I defy you. be made of it, nor the affair allowed to go meetings to hear you; and wherever you failed in a whit further. However, to prevent that en-procuring an audience to listen to your apostacy, you gagement from being kept, you took an effective said to the leaders, "Damn it, Idon't care about a meetcourse. Thus Stephens was placed in a most pain- ing; but I want a bill announcing it, printed, TO ful, and indeed cauel position. There were but SEND TO PARTIES IN LONDON, to let them see two courses open for him: the one to explain the that I am doing something." Amongst others, you whole matter, and throw himself on the people, who made the declaration to Mr. Webb, of Stockport, would have visited the acts of treachery committed when he told you that the people would not hear

Now, to whom did you send those bills? Who subject, relying on the character he had beforetime PAID THE EXPENSES OF YOUR LOSING TOUR? Who acquired with the people. Both courses would have supplied the means of starting you in your newspaper resulted in mischief to the cause: and it was to pre-crusade against your old faith? And why did they establish you upon a rock in the midst of the ocean? Did you send the bills to the Chartist Executive? or ver be mentioned. Your treachery, however, prevented my desire from being accomplished. The mischief was done. Stephens's silence was construed Who paid your expenses? The same Tories. Who against him. Denunciation and Division, in ranks found you the materials for your "central" journal? till that moment unbroken, was the consequence. The same parties: Wilson, the type-founder, being one of them. Ho sent you the type: and the reason why they established you in the Isle of Man was, because there is no stamp duty payable there upon newspapers: no awkward registration of proprietors' names: and because they could not trust you in London, as the registered proprietor: and it would not do to allow any inquisitive applicant to know that vernment was met by the people in his case had James Bronterre O'Brien was the editor of a paper paralysed the effort. Had Stephens been sustained registered as the property of four Tory conspirators? to the end as in the beginning, and had he performed What was your conduct throughout your tour of prothe part in court which the people had a right to ex- bation? Did you not work heaven and earth to pect of him, the Whigs would have had more than a break up the Chartist movement, and to destroy bellyful of their prosecution. That he was not so Feargus O'Connor? And what has been your most sustained, and that he did not so act, was the effect prolific subject since you were placed in a situation of roun hateful jealousy and deadly ENVY. You to give vent to your spleen? Has not your small space been almost exclusively devoted to the ravings gaged to keep secret. That treachery warped the of those against whose jealousy I defended you for mind of both Stephens and the people. The latter years? Can you consider, without blushing, of the withheld support—and the former foolishly endea-voured to wash his hands of them at his trial. Divi-now place the stamp of truth? Search the whole now place the stamp of truth? Search the whole Chartist body, and where will you find so bad a man full advantage of it. Prosecution after prosecution as the best of your present lot of correspondents? Who christened you "THE STARVED VIPER?" Who charged ME, in the Northern Star, with having prevented his earlier destruction of you? Who held you up on the 16th of April, 1842, as a renegade and a traitor? With whom have you been in perpetual warfare for the last seven years? Who has characterised you as the most dangerous villain that ever lived? And who now is your esteemed coadjutor and your honoured "FRIEND?" Why the parson without a flock !- the man who met me in my own office, in London, in January last: aye, in January effable scorn with which Mr. Stephens handed over last, when he came to town to prosecute his old that letter to a friend of mine for perusal, you never friend and constant companion, T. B. Smith, for a publication charging on him a series of most foul and disgraceful acts, but of which prosecution I have not since heard. I say I then met him on visiting my own office; and he advanced to meet me, saying: "How nection with William Carpenter. When you could are you, sir? I am glad to see you looking so well; get no other person to become your security at the may I take the liberty of having my letters addressed to your office?"

quiesced. In that year I was sent to prison for eighteen months, for publishing roun speeches: and, at vauntingly say: "Perish 500, 5000, 5,000,000 Nayour request, I paid your family a pound a week tional Reformers, rather than allow such men as Mosduring the whole time you were in prison. When you and Carpenter fell out, you attempted to "asplaying on velvet. Whatever becomes of the prosassinate" him through the Northern Star—but you perty of your employers, you will not perish while were foiled in the attempt. You were plotting the there's a job to be had for a hireling. Do you ever rewhole time you were at Lancaster against the man flect, sir, that the people will understand that he who who kept your family from starving. In June, 1841, complains of starvation in one week; who is glad to your ridiculous Whig policy presented an opportunity receive 4s. 2d. for a lecture at the South London for an open rupture. You vainly thought the Whigs Chartist Hall; who starts the next week upon an would buy you. William Martin was a fellow pri-expensive tour; and was subsequently establishes one soner of yours. He was liberated before you. While of the most expensive things in the world-a newstogether, he asked you, "what course you would pur- paper-could not do so without aid? And will they sue on leaving Lancaster?" You answered, "By not inquire from whom, and for what, that AID is God, Martin, I must down with Feargus O'Connor, given? Sir, 500, 5000, and many 5000 National Reformers, are at this moment piled up in the shops of Oldham-street, within a few yards of the square, I without complaining, for the faults, the follies, and Macartney, who was in attendance in Manchester to politician—a false friend—a vindictive enemy—a sus take you to Liverpool to a tea party there; picious fool-a puling coward, and SECRET TOOL of

tation of your space, has not much reduced your THRASHED you until you were obliged to call out for mercy. O, what a nero you are! Now, sir, I have attack of the same party on the following night, refusing the protection of the police, or to allow a single man to accompany me. I fought in Nottingham market-place against fearful odds. I would have fought in Manchester, in 1842, if there had been any declared that "all our machinery was to be ready in But, sir, daring as I may be where my own personal safety is only concerned, I am not "coward" enough, with a knowledge of my own weakness, to rouse a

You say that "after the revelations of Mosley, Ashton, and Hill, I ought to transport myself to some foreign land." No, sir; I will remain here -here, where I have raised an honest fame-where I have gained an irreproachable character; where have fed the poor, clothed the naked, fought for the oppressed, and nourished the vipers who would now sting me if they had the power. You, sir, have taken the first step in a dishonourable retreat. You have banished yourself to a rock, preparatory to taking shelter in the wilds—afraid to meet the odium that you have created in the sphere of your turpitude and apostacy. Your whole life has been one of whining, crying, puling, complaint of conspiracy against you. Your whole thought has been absorbed in intrigue. You have exhausted the little stock of novelty that you had. You have lived to be des-

pised; and you will die dishonored. As this is the last letter that I shall ever condescend to write to you, I shall, before concluding, notice a paragraph in your last number, in your comment on Mr. Hill's letter. You say, "Nay, he ought to have gone, before his friend, Sir Frederick Pollock manufactured the 5th count for his convenience; or at any rate, while his Lancaster jury POWER TO PASS SENTENCE!! I was prepared with governor to be the collection of taxes. [An "error" bail; and perhaps was the only man that was: but which all governors and governments invariably fall my solicitude was for those with whom I had embarked. I said to Sir Frederick Pollock: "In the event of the verdict being for the Crown, will you insist upon the defendants giving bail NOW to receive judgment, or will you allow them to go home and find bail, which can be taken by the magistrates, the judge ruling the amount?" Sir Frederick Pollock replied: "If they are in court when the verdict is delivered, I shall be obliged to insist upon bail being given NOW: but I have no desire whatever to inconvenience the poor fellows, if you will undertake that they shall give bail." I replied, "I will:" and instantly

Now, you stupid fellow, who could have told that but myself? I did tell it to my companions; and proudly poasted of the inconvenience I had spared them. You heard the story that has redounded to my credit, and, like a rascal, you would pervert it to my dishonour. wholly forgotten: the number of witnesses both at vlio can bear testimony to all that occurred.

disgraced, and as a man you are dishonoured. You told you last week, you have attempted to effect what neither the Whig nor Tory press could accomplish. In vain, however, have you endeavoured to injure me. The popular love and affection that is entwined round my heart defies the entrance of your poison. Even in the calm, when nothing can be done,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE. THE JESUITS.—THE FORTIFICATIONS. — In our seventh page will be found a brief article explanatory in 11 feet of water, she drawing 23 feet in the after of the debates in the French Chambers on the Jesuits, part. The Dutch government steamer Hecla was of the carriage and ran away as fast as your legs could carry you. I went to the square; announced the intelligence of the anonymous letter; opened my breast—and said; "Now strike who dares!" You and said; "Now strike who dares!" You are called me a conscription, which limits the term of service to four years, and between the last of the debates in the French Chambers on the Jesuits, part. The Dutch government steamer Hecla was carry you. I went to the square; announced the intelligence of the anonymous letter; opened my breast—and said; "Now strike who dares!" You proceed to four years, and the fortifications, and so that one-fourth of the term of service to four years, or refer to the mission of the letter of the constitutionnel, has not only arrived at Anjeer on the 14th, after encountering so that one fourth of the natural operation of the law of conthe debates in the French Chambers on the Jesuits, part. The Dutch government steamer Hecla was regular army, by the natural operation of the law of conthe debates in the French Chambers on the Jesuits, part. The Dutch government steamer Hecla was regular army, by the natural operation of the law of conthe debates in the French Chambers on the Jesuits, part. The Dutch government steamer Hecla was regular army, by the natural operation of the law of conthe debates in the French Chambers on the Jesuits feet army, by the natural operation of the law of conthe debates in the French Chambers on the Jesuits feet army, by the natural operation of the law of conthe debates in the French Chambers on the Jesuits feet army, by the natural operation of the law of conthe debates in the French Chambers on the Jesuits feet army, by the natural operation of the law of conthe debates in the French Chambers on the Jesuits feet army, by the natural operation of the law of conthe feet army, by the natural operation of the law of conthe feet army, by the natural operation of the law of conthe feet army, by the natural operation of the law of conthe feet army, we are to credit the Constitutionnel, has not only failed, but by its failure is likely to lead to the retirebad weather. The Hecla rendered every assistance, ment from the Cabinet of the Keeper of the Seals. M. Rossi's mission was supposed to have had for object the interference of the Pope with the General of the Jesuits at Rome, relative to the proceedings of about 30 prahus brought by the assistant resident of dozen gun-boats. Having by his alarming demonstration that society in Switzerland and in France; and, furthermore, to induce his Holiness to exercise his influence over the French bishops, whose abuse of authority, in regard to their defiance of the Council able at Anjeer, and the heavy surf, which rendered it the chambers the grant of a splendid civil list, and supof State, their denunciation of books, such as that of and Scotland. You took care, however, to announce your meetings in the Star. That night we talked your principal cause of complaint against me was, that I allowed you and others to impose it upon me—as if the dictatorship;" while it would be better if allowed you and others to impose it upon me—as if dictatorship; must exist. I repudiated the offer is allowed you and others to impose it upon me—as the principal cause of complaint against me was, that I allowed you and others to impose it upon me—as the principal cause of complaint against me was, that I allowed you and others to impose it upon me—as the propose it upon me—as the principal cause of complaint against me was, that I allowed you and others to impose it upon me—as the principal cause of complaint against me was, that I allowed you and others to impose it upon me—as the principal cause of complaint against me was, that I allowed you and others to impose it upon me—as the propose it is allowed you and others to impose it upon me—as the principal cause of complaint against me was, that I allowed you and others to impose it upon me—as the principal cause of complaint against me was, that I allowed you and others to impose it upon me—as the principal cause of complaint against me was, that I allowed you and others to impose it upon me—as the principal cause of complaint against me was, that I liprove YOU to be a coward, personally, sectionally, and universally. In 1838, Mr. Glenny the matter of the limit to approach, so much was causing much at the indiction of a most of the serious character in the minds of the retention of power for some time to come. In the mean and good-will with which all exerted themselves.

M. Rossi had hardly set his foot in Rome, when his of the sails, and some articles found near at hand, were said the principal cause of cotton, the guns, the greater part of the mean and might be conditioned in the complex of the principal cause of complaint against me was the french promoter of the mean and the complex of the mean and the comp beginning of October you started on your tour— wrote to you, requesting that you would take him a lower the crest of the Jesuits. Thus the double of the got out, the wreck not being matter of the interest of the double of the crest of the beginning all that man could do to destroy the nationality message from me—a challenge: that you would take him a lower than 50 or 60 fathoms from the shore, but we allies with reference to the payment of the interest of the original that man could do to destroy the nationality message from me—a challenge: that you would take him a lower than 50 or 60 fathoms from the shore, but we allies with reference to the payment of the interest of the leave not being all that man could do to destroy the nationality message from me—a challenge that you would take him a lower than 50 or 60 fathoms from the shore, but we leave not being all that man could do to destroy the nationality message from me—a challenge that you would take him a lower than 50 or 60 fathoms from the shore, but we leave not being all that man could do to destroy the nationality message from me—a challenge that you would take him a lower that the fathoms from the shore, but we leave not being a lower than 50 or 60 fathoms from the shore, but we leave not being message from me—a challenge that you would take him a lower than 50 or 60 fathoms from the shore, but we leave the fathoms from the shore is the conduction of the case of the double of the case of adding all that man could do to destroy the nationality of our cause; and abusing me, in the most ferocious the matter secret, and communicate to me the time and answered by the Pope's marked adherence to fine this, who, however, in most places, rebuked you.

In 1842 you located yourself for a time at man, and there you spit your venom thick upon me, and there you spit your venom thick upon me, and there you spit your venom thick upon me, and there you spit your venom thick upon attempted to sell yourself and the Charter. I met you at Mr. Porter's, at dinner, when you expressed a fear they were "up 70 THE MARK" or not! When I entage is that you would keep object of his mission seemed to have been anticipated and answered by the Pope's marked adherence to have not yet learned whether these expectations were the matter secret, and communicate to me the time and answered by the Pope's marked adherence to have not yet learned whether these expectations were they and communicate to me the time and answered by the Pope's marked adherence to have not yet learned whether these expectations were they were seems to be a mere paraphrase of the this from the shore, but we have not yet learned whether these expectations were larged and the reliance to the reliance to the nother realised. The vessel will in all probability go to that I had no other friend that I could trust. Your and the learned whether these expectations were will be delivered to the intimation object of his mission seemed to have been anticipated of the with Monday, to commence at six clocks in the and answered by the Pope's marked adherence to have not yet learned whether these expectations were larged as a signal in the views of the French bishops, and by the omit the interest of the learned whether these expectations were the same of the interest of the little; and to have been anticipated to the interest of the learned whether these expectations were larged as a signal in the way surely which broke over her. On the 17th, has a fact of the interest of t

DEATHS OF EMINENT FRENCHMEN.—The National announces the death of M. CAVAIGNAC, a heavy loss to on more open ground. the republican party, whose courage, talents, and fortune contributed to sustain it in many trials.

Fate of the 78th Highlanders.—I am sorry to see that the 78th, which arrived at Bombay from The Courrier Français announces the death of a Scinde, somewhat recovered by the sea trip, is again former member of the Council of Five Hundred, M. in a miserable state with dysentery at Bombay, Grenoble, in the 87th year of his age. M. Beyer Fonfrede, brother to the illustrious Girondin beheaded in the revolution, died at Bagneres de Bigorr, the revolution, died at Bagneres de Bigorr, the revolution of this later and the revolution of the second reverse the reverse th on the 2nd instant.

Paris, Wednesday.—The debate upon the general principle of the Fortifications of the Paris Armament Bill terminated the previous evening, by the chamber passing, by an overwhelming majority, to the consideration of the clauses. The discussion on the several articles of the Bill commenced this day. By Art. 1 a sum of 14,130,000f. is specially devoted to the fabrication of the artillery necessary for the Armament of the continuous wall of Paris and the external works of the fortifications dependent on it. General Subervie opposed the article, as he considered the funds voted in the ordinary budget were quite sufficient for the purpose. M. Arago was left speaking against the measure when the courier left. SWITZERLAND.

THE FREE CORPS.—A letter from Berne, of the 30th ult., states, that in the sitting of the preceding day the Grand Council, on the proposition of the Executive Council, adopted the following resolution by a majority of 159 votes to 25 :- "All further proceed ings against the free corps are stopped. In the month of June the Executive Council will present a bill against the free corps; but, should fresh expeditions take place, the Government can interfere." A cor-respondent from Argau states, that the Grand Council

offences committed since 1841. THE LIBERALS IN LUCERNE.—A letter from Lucerne of the 1st, informs us that the elections for the Grand had begun to lose confidence in their present rulers. Council of that state had commenced, and were The mercantile community, in particular, were highly proceeding in favour of the Liberals. In the town of dissatisfied in regard to the promised alterations in bucerne, out of seven members returned, six are of the tariff, which had not yet been ceded to them. A fought in Manchester, in 1842, if there had been any the Liberal party. The same letter gives an account large military force was ready to support any move occasion to fight, but there was not: for those who of a curious sentence, at Nidwald, upon a Lieut. The same letter gives an account large military force was ready to support any move occasion to fight, but there was not: for those who of a curious sentence, at Nidwald, upon a Lieut. Nermaun, who had joined the free corps in the attack inevitable unless a more energetic Government came upon Lucerne. He is condemned to stand in the public market-place for four hours with a rod in his portion of troops for declaring in favour of Santa hand, then to be flogged with it, and afterwards to Anna and a federal Government: it was, however, be imprisoned for six months, during which he is to receive "religious instruction.

> POLAND. More Ruffianism of Victoria's Russian Pet.—
> the Clyde the Government had not taken any steps in regard to Texas, nor could anything be learned as Emperor of Russia has published an ukase, declaring that all Jews must lay aside their costume, and assume the national one. No one can escape from the effects sident, who has been in banishment for some years, of this decree longer than for five years from the has returned to Mexico, and will probably be elevated present time, and even till then only by paying a sum to the presidency, instead of Herrera, who was too of money. MOROCCO.

> ABD-EL-KADER.—A letter from Toulon states, that accounts, earnestly endeavouring to capture Abd-ellissued the following decree for the purpose of distress-Kader. The brother of the Emir Sidi Said, who had ing Monte Video, and forwarding the views of Gen. been sent to Fez to calm the anger of the Emperor, | Oribe: had been killed there—some accounts say by order of the Sovereign, others that he fell a victim to the po-

INDIA AND CHINA. OVERLAND MAIL. THE OVERLAND MAIL has been received. The dates are, from Bombay to the 1st of April, from to the 7th of February, from Calcutta to the 21st, whenever it shall have come from there directly, or shall from Madras and Delhi to the 23rd of March. So have touched there on its course, for any reason whatever. far as Gangetic India is concerned, the mail has been in part anticipated by the dispatches of the 6th. The troubles in the southern Mahratta country were over, a vast number of prisoners of the baser sort having been taken. The chiefs at length surrendered them-

selves. The troops are now nearly all withdrawn. The last detained detachments are hastening into into that city of the army of operation. was deliberating on their verdict. He ought to have the cantonments. In Scinde matters in the main set off the moment Sir Frederick Pollock whispered are peaceful. Sir C. Napier, with a force of 7,000 into his ear, - 'Take care, O'Connor, that you are not | men, still continues beyond the desert. There is a panion in arms?" But then to be in conspiracy with Calcutta, from which it will be impossible for him Sir Frederick Pollock! You unfortunate stumbler! now to move till the end of August. His Government to the easy solution that an honourable man ment is realising the expectations formed of it from Calcutta, from which it will be impossible for him can give to the most suspicious charges. The defendants were all under heavy bail to attend and Everything is tranquil throughout India. Cholera TARE THEIR TRIAL AT LANCASTER: but when they appeared at the bar, that bail was discharged; but if they were convicted, they were compelled to find fresh bail, to appear when called on to receive judg- to England on furlough for the benefit of his health. ment in the Court of Queen's Bench. You ignorant The government of Mr. Davis, at Victoria, China, fellow! The trial being an issue from the court of seems to be unpopular. He appears to have fallen Queen's Bench, the judge at Lancaster had no into the error of considering the chief function of a

AFFAIRS IN THE PUNJAUR.—More SLAUGHTER.dinary nature that can be imagined even by the reader of Oriental history. At the date of our last, troops were marching towards Jumboo to attack Goolab Sing. Rajah Lall Sing had been appointed commander of the assailing force, which amounted to about 10,000 in all, with about 50 guns. About the poor fellows, if you will undertake that they shall give bail." I replied, "I will:" and instantly turning round to my co-conspirators said, "Follow me every man of you, before the jury returns, or you may all be committed for want of bail."

Now you stunid fellow who could have fold that but.

Now you stund fellow who could have fold that but.

ATHENS, APRIL 21.—For several weeks past the country has been kept in a feverish state of apprehension. Reports have been industriously circulated of dark conspiracies and approaching insurrections, and the most fearful alarmists have been the agents and functionaries of the government. Whether their fears were simulated, and their Jumboo had received the money, and were on their way back again, when they were set upon, robbed, and murdered, by order of Goolab Sing! As might have been imagined, this act of unparalleled treachery infuriated the army, who resolved to proceed imme-There is one thing that you and your parson friend have diately to punish its perpetrator. They were met, wholly forgotten: the number of witnesses both at however, on their way, attacked or defeated by the the Manchester Conference and the Lancaster trial Jumboo troops, with the loss of about 2000 killed and wounded. Afraid that victory might desert him. Now, sir, I have shewn that as a journalist you are Goolab Sing forwarded a sum of money as a peaceoffering to the defeated soldiers, who readily accepted have done more injury to the people's cause than any man that ever lived. You have become the What may happen next it is impossible to conjecture. our frontier, but seems determined that the British Government shall not, until compelled by the most

imperious necessity, interfere. Loss of the Ship Inglis .- Java Courants, received since our last, supply accounts of the loss of the Inglis. employ for the preservation of the constitution and of the they honour me for what I have attempted; while near Anjeer. The Inglis, Isaacson, 1600 tons burden, public tranquillity. The garrison here was reinforced by they righteously despise those who would snap the sailed from Bombay on the 14th of December, for 200 gensdarmes and a battalion of irregular troops; while China, with a cargo of 7000 bales of cotton, &c., and two companies of the line were detached to Tripolitza, ing her out, but the chains of both anchors broke, more firmly fixed. The masts were cut away, but lately amnestied, who now swarm in our streets. There Anjeer, worked without intermission, in the midst of successfully imposed, as he flatters himself, upon the fears a constant storm, in trying to save the ship and cargo, of the people, enjoying at present the favour of the King,

place, which will be rebuilt on a better principle and

Chabert, Lieutenant-General on the retired list at dysentery being the consequence of the Scinde fever pondent of the Times. WEST INDIES.

SOUTHAMPTON, MONDAY.—The Clyde, Royal Mail Company's steam-ship, Capt. W. Symons, arrived this evening at nine o'clock, bringing the usual West India mails. Her dates of departure are from Honduras 20th March, Tampico 26th, Vera Cruz 2nd April, La Guayra 3rd, Demerara 4th, Trinidad 5th, Barbadoes and Jamaica 8th, Grenada 10th, St. Thomas's 15th, and Bermuda 20th. She brings no news of importance from the British possessions. We learn from Jamaica, that the ex-President of Hayti Herard had sailed from that place for Hayti. in the Columbian (schooner), El Grenadina, purchased for the purpose of the expedition. His motives are strongly suspected, and it is much to be feared that this enterprise will once more plunge that unhappy country in all the horrors of a civil war. MEXICO.

UNSETTLED STATE OF THE COUNTRY .- The Clyde brings advices from Mexico, down to the 2nd of April. The whole country is represented as being in a most unsettled and disturbed state, and from this fact may be attributed the comparative small shipment of dollars on account of the dividends. Nothing is yet decisive as to the ultimate fate of Santa Anna. He was still confined in the Castle of Perote, the existof that canton has voted the sum of 100,000 francs to be paid to the Government of Lucerne; and that fragile a footing to adopt any measures regarding his future destiny. Nearly the whole population are much disappointed in the advantages which they anticipated from the deposition of Santa Anna. They ment-in short, another civil war was considered suppressed for the present. Business in any shape was in a wretchedly dull state, and complaints were not without reason. Up to the date of the sailing of the Clyde the Government had not taken any steps against that country. Gomez Farias, formerly Pre-

> BUENOS AYRES AND MONTE VIDEO. LIVERPOOL, MONDAY AFTERNOON.—We have intelissued the following decree for the purpose of distress-"ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. "Buenos Ayres, Feb. 13, 1845.

aged to hold it.

"The government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the exterior relations and the affairs of peace and war by the Argentine confederation, decrees— "1. That the communication with the city of Monte Video shall be closed from the 1st of March next. "2. That the captain of this port shall not give right of Western Australia to the 24th of January, from China | entry to any vessel coming from the port of Monte Video, "3. Orders exception to be made in the case of English packets from Europe, and of the vessels of war of friendly

> "4. That the decree is to remain in force so long as the city of Monte Video shall continue in the power of the ruthless Unitarians, and shall cease from the entrance (Signed)

The above decree is an indirect way of establishing the blockade of Monte Video, in the place of that in court when the jury returns; for should the verdict be against you it will be my duty to move that you stand committed." Silly fool! do you suppose that governments spend thousands for nought but be not continued by the committee of the comm if recognised, it will produce extreme inconvenience the honour of being defeated? Your parson ally has not told you, that when pressed to speak, he assigned as a reason for his silence, that if he were not so, he should commit the whole party! What, now, do you think of your coadjutor? Wasn't he "a pretty complete the first party of the state of the stat goes at Monte Video, and many of those conveying Manchester goods do likewise. This clause, if recogpised, will put an end to this trade, and will have the good side of the river. We believe, however, that it will be found to be totally unauthorised by the law of nations, and that its only effect will be to hasten the interference of England and France. The new French Minister had been at Buenos Ayres ten days when the last account left that place. A private letter states that he was so disgusted with the conduct of General Rosas, in refusing, or rather avoiding, to give an audience to him, that he had intimated to our Minister that if the audience was postponed any longer he would quit the Republic. GERMANY,

REPORTED MURDER OF THE CELEBRATED REFORMER JOHN RONGE.—(From a Correspondent.)—" A friend of mine has seen a letter from a clergyman at Berlin. AFFAIRS IN THE PUNJAUB.—More SLAUGHTER.— who states that M. John Ronge, of the German Ca-Bombar, April 1.—The events in the Punjaub during the past month have been of the most extraor-Catholics; that they have shot him."—Morning Herald. GREECE.

UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF THE COUNTRY.-The following is from the correspondent of the Morning

ATHENS, APRIL 21 .- For several weeks past the country government. Whether their fears were simulated, and their intention was, by such imputations, to excite the enmity and indignation of all those who are interested in the maintenance of order and tranquillity against their political opponents, whom they accused of a design to revolutionise the country, or whether they felt that their shameless violations of the constitution, their scandalous waste of the public money in the corruption of the representatives of the people for the purpose of obtaining and securing a venal majority in the chamber, the cruel persecution of their political adversaries, and the horrible oppression and tortures employed against them and their families, might at length have exhausted the patience of the country, and that the hour of retribution was not far for the holding of out-door meetings during the base tool of a base faction; and as Ward, of Barnsley, The Governor-General maintains a strong force along off, measures were taken both in the capital and in the summer months. provinces, as if the danger were certain and imminent. Proclamations were everywhere made, calling upon the people to place their confidence in the patriotism and firmness of the government, and the means they would on the 10th of January last, during a heavy N.W. storm, and thick fog, got on shore. Every exertion was made to get her off by throwing cargo overboard, and carrying out the anchors for the purpose of warping her out but the above of the purpose of warping her out but the above of the purpose of warping her out but the above of the purpose of warping her out but the above of the purpose of warping her out but the above of the purpose of warping her out but the above of the purpose of warping her out but the above of the purpose of warping her out but the above of the purpose of warping her out but the above of the purpose of warping her out but the above of the purpose of warping her out but the above of the purpose of warping her out but the above of the purpose of warping her out but the above of the purpose of warping her out but the above of the purpose of warping her out but the above of the purpose of warping her out but the above of the purpose of warping her out but the above of the purpose of warping her out but the above of the purpose of warping her out but the above of the purpose of the purpos and no less disliked by Coletti and his colleagues, who rely will be held in the same room on Sunday next, at from the strain upon them, and she only became for support entirely upon the Palikari and the brigands twelve o'clock in the forenoon. without effect, and the vessel remained on the sand is, indeed, an evident intention on the part of the ministry field, will lecture, at six o'clock in the evening, in the Hall on Whit Monday, Tea on the table at five

as such persons as Dr. Coletti, and the Moscomangite faction are ministers of Greece. The chambers have now been open more than seven months, and not one measure of public utility has yet been enacted; but Coletti has at length succeeded by his venal majority in excluding Mavrocordato, although he had been returned by four constituencies. By the same means he has prevented the reelection of General Lendo and the deputies of Hydra, protracting the opening of the ballot upon the most frivolous

UNITED STATES. LONDON, THURSDAY, MAY 8 .- The fast sailing ship Sea, Captain Edwards, arrived at Liverpool yesterday rening, having left New York on the 14th April. DREADFUL FIRE AT PITTSBURGH.-LOSS OF LIFE AND IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF POPERTY.—We have received by this arrival distressing counts of a most disastrous re at Pittsburgh, a rising and important city in Pennsylvania, destroying twenty squares of the city, comprising about 1,200 houses, the loss of which is estimated at £2,000,000 sterling. It is the next largest city to Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania. Its population is about 25,000, and was becoming a place of great commercial importance. There had also been great fires at Boston and New York. The following account of this tremendous conflagration is taken from the Pittsburgh Post of the 11th

It is our painful duty to record one of the most terrible fires that ever devastated any city on this continent. A great portion of our busy and populous town is in ruin! The destruction of property is said to be about twenty squares, and comprising from 1,000 to 1,200 houses; many of the warehouses contained goods of immense value hey were grocery, dry goods, and commission houses, and their spring stocks had been just laid in. The fire originated in a frame building over an ice-house belonging to William Dichl, near the corner of Second and Ferry streets. The wind was blowing stiffly from the north-west, though it frequently veered to other points, and, owing to its variations, the fire extended farther than it otherwise could have done. It was discovered about twelve o'clock, and was not materially checked till five in the afternoon. The councils met in the afternoon, and attempted to devise some means to stay the conflagration. It was proposed to blow up houses that seemed in the way of the flames; the deliberations, however, were ineffectual in results, and we believe but one or two buildings were blown up. There is abundant reason for thankfulness that so few lives were lost. There are many rumours of men being killed, and burnt, and wounded-but they are not authenticated. One woman is certainly burnt, and we saw a poor old man tottering along with the help of two friends, his face badly burned. The loss of life, however, cannot be learned in the awful confusion which prevails. The following are the principal public buildings, manufactories, and offices that vere destroyed :---Globe cotton factory, corner of Second and Ferry

Fire Navigation Insurance Office, Market between Seond and Third. Firemen's Insurance Office, corner of Market and Bank of Pittsburgh, Fourth, between Market and

Wood. Office of Daily Chronisle, do. Job printing-office of J. B. Butler, Third, between Market and Wood. Merchants' Hotel, corner of Third and Wood. A. Kramer's Exchange-office, do.

Jones and Sibbett's Exchange-office, corner of Fourth and Wood. Wm. A. Hill's Exchange-office, between Fourth and Diamond-alley. R. and R. Patterson's Bagle and Bazaar Stables, Diamond-alley and Fourth-street. Associate Reform Church, Fourth, near Grant-street.

Baptist Church, Grant-street. Blackwell's extensive Glass Works, Water, above Grant. The Monongahela House destroyed, with all the furni-The Monongahela Bridge entirely destroyed. It is rumoured that several lives were lost on the bridge.

The Dallas Iron Works in Pipetown entirely destroyed. mense, but it is small when compared with the destruction of merchandise in the warehouses on Water, Wood, First and Second streets. The merchants found it impossible to attempt to save anything; whole blocks were destroyed in a few minutes, and the most they could do was to make an effort to save their books, and but few of them succeeded even in that. It will be many years before our city can recover from the effects of this dreadful calamity; it the Emperor of Morocco was, at the date of the last ligence that the government of General Rosas had has cast a blight over the commercial and manufacturing enterprise of hundreds of our most worthy citizens, and in an hour has swept from them all the profits of years of toil and industry.

GLASGOW.

MR. O'CONNOR AND THE GLASGOW CHARTISTS.-To the Editor.—I have been instructed to forward you the following resolution, which we hope you will have the kindness to insert in the Star of Saturday:— Resolved—" It is with mingled feelings of regret and joy, that we reflect on the many attempts that inerested men have made to injure the character of Mr. F. O'Connor, and thereby destroy his usefulness as the public advocate of the principles of the People's Charter. We regret that men so base should have attached themselves to principles so holy, and that others more ignorant should have followed in their wake; and we rejoice that Mr. O'Connor, by a singleness of purpose seldom equalled, and by a devotion to principles never surpassed, has been fully able to establish his innocence in spite of the hideous calumnies circulated against him. We tender Mr. O'Connor our sincere thanks for his unwearied exertions in behalf of pure democracy, and we assure him, that notwithstanding the calumnics of disappointed speculators, he shall enjoy our confidence and thanks so long as he continues, as hitherto, the honest advocate of our rights. On behalf of the Glasgow members of the General Council of the National Chartist Asso. ciation, James Smith, Sub-Secretary. SHEFFIELD.

MR. O'CONNOR AND THE SHEEFIELD CHARTISTS .-On Wednesday, May 7, a meeting of the members took place, when Mr. Royston was called to the chair, and the following resolution was carried unanimously, moved by Mr. Dyson, seconded by Mr. Cavill:-That the members of the National Charter Association, resident in Sheffield, hereby declare our firm conviction that the slanderers of Feargus O'Connor, Esa., are unworthy of the belief or confidence of the working millions; their only aim and desire apparently being to create disunion amongst the peole, and thereby prevent their political and social salvation." Moved by Mr. Clayton, seconded by Mr. P. Briggs-" That it is the opinion of this meeting that the thanks of the Chartists of Sheffield are eminently due to Feargus O'Connor. Esq., for his past services in the people's cause, and we hereby express our unabated confidence in that gentleman se long as he remains faithful to the people.

OLDHAM. LECTURE. On Sunday last Mr. F. A. Taylor delivered a very instructive lecture in the Working Man's Hall, Horsedge-street, on "The injustice of legislating for future generations." In the course of his address he showed in a clear manner the right of a people to investigate, alter, and amend, at any period, existing institutions, when deemed detrimental to the interests and happiness of the peopleand he concluded by exhorting his hearers to examine and make themselves well acquainted with the nature and operation of our own institutions.

BRADFORD. On Sunday, the Chartists of Bradford held a meeting in the Council Room, Butterworth-buildings, to nominate a council for the ensuing quarter, the following persons were fixed on :- John Cole, William Jackson, Thomas Wells, John Leadly, John Rogers: Thomas Cole, Treasurer; John Smith, Secretary. It was unanimously resolved, "That the council meet at nine o'clock on Sunday morning next, to audit the accounts, and make arrangements

Forthcoming Meetings.

Nortingham.—On Whit Tuesday a meeting will be held, on business of importance, at Dorman's Temperance House, Clare-street, at seven o'clock in

OLDHAM, -On Sunday, Mr. John West, of Maccles-BACUP.—A members' meeting will be held on Sun-

day morning, in the National Charter Association Room, Rochdale-road, at ten o'clock. DERBY.-Notice. The Chartists of Derby are informed that Mr. Bairstow will deliver two lectures in the Market Place: the first on Sunday night, at half-past five o'clock, on "Sir Robert Peel's Policy, and the Maynooth Grant," the second on Monday morning, at ten o'clock—subject, "The coming Panic." Mr. Bairstow will also attend the tea party and ball which will be held in the Mechanics"

Bolton.—A tea party and ball will be held in the Chartist Meeting Room, Mawdsly-street, near the Dispensary, on Race Friday, May 16th.

LIEBDEN BRIDGE.—A ball and other entertainments will be held in the Democratic Chapel, Bridge-lane,

GREAT LEAGUE BAZAAR.

A Splendid large Engraving of the INTERIOR of COVENT GARDEN THEATRE, taken during this magnificent scene, showing the gorgeous fittings and transparent Gothic Roof, the various Stalls, &c., will aptransparent counce thou, the various Stalls, &c., will appear in the PICTORIAL TIMES of Saturday (this day), May 10. Three views of the Great Sailing Match, the Dreadful Accident at Great Yarmouth, and many other beautiful Illustrations of the events of the week. Price 6d. stamped. Office, 351, Strand.

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James Richards, Esq., a Gentleman in the East India Company's Service, and who had resided for the last though for obvious reasons he could not authorise me to to oblige him to return home to England, and on his ar-Medical Practitioner, but received no benefit from that gentleman has several times admitted to me that he de-(who had tried this medicine) to go through a proper course of Holloway's Pills, which he did, and in about Four Months his formerly shattered frame was so completely invigorated as to enable him to prepare himself again for his immediate return to India, whither he will embark early in the coming Spring of next year, 1845. This gentleman is now residing in Regent's-park, where he is well known in consequence of his opulence and liberality.

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medicine. Copy of the letter from J. Davison, Esq., which is the same alluded to in the extract of the letter above :— Caltura, 7th August, 1844.

My Dear Sir, -Mrs. Davison has received so much beneit from Holloway's Pills, that I aminduced to trouble you for another supply, viz., an eleven shilling box. Yours truly, J. DAVISON. To Messrs. Ferdinands and Son, Holloway's Agent for

the Island of Ceylon, Colombo. Time should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following diseases :--Female Irregulari-Retention of the Urine Rheumatism Scrofula

Stone and Gravel Sore Throats Headache Indigestion Tic Doloreux Inflammation Tumours Jaundice Ulcers Liver Complaints Weakness from Dysentery Lumbago whatever cause Worms, all kinds.

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"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend, Saffron Walden, July 11th, 1844.

Sir,—I have used Keating's Cough Lozenges these last of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus.
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9, Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1845.

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a class of diseases hitherto neglected and imperfeetly understood by the great bulk of the medical profeetly understood by the great bulk of the medical profession, has enabled the author to prove that there are in, the contentment, prosperity, and comfort of our fellor
to exclaim—"This, this is my work." concealed causes of indigestion, consumption, insanity, and nervous debility, in existence, where the mere routine practitioner would never dream of finding them. Published and sold by the Authors, Messrs. Brodie and Co., 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London; and sold by Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row; Hannay Seventeen Years in different parts of India, where his and Co., 63; Oxford-street; Purkiss, Compton-street, constitution had become much impaired from the in- Soho; Noble, 114, Chancery-lane; Barth, 4, Brydgesfluence of the climate, and the injurious effects of power- street, Covent-garden; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, ful and frequent doses of that dangerous mineral, Calomel, | London; Sutton, Review-office, Nottingham; Cooper, which, together, made such inroads on his constitution as Leicester; Caldicott, Wolverhampton; D'Egville, Worrival he placed himself for some time under the care of a Hereford; Gibson, Dudley; Turner, Coventry; T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; Gardiner, Gloucester Fryer, Bath; Harper, Cheltenham; Keene, Bath; Wood, High-street, Birmingham; Roberts, Derby; Ferriss and Score, Union-street, Bristol; Slatter, Oxford; W. H. Robinson, 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh. And by all booksellers and druggists in town and country. THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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(post paid) to the Editor, 340, Strand, London. Adverisements and orders for papers to be addressed to Feargus O'Connor, 340, Strand, where all communications will be punctually attended to. The following extract from the Newspaper Stamp Returns for October, November, and December, 1843 (since

Northern Star is far at the head of many old-established London Weekly Journals:-NORTHERN STAR News of the World.. 86,000 United Service Ga-Record zette Patriot Examiner 71,000 Britannia 66,000 Spectator 48,000

Era 41,000

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Vide Lord Cloncurry's Letter in Morning Chronicle, Oct.

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MESSRS. BRODIE AND CO., Consulting Surgeons, have the theory; and, therefore, mystify that which they can be some long chemical term, which are ssrs. Brodle And Co., Consulting Surgeons, have removed their Establishment from 4, Great Charlesstreet, Birmingham, to No. 27, Montague-street, nounce, and harder to understand when it is pronounce. nounce, and harder to understand when it is pronounce.
The reader will find that Mr. O'Connor has avoided it those hard names, and suited the language to the those hard names, smaller is generally the worksh or, at best, the Sunday School. Though the Workship or, at best, the Sunday Small Farms, Jet no Allotm Tenant ought to be without it; the valuable information tilling and economic is all making to all."-Extract from a Farmer's Letter.

hands of every one at all connected with agricul BRODIE'S MEDICAL WORK on DEBILITY IN hands of every one at all connected with a MAN. Long experience in the treatment of pursuits."—Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper. "Although we feel no desire, in the language of the roud Peruvian, in contemplating what we hope to reject and comfort of men, to exclaim—" This, this is my work;" nor is ou men, to excising—
object, as Mr. O'Connor declares his to be, "that said man who is willing to work may be independent of even other man in the world for his daily bread," yet we (4) with much pleasure recognise in the book before ut powerful instrument for aiding in developing in many powerful more desting than he has hitherto attained, uch higher destray that will soon be appared that the O'Connor shews clearly, what will soon be appared to the organization of to all who reflect deeply, that we are not left without it means of obtaining not only all that is physically required that is physically require means of opening site for man's progress, but also that we may readily pro dace what is apparently desirable; for none who careful peruse this work can doubt that a system of small farm held by active and industrious labourers. would sun; return, in exchange for healthful exertion, far more the is requisite to preserve physical strength. requisite to preserve production more than this is required to the case in translation to the case in the case in translation to the case in site to ensure happiness, for he says in page 121, "light

convinced that man can place no reliance whatever we: his fellow man, or a community of men, when circu stances operate upon his or their minds, the influte, and effect of which would be stronger than any abstr notions of justice. For instance, if a community of bouring men purchase a quantity i land, and hirely bour for its cultivation, however just their intentions: pure their motives, they will nevertheless feel thems instified in raising the price of the land, according to improved value conferred upon it by the labour of hired workman. This power of steadily trenching the rights of others is one of the greatest disadvanta against which the labourer has to contend; and hired by a community, at the end of twenty years we be in no better condition than they were at starting, n the community of proprietors would have increase have robbed those labourers, by whose industry then was increased, of nineteen shillings in the pound." "These remarks are powerful arguments in the sple in which they are written, and if examined in their co

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row of the whole science of Grammar. So much are the principles of this important scitt scitt simplified in these little works, that by the use of the fit the

work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical techni. Of A. Heywood, 58, Oldham-street, Manchester lester calities, which very few understand, but which most Guest, Birmingham; Messrs. Paton and Love, Class Glass, wifers on agriculture can describe the control of the control o Sold by Mr. Hearon, 7, Briggate, Leeds, of whom may writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps they do not understand the practice of Farming so well as sellers and news-agents, who can procure them to the control of the control of

Poetrv.

THE SOCIAL FLOWER. There grows a strong and noble flower In Britain's genial soil : Its root—the source of life and power— We trace in those who toil. In commerce we distinctly see The stem of fair renown.

Its Leaves-the Aristocracy, The Flower is "the Crown." All time, all labour's vainly spent. Unless the whole be free;

To give the Stem its nourishment

The Root wants Liberty.

if then in strength you'd have it grow. Put forth its buds and shoot, Heed neither Leaves nor Flower, but know The secret's in the Root. Cramp not the Root-give scope and room-

Not niggardly, by stealth-The Flower will then in beauty bloom, The Leaves show signs of health, Confine the Root, attempt to coop

Its powers in any way, The Leaves must fade, the Flower will droop, The Stem itself decay.

Oh, ye in pow'r! give ear to grief, Assist the labouring poor; 'Tis they who knock and claim relief At Legislation's door.

Their waning vigour oh! recruit, Learn to be timely wise; The toiling thousands form the Root Where your existence lies.

Jerrold's Magazine.

Reviews.

DODOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGA ZINE.-MAY. T There is but little to find fault with in this num-

ber ber: the less the better, for fault-finding is anything but but a pleasing task. The articles are mostly ably with written, and breathe throughout that truth-seeking. philanthropic, and cosmopolitan spirit for which this phi philanthropic; and cosmopolitan spirit for which this Conolly. It was like going into a tiger's den to take Ms Magazine is already so distinguished. The only flesh from the wild beast. And yet the stout-hearted ex exception is the article headed "The Novel Blowers," which, to us, seems a rhapsody of nonsense—a string of of sentences run mad. The Editor's story, "St. Gi Giles and St. James," is continued with undiminished in interest. In consideration of his youth, St. Giles escapes hanging, and is sentenced to be transported in instead. Mr. JERROLD's comments on the hanging sy system of the "good old times," when unfortunate a stretches were, for nearly every description of offence, cutting twenty thousand throats, why, he might have had s' strung up in dozens, and his eloquent appeals for a round of dinners, diamond-hilted swords, wine-coolers, the completion of the good work commenced in our as big as buckets, and so on: as it is, I fear nothing can d day-the abolition of death-punishments, will find be done for him. However, we shall see. an echo in the breasts of thousands of the present generation. Yes, thousands will respond to, thou-sands will aid, in the accomplishing of Mr. Jerrold's bless'd prediction :- " The time will come, as surely as the sun of far-off vears, when justice shall lay down her sword—when, with better wisdom, she shall vindi-cate her awful mission to mankind, yet shed no drop of

"How will it Look?" is an excellent article, worthy the special attention of the fair sex, who would save themselves many cares and vexations by attending to the wholesome advice contained therein. "Cathedral Pennies" is a well-timed and much needed exposure of the disgraceful system of enforcing a tariff of prices the cathedrals and minsters of this country. This system, so disgraceful to the established priesthood, s productive, however, of one good result—it serves and hanniness of mankind. "Impressions of a late Trial for Murder" is a clear,

concise, and able resumé of the proceedings of Hocker's trial. It is hard to disbelieve a dying man: but, in spite of his last declarations to the contrary, our belief in Hocker's guilt is unshaken—and the specimens of article before us but confirms our belief. We, however, cannot agree with the writer in this Magazine, that if Hocker's trial "be a sample of other criminal trials, no one who is innocent can by any possibility be hanged for murder." It is notorious that in days gone by innocent men have been hanged; and there is strong reason for believing that an innocent maninnocent at least of murder—was hanged only a few months ago. We allude to WILLIAM HOWELL, hanged at Ipswich for shooting a police officer. After Howell's death the gaol-chaplain admitted his belief of the poor creature's innocence of the charge of murder, but justified his execution on the ground that he was a great sinner! Such legal murders may accord with priestly notions of justice, but do not accord with Independent of all other considerations therefore, justice—yes justice, demands that the life of man should not be taken away, seeing that the punishment may be as unjust, and as undeserved, as it is barbarous and demoralising. It is only fair to add, that the author of the "Impressions, &c." is, as well az ourselves, an advocate for the abolition of death punishments.

The third chapter of "A History for Young Eng land" gives the history of the Government of the Conqueror, and is rich with historical facts but too little known. From the poetical contents we have given a specimen above. Several reviews close the number; that on Thiers' "History of the Consulate and Empire." is at once the most profound and just we have yet read. For our extract we take the fol-

peril, but now, she really is at the very edge of destructician's great work, so far as yet published. Iveread of in India, where they breed young crocodiles it used to have an annual grant of £9,000-that the scholars may be increased in number, and that they may lodged. Well, the members of the Church of Englandalthough here and there they have grambled at the matter, at Billingsgate—have been mute as fish compared to the In the they who have raised the price of parchment by darkening the House of Commons with clouds of petitions. It is a bull dog on a cat—to tear Popery to pieces.

It's a settled belief with a good many pious people, who are as careful of their religion as of their best service of china, only using it on holiday occasions, for fear it number, which is a very interesting one. should get chipped or flawed in working-day wear-it's a belief with them that a Papist is a sort of human toadan abomination in the form of man. Doctor Croly has surely a notion of this sort. A few days ago he appeared on Covent-garden stage (I think his first appearance there eince his comedy of Pride shall have a Fall), and called upon the Lord, with thunder and lightning, and the sword, to kill his enemies—meaning Roman Catholics! And then the Doctor showed how Providence had punished all naughty kings who had cast an eye of favour on the Pope. Capping this, the Doctor more than hinted that his loving people, because he had passed the Bill that a miracle that can save this far more costly than vamany Catholics there are in the world-when we remember the millions of 'em scattered about the earth—it does the Lord to destroy, crush, burn, whole nations of men and women, because he wasn't born to think as they do. had better have reserved his "defiance" until, at least, he had been prepared to fight.

the Irish Protestant Church been about, that has always had a full money-bag at her girdle, and more than that, plenty of leisure to reclaim the fallen? She has always fold,-and yet has added nothing to her flock.

Now, according to my opinion, the folks who abuse be given to her priests, seeing what an abundance of money, and good things purchased by money, have done for the Irish Protestant Church. It has become slow as notes, and it is strange to see how religion will sleep upon it. And, therefore needs and to reside the strange to see how religion will sleep upon in the United States which the British Reformers it has become fat. Stuff even a pulpit cushion with bankit, And, therefore, people ought to rejoice that the Catholic priest is to be made a little comfortable in worldly matters!

respect for that "ancient institution," the old one. But there always were such people, grandmother—always will be When Incifers first came in, how many old members of Parliament—stood by their matches and tinder-boxes, and cried out "No surrender!" And how many of these old women—niggised in male attire—terry day go about at public meetings, professing to be ready to die for any tinder-box again, the English people are, with few exceptions, anxious that English people are, with few exceptions, anxious that a war should take place, in order that the disgrace of Bunker's Hill may be wiped out." Why, this writer must be crazy! The fact is, that "the English people are, with few exceptions, anxious that must be wiped out." Why, this writer must be crazy! The fact is, that "the English people are, with few exceptions, anxious that a war should take place, in order that the disgrace of Bunker's Hill may be wiped out." Why, this writer must be crazy! The fact is, that "the English people are, with few exceptions, anxious that a war should take place, in order that the disgrace of Bunker's Hill may be wiped out." Why, this writer must be crazy! The fact is, that "the English people are, with few exceptions, anxious that the disgrace of Bunker's Hill may be wiped out." Why, this writer in this magazine says—"Then, again, the English people are, with few exceptions, anxious that the disgrace of Bunker's Hill may be wiped out." Why, this writer must be crazy! The fact is, that "the English people are, with few exceptions, anxious that the disgrace of Bunker's Hill may be wiped out." Why, this writer in this magazine says—"Then, again, the there always will be will be winder to a war should take place, in order that the disgrace of Bunker's Hill may be wiped out." Why, this writer in this are always. ready to the for any tinder-box question that may come fools with the high-sounding name of "nationality" we! Yes, ready—quite ready to die exit: all the readier,—that feeling which, played upon by the unprincipled

speeches. Did you ever talk to a man who seemed never | fiendish delight the "successes" of "their country," speches. Did you ever talk to a man who seemed never them successes. Of their country, to hear what you said; but only thought what he should say to pass for an answer? who seemed as though none of your words entered his ears, but all slid down his cheek? The breasts of Englishmen. There are "exceptions," the occasional tone of levity.

For further particulars of this case we must refer in any poem, is more full of deep pathos than 'The Shipwreck;' (Don Juan) yet, even it is disfigured by the breasts of Englishmen. There are "exceptions," but the members' contributions being fixed at a very the occasional tone of levity. I've met with such people, and Sir Robert Peel—when I no doubt; but the mass of the people would rather read his Maynooth speeches—does remind me of 'em. What a way he has of talking down the side of a speech, and never answering it direct! I hardly wonder that the the former was in the right and the latter in the playhouses don't flourish, when there's such capital actors of all sorts in the Houses of Parliament.

themselves had a sole and certain knowledge of what was true-what false: I had just been reading all this, when my eye fell upon a paragraph headed, "Lord Rosse's Telescope." Lord Rosse, you must know, is one of those noblemen who do not pull off knockers-knock down cabmen—and always take a front seat at the Old Bailey, on a trial for murder. No: he has been making an is intended for them in the "draining off" of a war! enormous telescope; and the paragraph I write of, says-Marrellous rumours are affoat respecting the astrono. mical discoveries made by Lord Rosse's monster telescope. It is said that Regulus, instead of being a sphere, is ascertained to be a disc; and, stranger still, that the nebula in of the "Condition-of-England Question." We are the belt of Orion is a universal system-a sun, with planets moving round it, as the earth and her fellow orbs move round our glorious luminary."

Now, at one time, a man might have been burnt alive for taking it upon himself to say that Regulus was not a head of "Foreign Movements," in our seventh page, sphere, but a disc; and that Orion (I know nothing about to give a series of articles elucidating this Anglohim, save and except that a marvellously fine poem, price American War Question. In the meantime, we earone farthing, was lately published with his name,) did not | nestly denounce as the worst enemies of their species, wear in his belt any nebula, but a universal system! La, grandmother! when I read of these things, I feel a mixture of pain and pity for men that, instead of having that most horrible of abominations, that most unpatheir hearts and spirits tuned by the harmony that God | ralleled of criminalities, a war between this country is always playing to them-(and they won't hear it, the | and the States. leathern-eared sinners!)—think of nothing but swearing that one thing's a disc, and the other a nebula,-when they only look through small glasses, wanting the great mixed up with no small share of nonsense. telescope to show 'em the real truth! And so no more, from your affectionate grandson,

JUNIPER HEDGEBOG. P.S .- I blush for myself, that I had almost forgotten to tell you that Doctor Wolff has come back, safe and to try to save the lives of two Englishmen, Stoddart and Conolly. It was like going into a tiger's den to take man went! Such an act makes us forget the meanness and folly of a whole generation! Captain Grover-a heart of gold, that !- has published a book on the matter, called The Bokhara Victims. As no doubt the New York publishers-in their anxiety to diffuse knowledge-have already published it for some five cents, do not fail to read it. As for Doctor Wolff, I wonder what Englishmen will do for him? If he'd come back from India after as big as buckets, and so on: as it is, I fear nothing can

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S TABLE-BOOK.

MAY. The illustrations to this entertaining publication are, as usual, excellent. The subject of the large steel engraving is "The Demon of 1845"—the demon" being the incarnation of the present railway speculating mania. There is another "Demon of 1845," which we would gladly see satirised by the inimitable George—the demon which moves thousands to revel in the blood and death-throes of their fellow-creatures. When these thousands rush to the scene of some abominable murder, or throng and press for admission into our public buildings, particularly for hours together to "enjoy" the sight of the last moments of some miserable wretch condemned to a violent death as a punishment for his crimes, surely they must be possessed with some demon of the most to bring them into contempt; and the sooner they, in common with the priests of all sects, come to be diabolical order—a demon which we would fain see in the Review), who begged the page would tell her in common with the priests of all sects, come to be exorcised from the face of the earth. Amongst the something of "our great poet." The page complied, universally despised, the better for the true interests literary contents of the Table-Book, we have been and we here present to our readers the Stage Assassin," the tale of the "Puce-coloured Carp," and particularly by the sequel to "Betty Morrison's Pocket-Book." From "Leaves from a new edition of Lempriere," we give the following

CLASSICS FOR THE MILLION. Aricius, a famous glutton in Rome, who ate a leg of mutton and trimmings against Horace for a trifling rambles, and fishing and shooting expeditions. More wager. There were three of the same name, all famous for their voracious appetite, and it was fortunate that they did not all live in the same reign, for if they had all flourished and gormandised together, a famine might have been the consequence. The second was the most illustrious, for he wrote a cookery-book, which included a celebrated recipe for hashing a hecatomb. After dissipating nearly all his fortune in eating, he went and hanged himself, like a greedy boy who had spent all his money in tarts, and went into a corner to cry his eyes out.

ARCHIMEDES, a celebrated geometrician, of Syracuse, and original inventor of the invisible shell; the advantage of his invention over that of Captain Warner consisting in the fact that Archimedes really did what the captain only talked about. When the town was taken, orders were given to save the philosopher, but a soldier killed him by mistake; and Marcellus raised a cylinder, which is something like a pea-shooter, to his memory. Archimedes used to boast that he had an apparatus for moving the earth, which, by-the-bye, he might have done to a certain extent with an ordinary shovel. He said that all he required was a purchase, but no one seemed disposed to become the purchaser. There is a screw called by his name, which would seem to imply that he had dealt in doubtful horses, or was of a somewhat stingy character.

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-MAY. In this number is concluded Mrs. Johnstone's exlowing from "The Hedgehog Letters" by the editor. citing and interesting story of "Celts and Saxons; or, the Goldsmith's Daughter," which will add fresh wreaths to those already won by the authoress. 'The Spring Novels" introduce us to some pleasant Dear Grandmother,-You ought to be in England just reading. An elaborate review of Theres' "History tow, we're in such a pleasant pucker. The Church is in of France under Napoleon" will supply the reader of dinger again! I have myself known her twenty times in this Magazine with all the points of the French polition. You know there's a place called Maynooth College, where they bring up Roman Catholic priests for the use of Ireland. Well, there's a lot of folks, who will have tained in this number; it is the most delicious little it that this College is no bit better than certain tanks morsel of a love tale we have read for some time past. "The Disturbances in Switzerland" we have best to be worshipped by people who know no better. Sir shown our appreciation of, by transferring to our Robert Peel intends to give £26,000 a year to this place. columns: the reader will find it entire in our seventh page, under the head of "Foreign Movements." "Prospect of a Poor Law for Scotland" is an able be better taught and more comfortably boarded and paper, breathing the right sort of spirit. We would gladly have extracted from it, but having already made our selection, we cannot afford further room and have called the Pope names that pass in small change | we may, however, return to it on another occasion "Politics of the Month," the Maynooth, the Dissenters. It is they who have fought the fight; it is Post-office, and the Oregon questions are briefly considered. While we by no means share in the sanguine expectations of the writer in Tait as to the they who have risen to a man, and have patted the British blessings to be derived from "Free Trade," we cor-Lion, and twisted his tail, and goaded him—as you'd set dially sympathise with the spirit in which he denounces that "most hideous of calamities - that wildest and wickedest of follies"-a war between Great Britain and America." Several other articles, reviews, &c., are contained in the present month's

SIMMONDS' COLONIAL MAGAZINE-MAY. This is a more than usually interesting number, containing, however, much that we cannot approve of. Amongst the continuations are—"On the Agri-culture of Hindostan;" "Port Phillip and South Australia;" and "Australian Sketches;" these last being very entertaining to the general reader, depicting, as they do, in the most pleasing style, with apparently no exaggeration, life as it is at the Anti-Pope. Capping this, the Doctor more than hinted that George the Fourth—the first gentleman in Europe, for he letter from Dr. Brans, "On the Defenceless Conditation of Jamaica," which shows clearly enough that sings put together—was somewhat suddenly called from in the event of a war with America, it will be next to mancipated the Catholics. Well, when we think how luable appendage to this country, from falling into the hands of the Yankees. Yet, strange to say, having shown clearly enough, that, at least as far as the preappear to me a little bold in a worm of a man (whether servation of Jamaica is concerned, England is, at the the said worm wears clergyman's black or not) praying to present time, unprepared for war—the Doctor winds up with a whoop of defiance to the Americans! He

In still stronger terms we must protest against the article signed W. S., and entitled "Great Britain But I suppose Doctor Croly, Mr. M'Neile, and such and the United States;" the writer of which seems folks—who seem to read their Bibles by the blue light of brimstone—believe that the extra money given to the infinitely preferable to go to war with America now, than to put off the evil day, as "it is better to crush powder and shot with which they may bring down Pro- a single foe, instead of waiting for several to be let testants. Well, if money is to make converts, what has loose at once," as, he contends, will be the case when Louis Philippe goes to his account. He goes on-The States MUST, in the case of war, be divided; united to Texas, in a few years they would become had a golden crook whereby to bring stray lambs into the too large and strong to make it safe for other nations. Divide the northern from the southern-make Texas a nation by itself, and their intestine jealousies will May nooth ought rather to feel glad that more money is to be such as to make them no longer to be feared by other nations, &c." Against these damnable doc-trines we protest. The mass of the English people, we assure our American readers, entertain no such regret, because they regard such sayings and doings as inimical to the progress of free institutions. But the sentiments we have above quoted But there's a sort of people in the world that can't bear with the condemnation of nine-tenths of the making any progress. I wonder they ever walk unless they walk backwards! I wonder they don't refuse to go poor belied, ill-used animal, the "British Lion," the out when it would be the second that they walk backwards! I wonder they don't refuse to go poor belied, ill-used animal, the "British Lion," the out when there's a new moon and all out of love and writer in this magazine says. "Then, again, the

perhaps, because dying for anything of the sort's now writers in the Irish Nation, enables them to fill their should term hysterical—a convulsive laugh, only assumed the instigation of a local functionary in Hull, and not by the world—that wretched prejudice, the last rem-It is quite a delight to read Sir Robert's Parliament nant of savageism which prompts men to hail with see Akhbar-Khan triumphant than Queen Victoria, provided their own sense of justice told them that

wrong. With one more extract from the writer in more Maynooth meetings, where some of the speakers talked about the true and the false religion, as though themselves had a sole and certain knowledge of the speakers than the sole and certain knowledge of the speakers than the sole and certain knowledge of the speakers than the sole and certain knowledge of the speakers than the sole and certain knowledge of the speakers than the speakers that the speake Simmonds' Magazine we must conclude. He sayspeace, invariably spring up." Yes, Chartism does sleep: we acknowledge the fact, and we thank this writer for reminding us of it: but it sleeps not the sleep of death, but the sleep of a sure and glorious re-awakening. We beg the "turbulent spirits"—men made turbulent by bad government and social This writer has discovered that what Byrox calls the brain-spattering, wind-pipe slitting art," is the grand panacea for all existing ills. A stupid and sanguinary war is, according to him, the grand solution sorry that the editor of this useful magazine should

have given up his pages to such a contributor. At present we cannot afford room for further comment on this subject. We intend shortly, under the whether they be English Tories, Irish Repealers, or American (so-called) Democrats, all who would excite

"A Few Hints on Foreign and Home Colonisation" contains a considerable amount of good sense, have no space for comment, but as the article is to be continued, we may notice it on another occasion. There are several other articles, most of them of a perfectly unexceptionable and interesting character, extracts from some one or more of which we had insound, from the innermost part of India; where he went | tended to have given; but we find we have already occupied to the full the space we can afford : we, there fore, reluctantly forego our intention.

> WADE'S LONDON REVIEW-MAY. This ably-conducted Magazine continues its successful career, exposing abuses, vindicating sound principles, and diffusing sterling information. In this number there is a continuation of the searching articles on "The Royal Society of England"-arti cles which must go far to cause the reform or breakup of that jobbing conclave. "Increase of Crimes and Pauperism" is a well-reasoned article on the subjects of which it treats. "The Character and Campaigns of Marlborough" exhibits that "hero" in no very admirable light. "The Maynooth College Question" is a sensible article, which may just now be profitably perused. "A Page of Truth," by Ma-TILDA DUCHESNE, introduces us to some new facts of, and concerning, the character of the great Byron. The following account of the truly-noble poet is stated by the writer in Wade's Review to have been uttered verbatim by Robert Rushton, formerly page to the poet, and uttered by him to her, so recently as the 1st of January, 1844. The recontre of the two took place on the railway between York and Sunderderland. The ex-page of the deceased poet was com-batting with a tectotaler, and in the course of his observations remarked, I quite agree with my old master's opinion :---

> Few things surpass old wine—and they may preach Who please-the more, because they preach in vain." This excited the attention of the lady (the writer

CHARACTER OF BYRON BY HIS SERVANT, ROBERT RUSHTON. "Few knew Lord Byron's character better than myself, and I am very sure that all who really understood it all day; and, if it were particularly suitable for exercise, must remember his name with pride and pleasure: I have reason to add to these feelings the deepest gratitude for grass under a tree; in deep thought. Just before he joined unceasing kindness. I was the son of a farmer on his the patriots of Greece I left him—a step which I have reestate, and from childhood was the object of his pented deeply ever since. I never saw my noble master generosity; I used frequently to accompany him in his again. Poor fellow! he had been hardly used. Those than once, indeed, was I saved from drowning by that enemies, and he had none to whom he could look for superb dog, Boatswain, whom he has immortalised by the epitaph concluding,

'To mark a friend's remains these stones arise; I never knew but one-and here he lies!

"After the denouement of his unfortunate marriage, again went abroad with him : * our route was across the Alps to Switzerland, thence to Italy and Greece; but, at my mother's request, I returned home before he died. Oh, that he had lived but a few years longer, to prove his personal character as great as his intellectual superiority! Oh, that he had lived to see his actions portrayed by the pen of truth instead of the barb of malice!"

"There were unquestionably," I replied, "some evil traits in his character, but I cannot help considering him as one 'more sinned against that sinning.'

"Indeed, it was so! Never has the world presented a stronger illustration of the words 'No prophet hath honour, &c. He was of a proud and and most sensitive temper-a warm, generous heart, open as day to melting charity, and a mind that required more than ordinary soothing and caressing. His friends-those whom he loved, and who loved him-could lead him whither they would; their influence over him was literally unbounded; and he was singularly tenacious in all his attachments, as well as generously forgiving to his enemies. He had a great and noble mind, formed by nature to be an example as well as a wonder to the age,-but, mingled with his good qualities, he had also the weaknesses inseparably attached to them. Unfortunately for his country, most unfortunately for himself, his domestic position was vices,-to suppress his good principles and feelings until. when they did, in spite of every restraint, burst forth, they resembled the fitful blaze of lightning or volcanic fire, rather than the steady, warm, and fructifying light of the sun. It was only during a very few years before the close of his brief career that Byron was really himself -that his heart, purified by a deep and genuine, although unhappy love, for one well worthy to inspire it-his mind elevated by the exercise of one of the noblest sentiments the human heart can feel-sympathy with the oppressed, -it was only then that he appeared as he was, or that the world began to understand his character, or to know the

injustice that had been done him." "Certainly, that is true," I remarked; "but you must not forget that it required more discernment than the million possess to discern his real excellence, veiled as it was from ordinary sight, not merely by the malice of others, but by his own studious efforts to hide every feeling or emotion

that would have done him credit." "True, he had seen so much of cant and hypocrisy,he had observed so much baseness under the veil of religion and morality,-that he fell into the error of imagining them to be inseparable,-and, although his ardent and highly imaginative temperament, aided by great temptations, led him into many errors, so great was his abhorrence of cant, that he took no trouble either to conceal his real errors, or to contradict false aspersions. I will give you one anecdote of his early days, which he himself related with great gusto,—merely as a specimen of 'his tutors, confessor, and mother.' One of the objects of his youthful aversions was an old chaplain, who was a perpetual spy on his actions, and who stood in high favour with Mrs. Byron, from the tales he carried to her of his Lordship. On one occasion the old fellow laid information that he had detected Lord Byron kissing one of the maids. When called to account the young delinquent did not deny the imputation, and after exhausting herself and every English epithet of abuse at once, exit Mrs. Byron in a rage.' His Lordship then turned round and informed the reverend intermeddler that he would be revenged on him in due time. He was not a man to break his word; as friend or foe, he was equally sincere, and he tracked the tale-bearer until he convicted him of a much less pardonable transgression. For a as ever for all that is connected with man's progreslong time afterwards, when and wherever he might meet sion and man's happiness. It is pleasing to us to him, he chanted in audible tones, 'From (every parson have the opportunity of acknowledging the benefits knows what) and all other deadly sins, good Lord, deliver conferred by such men as ALLEN DAYENPORT upon us!' Can you wonder that such incidents as this and their order; and it is no less a duty with us to resimilar were well calculated to give him an intense horror mind the young men of the present day of those serof cant in all its forms,—that it was almost gratifying to vices, and the gratitude they owe to such men. him to read the abuse showered on him, and then rejoice The poem before us is too small in size and cost-

seemed?" "But, injudiciously as his mother treated him-unjust reach of all who choose to patronise the author. We CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the as were the censures of the world—his ruin did not seem may, however, add, that the poem has our approba-

false colour with which, in the writhings of anguish, he The prosecution of Mr. Johnson arose out of lectures

* On a scrap of paper, in his handwriting, dated April
14, 1816, I find the following list of his attendants, with an
annexed outline of his projected tour:

Servants:—Berger, a Swiss, William Fletcher, and Robert Rushton.—John William Polidori, M.D.—Switzerland,
Flanders, Italy, and (perhaps) France. The two English
servants, it will be observed, were the same "Yeoman"
and "Page" who had set out with him on his routhful and "Page" who had set out with him on his youthful travels in 1809, and now, for the second and last time, taking leave of his native land on the 25th of April, he

sailed for Ostend .- Moone's Life of Byron.

pockets, and make their dupes laughing-stocks for to prevent tears, and frequently mingling both together. the Attorney-General, an action for the recovery of the Hence I should say arises that close mingling of the fine would hold good. An action was ordered, and the absurd and the sublime which so frequently annoys the Union forthwith brought one. reader, even of his greatest works. No passage, perhaps, For further particulars of this case we must refer

'They mourned for those who perished in the cutter, And also for the biscuit casks and butter.' On the other hand, the prevailing deep melancholy of his own mind breaks out in the lightest and gayest passages, and produces some of the most deeply affecting pictures of the desolation of the heart. Do you remember the first canto of Don Juan, where, after satirising every thing and person within his reach, he breaks out with

'No more! no more! O, never more on me. The freshness of the heart can fall like dew. Which out of all the lovely things we see Extracts emotions beautiful and new. Hived in our bosoms like the bag o' the bee : Think'st thou the honey with those objects grew?

Alas! 'twas not in them, but in thy power,

Th' illusion's gone for ever, and thou art

To double e'en the sweetness of a flower. No more! no more! O, never more, my heart, Canst thou be my sole world, my universe? Once all in all, but now a thing apart! Thou canst not be my blessing or my curse;

Insensible, I trust, but none the worse; And in the stead I've got a deal of judgment, Though heaven knowshow it ever found a lodgment! "She had a fearful power," I observed. "I have often tried to picture to myself the woman whom Byron could elect as a wife."

"Ah! you would have been surprised indeed had you known her. She was rather pretty, and with some pre-tensions to Blue-ism, a poor substitute in worsan for qualities in which she was utterly deficient -mind. heart, and soul,-possessing not one idea of her own incapable of deviation from the precise line of opinions prescribed as orthodox in her own home,—never abandon ing herself to one generous impulse, or one glow of enthusiasm,—a mere thing of truisms—a being of conventionality. She married him because, although not in the zenith of his fame, he was a Lord, and a Lion-voila tout ! As a natural consequence, the wedded pair had no sentiment in common-no heart-union-and so, when his glowing imagination burst forth in poetic rapture, she called him 'Fool' and thought him 'madman! Their politics, too, were at variance; she thought it derogatory to her high estate to mingle with her inferiors. He, on the other hand, was, like all true poets, a philanthropist; his enlarged mind led him to consider the whole human race as his brethren, and to be courteous to the poorest and the meanest. All this, as Lord Byron could not understand, she despised, and had not sense to conceal her contempt."

"I need scarcely ask if you blame him for the separa-

"Oh, no! His passionate attachment to his child precluded that. He would, I am sure, have endured anything rather than that parting. Doubtless, during his brief Windson, Monday.—A curious circumstance occurred the Duke calls the Editor of the Post a probation as a married man, his temper was greatly soured yesterday at the parish church of Clewer, near, and the Post-man snivels his admiration by the daily harass of embarrasments, with which his igh spirit ill fitted him to cope; but what tender, or even mourable wife, would consider that a cause for abandon. ing a husband? It was painful to witness the agony he endured when he thought of his separation from his daughter: his lip would quiver and his brow contract, spite of his pride, tears would roll down his cheek. He gard for him; no other could resist his fascinating man- and cause of his having been objected to; accordingly,

'Calmly she heard each calumny that rose. And saw his agony with such sublimity, That all the world exclaimed. What magnanimity!

"He could not behave ill to any woman." 'I have heard," I remarked, "that even in his habits he was very peculiar."

"He was so, certainly. On a wet drizzling day, when every one else was luxuriating at the fire, be would be out he would be either in his library or 'lollicking' on the who ought to have been his dearest friends were his worst comfort. How heartbreaking are all his allusions to that great domestic trial! All others had been comparatively light, or had served to arouse his powers; but he sank

> 'All my feelings have been shaken; Pride, which not a world could bow. Bows to thee-by thee forsaken; E'en my soul forsakes me now!

"For a while it seemed as if, having nothing to hope nothing more dreadful to fear, he had become perfectly reckless. But not long did this mood last. He awoke to his better self—to active exertion, not only in his literary career—but as one possessing means and will to be a benefactor to his fellow-man. How liberally, even in his days of poverty, his purse was shared with the unfortunate, many can attest, how he devoted it, and all his energies also, to the welfare of his fellow men. In the glorious struggle for the liberty of others he lived-for it he died. It is most interesting to watch the gradual refining of his mind during the latter years of his life; how generously he acknowledged the errors into which his impetuosity had led him in earlier life; how, even to her who had caused him much misery, every word was kind and thoughtful (to his mother he had ever been so); how careful he was of the welfare (temporal and eternal) of his children; how devoted and faithful to her whom he loved, illegally, indeed; but, considering national customs, we can scarcely pronounce more than unhappily! Many tell us to walk in the paths of virtue. Byron did morehe gave those whom he advised the power of acting up to it. If we live to see his character viewed apart from prethrough life calculated to foster his weaknesses into judice and party, unsullied by cant and hyporisy, we shall find that very many of his enemies' accusations consisted of mere random invective and proofless assertion. Hisfaults were those of education and circumstance.-his great and noble qualities were all his own.

> 'He was a man, take him for all in all, We ne'er shall look upon his like again."

The narrator of the above conversation states that she has given Mr. Rushton's words "without qualification or curtailment." We beg to thank the lady, and also the editor of the London Review, for giving publicity to this "Page of Truth." The length of the above extract prevents any further comment on our part, other than expressing our reiterated approbation of this talented magazine.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE-MAY. We wish to do justice to this popular Magazine in

its new form; and, therefore, we are compelled, by want of room, to postpone our comments till next THE LONDON ENTERTAINING MAGAZINE

-PART V. London: B. D. Cousins, 18, Dukestreet. Lincoln's-inn-fields. We had intended to have given an extract from the

well-stored pages of this truly-entertaining publica-tion, but want of space forbids. The part before us is brimful of good things, and well deserves universal

THE ENGLISH INSTITUTIONS: AN EDU-CATIONAL POEM. By ALLEN DAVENPORT London: Cleave, Shoe-lane.

The name of ALLEN DAVENPORT must be familiar to many of our readers as that of a patriot long active in the cause of freedom, and associated with every popular movement in this country from the time of the Spenceans to the time of the Chartists. Age, and its consequent infirmities, prevent him now taking that active part in the struggle for liberty which he formerly took, but we have the best evidence for believing that his sympathies are as warm

cessary for us to extract from it, it being within the Newcastle-upon-Type, cooper.

tions 'the sex' too frequently ought to be considered not now occupying the attention of the society. The as the deliberate sentiment of his calm mind, but as the first number of the Circular says—

seeks to invest the paradise from which he is exiled, to delivered in Hult, by Mrs. Martin, in September last, persuade himself, even more than the world, that his Mr. Johnson, for the act of having received the admission Mr. Johnson, for the act of having received the admission money at the door on that occasion, was fined £20 and costs—his house was taken possession of by the police, and his goods, to several times the above amount, sold by public auction in payment. To effect this, recourse was had to an infamous and obsolete statute, the 39th of Elous Newsorth was taken possession of by the police, and his goods, to several times the above amount, sold by public auction in payment. To effect this, recourse was had to an infamous and obsolete statute, the 39th of Elous Newsorth was the control of th abandonment has been an act of deliberate choice. I can money at the door on that occasion, was fined £20 and only compare the state of his mind for some time after costs his house was taken possession of by the police; the separation—to what, were the body in question, we and his goods, to several times the above amount, sold by had to an infamous and obsolete statute, the 39th of Geo. III.; known as the Gagging Act. As soon as these proceedings were reported to the Anti-Persecution Union;

Handsworth, Staffordshire, builders—H. F. I Bullet and Geo. III.; known as the Gagging Act. As soon as these B. Shaw, Upper Queen's-row, Cambridge-road, Mile-end, proceedings were reported to the Anti-Persecution Union;

Surgeons—J. Blowsome and J. S. Carr, Woodbridge, Surgeons—F. Simpson and J. Kendall, Lancaster,

trifling sum, these sums alone will be insufficient to sustain the action: other assistance is therefore needed, and will, we hope, be forthcoming; for a and justice—and it appears of law too—we never worth two of it, and no questions asked." knew, than the case of Mr. Jourson presents: We commend this Circular to all who are in favour of the free expression of thought and opinion.

THE TRUTH-SEEKER — No. IV.—THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE—April,

These publications contain several talented and interesting articles. Both ably support the principles of which they are the exponents.

THE RISING SUN; OR, LINES ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. By FREDERICK LIVESLY PETER FOGG. Stockport.

It may be one of the "rights of man" for a man to advise Mr. Foge to desist from his printing and pub-

"O wad same power the giftie gie us To see ourself as ithers see us! It wad frae monie a blunder free us An' foolish notion."

Let Mr. Fogg reflect upon this, and take our ad

FATAL COLLISION AT SEA .- The steam-vessel Tiger, which arrived on Monday afternoon in the river from Cork, was run into by a large brig on the night of Sunday last, off Dover. Several of the passengers were asleep on the forecastle, and immediately the crash took place they all started up in a state of terror, thinking that the vessel was sinking, and endea-voured to make their way aft. One man, who with his wife and child was asleep on the side on which the collision took place, immediately snatched the infant away from its mother, and was following the rest, when he put out his hand to grasp hold of the bulwarks, not knowing, in the darkness which prevailed, that they had been carried away, and in one moment both he and the child were precipitated into the waves, and were never seen more. The poor wife, upon learning the fate of her husband and infant child, was completely frantic. The engines of the Tiger were immediately stopped, and she subsequently Gravesend. EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS IN A CHURCH .-

baptismal service to be performed after the second lesson. Yesterday one of the male sponsors at a like those of a person enduring excessive agony, while, in | christening was rejected by the rector upon the ground that he considered him to be unfit to undertake such ners ; but she could hear him spoken of in terms that any during the remainder of the service, he wandered other wife would have resented as a deep insult—and so about the sacred edifice, muttering aloud, to himself, she was praised by his enemies! at the stigma cast upon his character. The service was much interrupted by this unseemly exhibition. A parishioner who was present, observes—" If Mr. Carter thought the man was unfit to be a sponsor he was right, and did his duty in objecting to him; but ought he not to have ascertained beforehand who was painful scene? Will Mr. Carter compel the rich as well as the poor to have their children baptized immediately after the second lesson? Does that reverend gentleman intend to carry out all the rubric,

Bankrupts, &c.

or only so much as he pleases?"

BANKRUPTS. (From Tuesday's Gazette, May 6.) William Thurnell, Leadenhall-street, City, upholsterer-George Warriner, Lloyd's Coffee house, City, tavernkeeper—Richard Robinson, King William-street, Strand, wholesale spirit-merchant—John and Thomas Batt, Old Broad-street, City, dealers in silk-Edward Stone Darvell,

Great Tower street, City, colonial broker—David Ceaser, Woolwich, Kent, victualler—William James Taylor, Highstreet, Camden Town, grocer—Robert Cross, Colchester, Essex, corn-merchant—William Meeson, Aston, Stafford-shire, innkeeper—William Start, Sneinton, Nottingham-shire,lace-maker—Henry Bent, Brierley-hill, Staffordshire, chain-maker—James Haigh, of Honley, Yorkshire, clothier—John Ward Newton and Francis Jacob Newton, Rother-ham Vorkshire, crisit merchants—Christopher Holl Shef ham, Yorkshire, spirit-merchants—Christopher Hall, Shef-field, grocer—John Brown and Alexander Urquhart, Mauchester, carpet-warehousemen-Moses Humphries, Manchester, joiner—George Lawrie, Fleetwood upon Wyre, Lancashire, chemist—Michael Cox, Woymouth, Dorsetshire, ironmonger - Thomas Forsyth, Durham, hotel-

S. Bateman, Birmingham, factor, second dividend of 18 84d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Bristie, Birmingham. M. Hadley, Walsall, druggist, second dividend of 61d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Christie,

N. Beard, Beech-street, Barbican, leather-seller, dividend of 13d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Follett, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

E. Turmaine, Canterbury, porter-merchant, final dividend of 13d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Follett, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street. S. Skinner, Greenham, Berkshire, brewer, dividend of d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Fol-lett, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

Mr. Follett, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street. W. O. Thompson, Liverpool, merchant, second dividend of 15-16ths parts of a penny in the pound, any Monday, at the office of Mr. Turner, Liverpool Broughton and Garnett, Nantwich, Cheshire, bankers, fifth dividend of 3d in the pound, on Saturdays, May 24 and 31, and any subsequent Monday, at the office of Mr.

Turner, Liverpool. B. Sayle and T. Booth, Sheffield, ironmasters, second dividend of 2s 6d in the pound, and, upon new proofs, first dividend of 7s 6d in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office

T. Burton. Bramham, Yorkshire, shoemaker, first and final dividend of 2s 5d in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Hope, Leeds.
E. L. Aarons, St. James's-place, Aldgate, oilman, first dividend of 1s 10d in the pound, on new proofs, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old

Jewry,
D. Roderick, St. Martin's-court, victualler, second divi dend of 2d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

T. Berridge, Manchester, tobacconist, second dividend of 84d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr.

Pott, Manchester. C. A. Bradbury, Stockport, draper, final dividend of 1s 23d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Pott. Manchester. J. Whitlow, Manchester, laceman, first dividend of 4s 6d

the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Pott, Manchester. F. Rinder, Leeds, butcher, second dividend to first class

creditors, 3s 11d in the pound; second and third class, 2s 6d in the pound; and fourth class, 1s 8d in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Hope, Leeds. DIVIDENDS. May 29, J. C. Johnson, Lawrence Pountney-hill, Can-

May 29, J. C. Johnson, Lawrence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, City, merchant—May 29, J. Johnson, Little
Abingdon, Cambridgeshire, builder—May 29, A. M. Soulby,
St. Mary-at-Hill, City, wine-merchant—May 29, S. and
T. F. Jackson, Bermondsey-street, woolstaplers—May 29,
G. Winning, Dover-street, Piccadilly, upholsterer—May 29,
C. Teesdale and R. Toulson, Westminster Bridge-road,
furnishing-warehousemen—June 4, H. Turner, Theobald'sroad, Bedford-row, cowkeeper—May 28, II. Bundey, Upper
York-place, Portland Town, builder—June 6, W. Meek,
Southampton, ironmonger—May 28, J. Potter and W.
Mande, Manchester, calico-printers—May 28, W. Hegin-Maude, Manchester, calico-printers—May 28, W. Hegin-bottom, Ashton-under Lyne, Lancashire, cotton-spinner— May 29, J. Jones, Chester, fellmonger-June 17, H. W Blackburn, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler—June 17, J. Prior and H. Brady, Kingston-upon-Hull, brush-manu-facturers—June 12, J., W., J., S., G., and J. Wood, Liversedge, Yorkshire, machine-makers—June 12, R. Elliott, Sheffield, merchant—May 30, W. Harris, Castle Hayes, Staffordshire, brickmaker—May 29, W. Ambrose, Awre, Gloucestershire, timber-merchant-May 29, W. Adamson, in the inward conviction that he was not that which he only two or threepence, we believe—to render it ne- Hexham, Northumberland, butcher—May 29, J. Brown

contrary on the day of meeting.

ton, Lancashire, dyers—W. G. Winnan and R. Georga, Penzance, woolstaplers—S. Reed and T. Walton, Fetterlane, City, goldsmiths-R. Cameron and J. Dow, LockTit Bits.

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

TEMPTING OFFER.—An advertisement in a Philadelphia paper reads as follows:—"Stolen, a watch worth a hundred dollars. If the thief will return it more infamous violation of every principle of right he shall be informed, gratis, where he may steal one

> THE RAILWAYS AND THE LAWYERS.—It has been calculated that one hundred thousand pounds will go into the pockets of the lawyers during the present session of Parliament in the shape of fees to counsel for attending before committees of the House of Commons. If there is such an outlay for law, the estimates for making a railway should include not only iron, but brass.

> WHAT A SHAME !- If there is any law against badger-baiting, it is broken every night in the House of Commons, where poor Bobby, the Tamworth badger, is regularly baited, to the high diversion of the lovers of cruel sport.

QUICK PASSAGE. Mr. Gladstone left the Ministry some time back, taking with him a small bundle of make a fool of himself: but if so, he has no right to annoy others with his folly. For his own sake, we advise Mr. Food to desist from his printing and pubold friends at the very same point at which he had left them; but the honourable gentleman was compelled on the journey to throw away his principles in order to hasten his return. This is the quickest passage that has been effected within the recollection of the oldest member.—Punch.

A Cute Fox.—In Ireland a sharp fellow is said to be "as cute as l'ower's fox—the fox of Ballybotherem which used to read the papers every morning to find out where the hounds were to meet.

LITERARY NEWS .- Last Saturday's papers contain

two interesting announcements: - Louis Philippe makes Victor Hugo a peer of France, and the Duke of Wellington calls the Morning Post a liar. In France the journalists think that the King has bestoned a deserved honour on one of their profession. In Lagland the Morning Post feels much obliged because the Duke accuses it of falsehood. In return for this compliment, the brave Briton cringes down to the testy old nobleman's feet, and prays that his Grace may be immortal. In France, then, a literary man is made a duke; in England he is happy to be kicked by one. What English writer won't be proud of his profession after that—and of his station in the country.—and thank the Morning Post for representing him.— Punch.—[Whether to be called a "liar" by the Duke of Wellington, or be made a Viscount by that incarna-Tiger were immediately stopped, and she subsequently tion of meanness, hypocrisy, and rascality, Louis took the brig into tow and brought her up to Philippe, be the greatest honour, we leave to casuists to determine. We think it to be about six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. When

yesterday at the parish church of Clewer, near, and the Post-man snivels his admiration of the Windsor, which has been the subject since of general Duke in reply, no one is surprised, this being remark and comment throughout the neighbourhood quite in keeping with the thorough baseness of the It appears that the Rev. Mr. Carter, the rector, in-literary hacks who soll themselves to do the dirty variably enforces that rubric which requires the work of the aristocracy. But when Victor Hugo doffs the poet's crown, to brand his brows with the coronet of a viscount, there is indeed cause for surprise and sorrow. Alas! that he, of all men, should exhibit such self-abasement! That he should become could not bear to have such emotion witnessed, and would a responsibility. The man so rejected being, we one of the things—the tools—of a perjured king, to turn away almost fiercely. It was strange, yet true, that believe, rather deaf, and not particularly "bright," register liberticidal edicts, and condemn brave men register liberticidal edicts, and condemn brave men his wife was the only woman who appeared to have no re- appeared not to comprehend very clearly the nature to the dungeon and the guillotine for resisting a tyrant's crimes! Such are the functions of a peer of France—such is henceforth the grovelling work of Victor Hugo! "How are the mighty fallen!"-Ed. N. S.] Bustles Again.—Why are fashionable ladies like

good painters? Because they till up the back ground AN EXAMPLE WORTH FOLLOWING .- Louis Philippe

has set an admirable example to her Majesty. He oing to be sponsor, and thus have avoided such a has issued an ordinance relieving Guizot temporarily "repose." All things considered, we should say Sir Robert would feel grateful for a similar exoneration If he wouldn't we should! AN AMERICAN PLRA FOR ACQUITTING A MURDERBR

-At New Orleans, a young man named Hatch stabled a companion so that he died. He was arraigned for murder, but the jury acquitted him on the plea that "the deceased had threatened to slap his (the prisoner's) face." The crime seems to us to have been as foul a murder as was ever committed. and the murderer's acquittal seems most strange and

remarkable. JULLIEN'S PRISON MUSIC. - M. Jullien - out of abounding gratitude for the patronage he has obtained from the musical English — has had a poor widow spirited away from her five children, and locked up in Whitecross-street, for having in her ignorance sold four copies of a work which had pirated one melody from the great Frenchman. are no apologists for literary, musical, or any other pirates; but we do think that a man's heart-strings must be as rigid as the strings of his fiddle—that he must be wholly fitted up with cat-gut-who would consign a really innocent woman to the miseries of a gaol for an unconscious infringement of the law of copyright. However, let Mrs. Charlotte Templeman, of 5, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, tell her own story. She was served with a bill of injunction:

the widow was put in Chancery :- "Knowing nothing whatever of law, I immediately called upon M. Jullien, and also upon his solicitor, Mr. Lewis, No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, and stated to him my sale and profit [the profit 4d.]; and I also assured him that no more of the melody should be sold by me. Things remained in this state until yesterday, when two sheriff's officers entered my shop, and took me to Whitecross-street prison, where I remained all night. How I have been liberated I know not, any more than why I have been confined, only that I have been obliged to pay 26s., and sign a paper, the contents of which I know no more of than the man in the moon."—We think C. Dotesio, Slough, Buckinghamshire, hotel-keeper, di-vidend of 4s in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of it only right that the ladies in high life—whom Jul-

lien delights to acknowledge as his patronessesshould know of the charity exercised by their minstrel towards a poor woman, fighting the world's hard fight, to support five fatherless children. Perhaps, further to ingratiate himself with fashionable wives and mothers, M. Jullien may compose the Whitecross-street Polka, to be especially danced by widows and orphans.-Punch. No such Sinecure.—A widow lady has written to

us to ascertain if we can inform her how she can obtain for her youngest son the situation of a "Commissioner for the Reduction of the National Debt.' He is not older than fifteen, she says, and is very well qualified for the situation, as he has been brought up like a gentleman, and never been accustomed to do anything. We are afraid from this description the young man will hardly suit, as the duties for the reduction are so heavy, that a report has not yet been published, though it has occupied the attention of the ablest arithmeticians for years.—Ibid. CURE OF PAUPER SOULS .- The Aylesbury Board of

Guardians have reduced the salary of the Union chaplain, Mr. Gleadah, from £20 to £10. This is prudent and economic. It is well known that pauner souls—unlike the souls of the rich and respectable, that require especial care-may be cured, like herrings, by the thousand. Hence, Mr. Gleadah is expected to cure wholesale, and is paid accordingly !-

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—We have finally found out who that much talked of individual, the "oldest inhabitant" is. An elderly chap, speaking of his great knowledge of the western country the other day, said that he had known the Mississippi river ever since it was a small creek. He's the man. New Orleans Picayune.

A PERSONAL REFLECTION .- "I see the villain inyour face," said a western judge to an Irish prisoner." May't please your worship," replied Pat, "that, must be a personal reflection, sure."

"THOU ART THE MAN."—An heiress one day told; d; her physician, who attended her during a long illness, , s, , that she had made up her mind to marry. Upon his asking the name of the chosen fortunate one, she bid; id; him go home and open his Bible, giving him chapter; er and verse, and he would find it out. He did so, and ad thus he read—" Nathan said to David, thou art the he man.

A Happy and Independent Man .- At the Magis-1 (is-) trates' Office, at Huddersfield, the following curious: just scene was lately exhibited :- James Bottom, a care- re-TION UNION. London: Waston, Paul's-alley.

"It was a fatal connection," observed "the Page"
mourafully, "a dreadful trial to himself, although perhaps a blessing to the world. Had he married Miss for their opinions; and also to aid in obtaining the remains the world—the world—the world—the world—the contempts and verset business to no sect or party, and gives its aid to all who may be oppressed, irrespective of their tenets or of the deliberate sentiment of his calm mind have a feel discovered base countries.

"It was a fatal connection," observed "the Page"
TION UNION. London: Watson, Paul's-alley.

"It was a fatal connection," observed "the Page"
The Anti-Persecution Union is a society established for the protection of all who may be assailed by the law's persecution for the free expression of their opinions; and also to aid in obtaining the repaid is additionally the protection of the server of t less-looking, humourous, good-looking fellow, was vas summoned by the Surveyors of Marsh for 2s. 6d., due lue street, New-road, marble-inerchant—May 27, C. S. Haward, West Smithfield, cattle-salesman—May 27, C. S. Haward, Colchester, tallow-chandler—May 27, H. Bentley, Liver-pool, commission-agent.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Discourage of the pool of the (Roars of laughter, amidst which this independent ident happy man walked with much deliberation out of ut of

> IMPUDENCE.—Fitzroy Kelly, examining a very young young's lady, who was a witness in a case of assault, asked asked her if the person who was assaulted did not give the ve the detendant very ill language, and utter other words words so bad that he, the learned counsel, had not implidence idence.

the Court!) An order was, however, made, but on ut on what to execute it may perhaps be a puzzle.—Leeds Leeds

proceedings were reported to the Anti-Persecution Union; the committee called a public meeting in London, where, tolk, linendrapers E. Simpson and J. Kendall, Lancaster, upon it being shown that the conviction of Mr. Johnson was entirely illegal—a recent Act (the 2nd Victoria, c. 12), having ordered that no conviction on the 29th of Geo. III.

12), having ordered that no conviction on the 29th of Geo. III.

13) the valid unless prosured by the Attorney General, it was agreed, that as this prosecution was undertaken at Martin's-street, St. Martin-in-the-fields, hotel-keepers.

Friends,—I embrace the opportunity afforded me b the conductors of the "Northern Star," which is the only newspaper in the kingdom that will do justice to you and me, to thank you for your generous and manly con duct in defending me and my reputation from the foul and cowardly attack made upon me by the Dukinfield Coal Company through the medium of the Manchester Guardian, the columns of which were closed against me; for they would not insert my reply without my paying for such reply as an advertisement.

It is true, the columns of the "Star" were open for me to defend myself from their vile imputations; and for this I am thankful. But at the same time, it is but just, if a man is attacked in a public journal, that that same journal should allow him the privilege of speaking for himself: but, alas! such is, the vendity of the main portion of the English press, that nothing but gold can get you admitted into its pages.

However, justice has been done me; and that withou me saying one word to you on the subject. You saw I was villified and belied by the Dukinfield Coal Company in the Guardian, and you determined that I should be dezended through the same channel. You found, like me, that this could not be done without a vast sum of money; and notwithstanding you had been on strike for ten weeks, you subscribed the money out of the scanty support which you have received during your struggle. This act of generosity on your part demands my warmest thanks and

conduct, which I do with all my heart: and may the jus- grasped a narrow strip of board as he jumped. tice you have dealt out to me be speedily conferred upon yourselves, by the honourable conclusion of your struggle of right against might.

Friends, before I conclude this, allow me to give you a little advice. I am sorry to hear of the repeated cases of petty assault which take place betwirt you and the knobsticks. These not only give a handle to the opposition press, but they are calculated to injure you with the publie. Let me, therefore, implore of you to keep the peace for our own sakes, and the sake of the glorious cause you I am fully aware of the annoyance and provocation

which you receive at the hands of these knobsticks; but remember that you have characters to maintain. You are known in your various neighbourhoods: not so with the creatures you come in contact with, who it is well known are the "very scum of society." They go prowling about the country in search of places where the men are on strike, in order that they may have "good money" for doing nothing for a few weeks, and then they are off again. The very fellows now working at Dukinfield went into the north at the time of the strike there; when that terminated, and they must live, they left and came to Yorkshire, and from thence to Scottand Knowsley's, near Bolton, then to St. Helen's, and to other places. Heed them not. Let them say what they will, take no notice o them: for, believe me, it is their game, and that of those who employ them, to drag you into rows, and then make

Friends, in conclusion, I again request you to kee the peace; and would suggest the propriety of your send ing some of your body to have an interview with the magistrates. Let the authorities know how you are an noyed; and that your wives cannot walk the street without being insulted with debauched language. You have a Meadowcroft, a Parkinson, and others, intelligen men, who, if they went and laid your case before the ma gistrates, would surely procure redress. Use every legal means of obtaining justice, but do not break the peace, the advice of your friend and well-wisher, WILLIAM DIXON -Manchester, May 6th, 1845.

MORE OF THE "FERMENT." The following address was adopted unanimously

one of the greatest and most influential public meet ings which has wen held in the country for the consideration of the haynooth Grant. It was proposed by Mr. Mason, and sconded by Mr. Councillor Baldwin. The Town Hall, apable of containing ten thousand persons, was crowded rembled in the The Address of the People of Birmingham as. **eration o Town Hall, on Tuesday, May 6th, for the consuthe State Endowment of Maynooth College.

Fellow subjects,-Having been assembled by authority of the chief magistrate of the borough of Birmingham, in compliance with a most influential requisition, rising members of the corporation, burgesses, and householders, to consider the political tendency of the contemplated Endowment of Maynooth College, we deem it our duty, in respect to the national rights and claims of Ireland, that the principle upon which we feel it necessary to oppose this grant should be distinctly understood to prevent that misconstruction which has hitherto been made of the motives of the British people on all matters concerning the interests and welfare of Ireland. And in the expression of this opinion we here solemnly

declare that the people of this country have no wish to perpetuate the degradation and sufferings of the Irish nation, whether inflicted through religious prejudice or by political authority. It is therefore with the patriotic and just purpose

more to pernetuate the degradation of Ireland and the miseries of her people, than promote either the religious purity or moral power which ought to characterise nation in the sacred pursuit of establishing just institutions, that we oppose the present ministerial proposition. We object to the endowment of Maynooth College or the principle that all religious institutions should receiv

their support directly from the people who wish for them and because all history proves that State Endowments have tended to alienate the instructors of the people from their interests and welfare, and rendered them the instruments of Governmental oppression. They have also defeated the great purpose of the founder of Christianity. The injustice becomes still more evident when we reflect that but for the impoverishment of the people, through the instrumentality of unjust legislation, the people would have abundant means to support their religious instructors without requiring aid at the hands of a Government which possesses no revenue but what is derived from the industry of the people. We, therefore, in thus distinctly and unequivocally

pronouncing our opinion, free from all national and re ligious prejudice, take this opportunity of reminding you that the British Parliament does no more represent the British people than the interests and welfare of Ireland -not more than one-tenth of the adult male population being represented in that assembly: and conceiving that the interests and destinies of a nation must ever be sacrificed at the shrine of class, we, in conclusion, solemnly assure you, that, provided you will accept our co-opera tion in the great struggle for a just and full representation of the entire adult male population of the three kingdom without distinction of class or condition, in the united Parliament, we will ardently aid you in securing for tagonist fears, now subdued and moulded to one Ireland such institutions as will guarantee the right and

T. PHILLIPS, Esq., Mayor, Chairman.

Mr. Sharman Crawford's Motion.—The Patrio of Tuesday, in reference to Mr. Crawford's motion on Monday night, in opposition to all grants for was rejected by a majority of 141 to 2." incorrect. The two that voted were Mesers. Duncombe and Wakley, the representatives of Finsbury. the motion was supported by four.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY EVENING.—The new packetship Waterloo, Captain Allen, has just arrived here from New York, whence she sailed on the 11th ult. and by her we have been put in possession of papers from that city three days later than those previously received. The New York Sun publishes the particulars of the loss of the steam-boat Swallow, having on board 350 passengers—the particulars of which we subjoin.

Loss of the Steam-Boat Swallow.—The steam boat Swallow, having on board about 350 passengers. left Alpany last Monday evening at six o'clock, for this city. When opposite Hudson, near Athens, she struck a rock and broke in two. What rendered the scene more appalling was the total darkness of the night—the water coming up to the hurricane deck, and the ladies being drawn up through the skylights the horrors of the scene; surrounded by fire and water, every effort was made by each person to provide for their own safety. The terror seemed to be at its highest when the boat broke in two, the water put out the fire, and the stern sunk. At this critical moment the steam-boats Express and Rochester came up, and immedia aly got out all their boats, to pick up those who were in the water, and save the residue who were clinging to the wreck-of these the Rochester took on board 150, and the Express fifty. both places. The rock is well known, and had the pilot kept in the channel the accident would not have occurred. We have received the following parti- ing dissolution-not only of the Parliament, but of dinary battle that they have to fight, nor is it to be culars from C. Pratt, Esq., of Covert, Seneca county, New York, who was a passenger in the Swallow at the time of the disaster :- On going into the ladies' cabin, after the vessel had struck, he found whether or no they will be prepared for the contin- them that he holds their petitions to be of no value rushed forward, in company with his grandson, leaving in the ladies' cabin two ladies named Coffin who were in company with an aged lady from Troy, these being the only ladies whose names were known was met by some one who told him to keep off the bows, as the boat was going down; and as he turned to get to the hurricane deck, with his daughters and grandson, he was met by a rush of water sweeping the insulting declaration that "one in every into a struggle between the minister and the people. caught a glimpse of the two Misses Coffin behind him: but, on gaining the upper deck with his charge, they were missing; search was made for their bodies produce of their labour; weether vives and children, that a few who have regard for character and honour resistboat sunk, about twenty-five or thirty, or more, took

TO THE COAL-MINERS LATE IN THE EMPLOYMENT | twenty) two gentlemen and a lady were found clingwreck, all three alive, but greatly exhausted. They were taken to Athens. Of the others who tried to save themselves by similar means, nothing was known up to yesterday afternoon, and it is feared they have rished. Passengers saved:-

The Express took on board 40 The Rochester 94
Carried to Athens and Hudson 70 PASSENGERS LOST OR MISSING.—The following are

the lost and missing, as far as ascertained:-Missing.-Mrs. Conklin, Miss Coffin, of Troy Mrs. Gilson and two young ladies, from Albany whose brother was at the wreck anxiously searching for their bodies; Mrs. Walker, of New York; Mrs. French, and Mrs. Lambert.

Bodies Found.—Six bodies were found on the main deck, between the captain's office and the ladies' cabin-viz., two Misses Wood and Miss Coffin, of Troy; one gentleman, and a lady, names unknown; enabled so far to ensure the success of his measure a middle aged woman, apparently a native of Irefor the Endowment of the Roman Catholic Church of a middle aged woman, apparently a mear Hudson; Ireland, while it reflects great credit on his head and Mrs. Colton and Miss Briggs, milliner, both of Troy, and one lady with a thimble in her pocket having the initials W. M. C., were found at the wreck. A pentance for past sins, and an exhibition of consun gentleman of Detroit, named Huest, having a bag containing 1500 dollars in gold, jumped overboard with the bag upon his arm, but was soon obliged to Friends, all I can do is to thank you for your noble let it go. He was only saved by having fortunately the necessities of his opponents, still confers bu

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1845.

THE CHARTIST MOVEMENT, FROM whatsoever cause the chance may spring.

and all, even the very existence of the nation. now depends on chance, -there does appear a chance of CHANGE; and whether that change may arise from "the disarrangement of our system of currency: from "over-stocked markets;" from an "explosion of the railway bubble:" from "the limitation of artificial credit:" from "a European or American war:" from the death of the "King of the Barricades," or the exit of the "Iron Duke;" from "a kick-up in Ireland, or from what is more likely, more proxi mate, and more natural, from a bad harvest: from whatever chance CHANGE may spring, it is the duty, the bounden duty, of the Chartist body to remain firm, united, and determined, so that when the time comes their fold may be the one secure spot in which all affrighted stragglers may take refuge. To simple individuals or half-instructed communities the achievement of so extensive a change as that proposed by the People's Charter appeared easy of accomplishment; while to the more reflective mind those elements by which alone it could be secured Not wishing to underrate even the value of the cloud which portended the first storm of universal indignation that burst upon the present system, we shall not underrate the value of those who rode upon the whirlwind: but we do accord greater honour to those who have not abandoned the pursuit after the storm had passed away. A nation may be roused into enthusiasm: but can be only led to thought by philosophy: and to a proper direction of the sound mind alone must we look for the advantages of enthusiasm themselves into popular favour during the first moments of excitement, placed no more practical advantages before the public mind than those which were promised from the transfer of power to their and weaker every day. It is to detach from the own hands. That day, however, has passed away as proved by the recent representation of the improved mind of the country in the late Convention a body which did not confine its efforts to such a narrow point, but who patiently mapped out the one valued social object; and expounded the mode of

achieving political power for its accomplishment.

When a people, bowed beneath the weight of na tional suffering imposed by class legislation, dele gate to others the onerous duty of thinking for them, upon the assurance that their recom objecting to such legislative measures as we consider tend mendations shall be carried into effect by universal compliance with all suggestions that are practical feasible, and safe, the propounders of such plans are not to be blamed for their failure, if that failure depend upon the apathy of those for whose benefit they have been devised. To the proposition of the Convention for the extension of the franchise to all who under th Reform Bill, may acquire a vote, as well as to the project for testing the value of the land as a mean of establishing the standard of wages, we need not though in the present corrupt state of the House of say that we give our hearty concurrence: and, al-Commons little importance may be attached to the acquisition of ten or twenty Chartist members, yet the people may rest assured that the several measures of taxation, economy, finance, free trade, agriculture. and State religion, forced upon the country through the corruption of its present representatives, will before long preclude, and for ever, the recurrence of such an anomaly as we now daily witness-the surrender of a constitution to the caprice of a single Minister. Never again will the people of this country witness such a slavish toleration as has marked and degraded new grant is to be considered as the mere "restitution the present Parliament. And, apart from any of of a portion of that property which had been plunthose changes to which we have referred, none would be more astounding in its effects upon the nation than | could very well understand the propriety and justice a contested election. Those warring strifes and anman's dictates, would be let loose, and submitted to the control of the popular will. It is for this justice which says, "the people of Ireland have been time - for such an event-that we seek to prepare our readers: for, however distant all other chances of CHANGE may be, the "days" of our present representatives "are numbered!" and "the religious purposes, says:—"Mr. Hindley seconded present representatives "are numbered!" and "the the motion, which found no other supporter; and it day of reckoning is at hand!" We were not prepared This is for the last contest, further than to enter into an alliance for the destruction of our Whig gaolers, who Messrs. Crawford and Hindley were the tellers: so held five hundred of the advocates of true principle then, though of a negative qual-ty, TAUGHT US OUR priesthood, who aforetime were the mere distributors of STRENGTH: and shall we not upon he next occasion turn that strength to positive advantag It was cheering, no doubt, to see the working man standing besides the his order; and it was creditable to see those hands for enthusiasm of the nomination had subsided! Then.

> labour as an inducement to general action. decided upon the necessity of such an experiment. we must naturally come to the conclusion that the and that all that is now requisite is a vigorous effort | effort will be made to obstruct and defeat the mea-There are symptoms, strong symptoms of approach-[sentative : and the question with the people must be, avowedly set himself up against the people. He tells years of misrulo-whether they will allow the last a "FERMENT"-that the more they petition, the cond State Church—whether they will submit to trodden under foot. The contest has resolved itself cates speak in warlike thunder.

as a registration committee has been appointed

creation—and a country they may call their own. Such is the choice that we place before the Chartist

body. Apathy, indolence, and neglect will lead to the perpetuation of the system that we have so long laboured to destroy; union, activity, and energy will lead to the blessings we have described.

MAYNOOTH.

THE TWO STATE CHURCHES, THE policy by which Sir ROBERT PEEL has been enabled so far to ensure the success of his measur heart, as far as it is a manifestation of contrite re mate skill in the manner in which he has managed the refractory of his own party, and chimed in with little credit upon the House of Commons. The one may plead "the tyrant's plea,"-NECESSITY,-for his act: but the alacrity with which the mass of "the representatives of the people" have not only eaten their own oft-paraded professions, but set themselves in direct hostility to their own "constituents" at the bidding of the Minister, proves them to be thoroughly abject and servile to Power, and wholly oblivious or disregardful of the relationship that ought to subsist between a "representative" and the "repre Hitherto the opposition offered to the measur

has failed; it having become the fashion just now

for the members of Parliament to demonstrate their "INDEPENDENCE" by voting directly in the teeth of those who sent them! The Minister has set the example; and, like well-bred Ministerial adherents, the bulk of "the House" must follow it He has openly confessed that it is his duty to set ar DEFIANCE the expression of public opinion that has greeted his "necessary" perfidy, because it is all the result of a mere "FERMENT" in the public mind: and he avers that when the feelings of indignation which his conduct in seeking to establish another State Church shall have cooled down some little, judgment will resume her seat, and his measure be not only understood, but even supported by those who are now carried away by the opposition "FER it naturally presented the necessity of a union of MENT." We can understand this language, when addressed to one portion of the opposing party—that which maintains the righteousness of the principle of State establishments, and whose opposition is grounded on the fear that the endowment of a second Church will interfere with the ASCENDANCY of the first. We can understand this as a gentle hint to the times" are such as to denote the speedy overthe one, the only mode of at all retarding the evil day, is for the present holders of the property stolen and thought. The interested leaders, who ingratiated from the poor to admit of others participating in the spoil. Such is, in fact, the meaning of Peel's measure. It is to strengthen the hold that Mother Church has on the State—a hold becoming weaker people those who have hitherto headed them in the

> "out of the pale" and cut off from the enjoyment of the immense riches which excited their anw. It is to and thus make it their interest to maintain and support the existing establishment; and the manner in which his proposal has been received in Ireland by the priestly repudiators of all State connection, shows portion of the opposition whose desire is to keep in their own hands the Tithes, the Glebes, the Church Lands, and the magnificent Churches and Cathedrals of our land, and maintain the presumptuous ascendancy of a mere sect, the words of Peel are not devoid of meaning, and probably will not be thrown away: and even to those who have taken their stand on the broad and intelligible ground of resistance to all State endowments for religious purposes; who enunciate the true principle, that to favour one sect is an act of injustice to all the rest; who contend parsons, and pay them in accordance to notion of service rendered: to these the words of Prel are also far from devoid of meaning, and will surely incite to redoubled exertion to prevent the double evil which

ssertion of the voluntary principle, because they

those words so plainly indicate. At the outset we stated one objection to the mea sure to be, the deadly influence that the promised "boon" would have upon all questions of political agitation: and our misgivings upon that sub ect have not been lessened by the several admissions that the dered from the Catholic Church of Ireland." We of RESTITUTION, if the plunderers were the partiee to RESTORE, and if the parties plundered were to be the recipients: but we cannot understand that plundered; the plunder has been conferred by law upon the professors of an opposing faith; the holders of the plundered property are too strong to contend with; the Irish priests, who look for restitution, are too powerful to resist; and, therefore, our will is. that the plunderers shall continue to hold what we dare not take away, while the English people shall BE PLUNDERED to FURNISH COMPENSATION, NOT TO within the walls of their dungeons. Our triumph THE IRISH PEOPLE WHO WERE ROBBED, but to the Irish the plundered property.'

resulted in the return of some twenty representatives | pects held forth by a strong Minister, public hostility | days." whose labours would not have ceased when the has been unequivocally expressed, it is to the permapresent, are bound to take that course. It is no or

of action-yet there is one ground on which all can cordially unite, and that is the motion of Mr. even PEEL himself, specious and plausible as he is, will find some difficulty in furbishing up a set of reasons for the rejection of that motion. He now which time will allay." He deems it is his "duty" to oppose, directly and unflinchingly, PUBLIC OPINION, because he knows better than the public what the nature, scope, and intent of his measure is, and what will be its effect in operation. He avers, that when the FERMENT has subsided, the people will view the question in quite another light than they now do. their country sold; and then, if not till then, those Here is a test for the sincerity of those declarations! who subscribed their pence for the purchase of their If he is convinced that those opinions are correct, he country's freedom will ask for that "BALANCE will not object to try them. Mr. Duncombe's motion sheet" in which "Ireland for the Irish" was to provides for that trial. He proposes, that if we are to have the infliction of another endowment for religious purposes, it shall be but, in the first instance, as an experiment; that the time shall be limited, at the end of which Parliament can again deal with THE QUESTION. He therefore proposes the limitation of three years. During that time the "FERMENT" surely will have subsided! the people will have come to their senses: and if they are convinced with PEEL that the measure is really a blessing and a boon. they will, having the benefit of experience to guide them, as stoutly support it as they now oppose itand be better satisfied into the bargain. Therefore Peel, if he has any regard for what he says, and any confidence in his own predictions, will be glad to avail himself of the opportunity offered him to establish his character as a statesman who "saw before

The period fixed by Mr. Duncombe for the first duration of the new Institution (if we are to have it) is just the exact one to enable the people to express their opinions, after the "FERMENT" shall have been allayed. He proposes three years. Before that period expires, we must have another General Election, unless, indeed, the present Parliament should be so enamoured of Sir Robert Peel, and he with the servile crew by whom he is supported, as to induce "the House" to follow a former famous precedent, and vote itself, when elected only to sit seven years, qualified to sit fourteen! In two years, or so, the present Parliament-God be thanked !-will die "a natural death," save and except the contingency we have named, which is hardly likely to occur in the present temper of the times. There will then be a the raving bigots of Exeter Hall, that the "signs of legitimate opportunity for the people making manifest their new conviction respecting the Maynooth throw of all State Church Establishments; and that | measure, and of the electors returning members to the new House to give effect to the altered opinion of the country. But if it should turn out on that occasion, that public opinion has not undergone the great change predicted; if the election should result in the rejection of Sir Robert Peel and his obsequious supporters, why, it will only prove that our "great statesman" committed a mistake, and miscalculated: no great faults in statesmen now-a-

the people he ruled."

The limitation of the measure is just upon every principle, as well as upon "expediency"—the real sop these gentry, that Peer has taken his course principle of action now set up by all parties. Let us suppose that the measure is carried through the House, according to the Minister's present intentions; and that so carried, it becomes permanent that is, as permanent as this Parliament can make that the Minister did not much miscalculate, when it; and suppose that a subsequent Parliament—a he baited his hook with the GOLDEN bait! To that Parliament that will not be bound to the support of the measure either by hope of place, distinction, or notoriety upon the one hand, nor intimidation upon the other: a House that will pay at tention to petitions—if not of the unrepresented, at least to those of the electoral body: suppose such a House to repeal the Maynooth endowment, we ask if that fact, together with the unblushing disregard of public opinion now manifested by Sir Robert Peel, would not furnish good and ample grounds for his impeachment? But suppose the probability of this measure being acceptable to a majority of the people, and that it should turn out that the present opposition has been marshalled by the fanatics of all religious parties :in such case a subsequent Parliament, representing that sound opinion, would doubtless fat the measure, and throw the shield of its protection over its present supporters. Should the supporters of the measuretherefore object to the proposed limitation to three years, it is evident that they are sceptical as to public approval of it—that they dread the "cry to which it would give rise, notwithstanding that PEEL is sufficient of a tactition to know that there would be less interest attached to a "cry" for a repeal of a measure that has been carried, than to the "cry" of resistance to the proposal for the endownent of a rival

Our first impression as to the ultimate intention of Sir. R. Peel, has been strengthened by the admissions of the most influential of both parties in the House of Commons: admissions to the effect that the proposed grant is the mere preliminary step in the march of Catholic Church Endowment: a march to be measured in its strides according to the ability of Irish agitation to advance it. And hence Mr. O'CONNELL's fresh enthusiasm pending the discussion. This is his policy. He says, "I must pull the strings of my show-box. I must parade my puppets in rapid succession. I must keep the gaping eye and strained ear upon the stretch. I must divert thought from the real object—the purchase of the Catholic priesthood. I must lull suspicion by a series of popular exhibitions, where Repeal out-tops all This is putting the question upon its true basis. other considerations, until Ireland, all Ireland, We deny that there can be "RESTITUTION" un- makes itself party to the ministerial measure: and, lordling and the squire, propounding the principles of less the thing stolen is restored; and we deny that the that done, the people will have harnessed themcompensation goes in the right direction, unless it is | selves in the new State Church-cart! Repeal whose emancipation he contended held up in approval made to the parties for whose benefit the original shall then sink, through local apathy; and I will of those principles. But how much more advan- property was applied. If ever there was a measure seek for some less disturbed waters whereon my tageous to the national cause if the experiment had to which, notwithstanding all the fascinating pros- shattered bark may float for the remainder of my

It is quite evident that the resuscitated Reneal nent endowment of the College of Maynooth. And agitation is not a real agitation. It is but a "deluthis circumstance alone leads to the conviction sion, a mockery, and a snare," intended to lure the drenched in water. The heeling of the boat brought presided over by Mr. Duncombe, we trust that ere that the present House of Commons, "whose days popular mind, while Ireland is being sold to the the fire of the furnaces in contact with the wood, and a long we shall be enabled to present the fruits of their are numbered," does not represent even a decent English minister. Sir Robert Peel will truly unminority of the people of this country. And thus we derstand, and justly appreciate the necessary ribaldry As to the Land project, the important Trades Con- arrive at the conclusion that the motion of Mr. Dun- of Mr. O'Connell. He is playing precisely the same ference and the Chartist Convention having both combe, to confine the operation of the grant to three game for the Tory Minister that he played for his years, supposing the opposition otherwise to fail, is Whig friends, whom he abused and ridiculed in pubthe only tenable ground that the opponents to the lie that he might be the better able to furnish an principle has made no little way in the public mind; measure have now left to them. Of course every excuse for protecting them against the assaults of their enemies. PEEL knows that he could not carry on the part of those entrusted with its management sure in committee. Those members who respect the Maynooth Endoument if the people of Ireland Many were known, however, to have reached Hudson to give it effect. Upon the whole, passing events im- public opinion, and who are anxious that it should be were allowed to think upon it. He knows that the and Athens, as boats were promptly dispatched from pose upon us the duty of warning the Chartist body. brought to bear on an iniquitous measure like the counter agitation is to prevent thought; and thus he and Mr. O'CONNELL are playing into each other's hands. O'Connell will have the bluster; but Ire- | From Dundee .. the rotten system of which it is the faithful repre- fought under ordinary circumstances. PERL has land will have the blister. He will soften down the odium that would otherwise attach to himself—while From Newcastle the thing once done, fastens the Union between the it full of ladies, and, seizing his two daughters, he gency—whether they will submit to another seven —that their opinions are worthless, being the result of slender one that bound them might have been snapped remaining portion of their common lands to be en- more he is bound to oppose himself to them. He has if the Irish leaders had but the common courage of closed for the benefit of others—whether they will done this nakedly—undisguisedly. He has an unseru- men. It is a melancholy thing to see a nation sold, to his daughters. Passing to the forward deck, he submit to worse than Egyptian slavery, in order that pulous time-serving servile crew of supporters. All the while her heroes bluster like bullies; to see a people Ministerial influence may be purchased by a se- principles of action for a Representative Assembly are conquered by conspiracy, while their frothing advo-

The "moral force" repudiators of the "physical the office, No. 310, Strand, where the respective sums will over the lower deck from the stern, and turning round ten of their order is a pauper," while their The former seeks to carry his point by wrecking the force" Chartists do not condescend to limit their taskmasters are seeking safe investments for the "INDEPENDENCE" of the Members of the House of ruminations to the "torch and the dagger." They produce of their labour; whether they will submit Commons; the latter can only succeed now, by the speak of whole "fleets sweeping the channel:" whole "nations rising" as if by magic, and countries chang-Tory Minister may remain in the ascendant-or ing the unholy attempt. The nature of the struggle ing hands like railway shares. "Should fifty thousand refuge in the state room, believing that they would whether they will have a small band of patriotic rethey are engaged in; the momentous consequences Frenchmen land on English ground," says Mr. Smith be safe, but they were soon overwhelmed, some es- presentatives in the House of Commons who will to themselves and to the whole system involved in O'Brien: "should an American fleet sweep the caping on setrees, chairs and tables, and floating make their wants, their grievances, their wishes, and the contest, demand that they use every effort: that channel;" "should a million of Irishmen in England the contest, demand that they use every effort: that channel;" "should a million of Irishmen in England the contest, demand that they use every effort: that channel is "should a million of Irishmen in England and Scotland, and should seven millions of Irishmen. a feared that several remained in the rooms and were their principles ring throughout Europe and the they avail themselves of all circumstances: that they and Scotland, and should seven millions of Irishmen Marylebone drowned. Of those who floated off (about fifteen or world; whether they will establish a standard round take advantage of all the powers the forms of rise en masse," and should nothing stand in the way of Brighton ...

which the popular will outside may rally; whether the House place in their hands, to make that re- success, Mr. S. O'BRIEN SHOULD HAVE SAID, "what ing to a settee about a mile and a half below the they will insist upon the restoration of martyrs who sistance successful. But, if after all, Peel should could prevent the completion of our object?" Mr. have been the victims of traitors banished from our succeed; if the horde of time-servers by whom he is O'Connell's very logical answer to Mr. MACAULEY's ranks; whether they will have their own land, and surrounded enable him to vote public opinion a fool; very magnifoquent bluster, was "Ban!" "Ban! is our cultivate it for their own purposes; whether, in if he should manage, by the arts and speciousness of answer to Mr. Smith O'Brien. Should the "fifty short, they will have a Ministry of their own choice— which he is so great a master, to defeat the efforts of thousand Frenchmen" land upon English ground, laws of their own enacting—comforts of their own the opposition—divided and disjointed as it is, because there would not be one Frenchman for every forty of springing from such different and opposing principles the two millions of English Chartists that would show them the way to their boats or their graves. No. no. Mr. Blusterer: the English Chartists are Duncombe's, alluded to above. It strikes us that not to be caught with honey, whether "civil" or 'religious:" The English Chartists have a principle to contend for, and they will admit of no Foreign aid, used upon their own territory, to insure its sucsays, that the opposition to his proposal springs from cess; while they will cheerfully take advantage of a "FERMENT" in the public mind-a "ferment all foreign circumstances to aid them in its accomplishment.

It is not during the moment of excitement on such a question that its effects upon the actors can be felt. 'The treason of the "Conciliators" and of the "'82 Warriors in Buckram" will not be discovered until their hall is empty, their regimentals faded, and appear on the credit side.

To Readers & Correspondents:

ANTICIPATED DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON. -- We are sorry to announce that, by the late New York arrival, we hear that the death of General Jackson was momentarily expected. HORBIBLE.—CAN IT BE TRUE ?-The following letter ap-

peared in the Times of Wednesday:-Sir,-I reside full of human bones; he placed them in a basket, which he covered with a cloth. He was watched out of the churchyard, with the basket, by a person in my house, and was followed to a rag and bone-shop in Upper Rupert-street, where I have no doubt he got a good price for the bones. When a grave is made and any bones are found, they are always put into a pit in the church-yard, and when the pit is full, it is emptied in the manner above described. I intended to have informed you of the above on the day it occurred, but from these disgraceful facts, so abhorrent to a Christian nation. I enclose you my card in confidence, and remain, sir, your obedient servant, MANUFACTURING OPERATIVE. - Put two or three seeds in each hole, and, in thinning out, leave the most healthy plant. Dibble the seeds two inches deep. Our correspondent does not say how old the seed is. It will vegetate when five years old, in all ordinary cases of preserving it; but new seed is always the best. The plants are stronger, and sooner push into rough leaf, giving a sure and a much heavier crop, in the same time, from the sowing.

W. Seagrove. Barnsley.—We will reserve his letter for future use should occasion call for it. ELIZABETH SMITH, DOCKHRAD. - No. She

the property. She has only a life interest in it. It is left to "her and her heirs for ever." Of course her again descends to his "heirs and assigns for ever," CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, who posted his letter in Great Portland-street, should have given his name, when asking such questions as he has put relative to Mr. Feathers Inn, Warren-street, Tottenham-court-road. If that gentleman pleases to call at the printing-office, he shall have the letter, as it concerns him. HAMER, OLDHAM, wishes to know the present address

J. H., CAMDEN TOWN .- Ris communication is declined.

would be but throwing a cap against the wind. REYNOLDS, PENZANCE.—His letter, dated March 26th, announcing the election of a Chartist Board of Highway Surveyors, has but just come to hand (Thursday) It was addressed to "180, Strand." The office is situate at "130. Strand." No." 180" is a post-office at which we desire our remittances to be made payable, but certainly have no desire that they should be favoured with our communications. Let our friends be careful to observe the exact address.

tary of the Barnsley Weavers' Association, care of Mr. F. Mirfield, Barnsley, will best answer his purpose. ELLIS LATHRURY FOLESTONE .- The agreement will stone He cannot be ousted. It would, however, be well for him to get the document stamped. This can be easily done, he paying the fine.

WM. S. JONES, LANCABTER-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—W believe that the law allows an offer of marriage to bar the claim a mother has on a "putative" father for the support of his bastard, and we regret that it does so for certainly the support or non-support of the child ought not to rest on such an issue. Marriage is an engagement to which both sides ought to be willing parties, and any law or custom that seeks to drive either side into a matrimonial connection, when the mind revolts from it, is an intolerable tyranny. In the case in question, if our correspondent, knowing as he does that the woman whom he has seduced has "strong objections" to a matrimonial connection with him, should make the offer of marriage when before the magistrates for affiliation, he will prove himself to be a very rascal He has seduced her who confided in him; he has caused her to become a scoff and a bye-word to those who kney her; he has burdened her with his own offspring; she has both a moral and a legal claim on him for pecuniary aid in support of his own child; and if he should injury to injury, and shows himself to be destitute of all honour and all shame. Mr. O'Connor's Engagements.—Mr. O'Connor has been

long engaged to dine with the Carpenters at Highbury Barn on Whit Monday; and his other engagements for the week will preclude the possibility of accepting any two celebrated fast-sailing armed Spanish Feluccas of the other invitations he has received: but he hopes

MR. O'CONNOR .- Small sums of money have been sent to Mr. O'Connor for individuals. All persons from whom such sums have been sent, will have the goodness to say, by letter, to whom they shall be paid in London, or sent by Post-office order. Mr. O'Conner begs to say, that he will not in future receive sums sent for private purposes. He has quite enough to do with the national funds entrusted to him: not that these are large in amount, but they become complicated, some sending to the General Secretary, and some sending to the Treasurer. Now, this is to give notice, that all monies subscribed to the national fund must be sent by Postoffice order, addressed to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Northern Star office, 340, Strand, London; and pavable to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., at the Post-office, 180. Strand: otherwise Mr. O'Connor cannot keep his accounts correct: and every incorrectness must be his own loss. Let this be plainly understood: that all monies for the Executive must in future be sent to the Treasurer: and, further, that Mr. O'Connor requests that all persons having money for individuals will send it direct to those for whom it is subscribed, ATRICK O'HIGGINS.—We are reluctantly obliged to with

hold the address till next week. SAMUEL SPOONER. SHEFFIEED .- We thank him for hi letter. The conduct of Mr. Steel, as detailed in that letter, is truly disgraceful. It is also silly. Imagine a man complaining that his speeches were not reported, because the reporter could not write short-hand, and then complaining that they were not inserted, because a partyabout the office had once had cause to complain of the speaker. Why, the silly man contradicts himself. If his speeches were not reported, and could not be because the renorter could not "take" them, how the deuce could they be refused insertion? The fact is, the man deck was strewed with round and grape shot, anan wanted a "grievance," and told a falsehood to make one. He was treated just as every other member of the body hand, besides 200 rounds in the magazine. The creme was treated, and every word furnished was duly published. But some people cannot appreciate an effort to acts of piracy whenever it suits their purpose to do so so serve them. Was there another i journal in the king- The Pepita had 312 slaves on board, and would havay dom that took the slightest not ce of the meeting Steel ought to be ashamed of himself.

MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR. FOR THE EXECUTIVE. 0 3 0 owing to Commodore Jones's admirable arrangementent From three persons at Newcastle CONTRIBUTIONS. VICTIM FUND. CONVENTION. From Dundee .. DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. From a few friends at Ilkeston, per J. Sweet MR. COOPER.* From the Chartists of Deptford and Greenwich.. 0 7 * This gentleman having declined to receive the sums subscribed for him, it is requested that those parties who

have forwarded subscriptions to Mr. O'Connor will send to be repaid to them. RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Clock-house, West-T. Salmon, ditto Salmon (1 month) 0 6 CARDS. Lambeth 10 0 Ruffy Ridley

.. 6 9 Hammersmith ... 5 0 Camberwell ...

Mr. Drewett, Oxford DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. William Salmon THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, BALANCE SHEET OF RECEIPTS AND EXPLIDITURE OF Expenditure. Doorkeeper Paper, pens, ink, penholders, &c.
Printing bills. Marylebone meeting Donation from Directors of the South London Hall, and Collection Total Expenditure Total Receipts 9 5 0 Total Expenditure .. 4 13 11 Balance in hand ..

Honour to the Champions of Free Thought. A soirce of the friends of Mr. G. J. Holyoake, to take leave of him previous to his departure for Glas gow, will be held at the Hall of Science, City-road, on Sunday May 11th. Mr. Julian Harney will take the chair, and Mr. Thomas Paterson will be present. Tickets may be had of Mr. Watson, Paul's alley Paternoster-row; Mr. Hetherington, Holywell-street, Mr. Powell, 266, Strand; Mr. Stewart, 23, John. very close to a certain churchyard at the west-end, and therefore have an opportunity of watching the proceedings of the gravediggers. On the 28th of April last, to street, Whitechapel; Ditto, Frederick-place, Goz. my astonishment, I saw a gravedigger emptying a pit | well-road; Hall of Science, City-road; and at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane.

Accidents, Offences, & Enquests

DARING ROBBERY .- On Saturday afternoon (May 3rd), between four and five o'clock, Mr. E. Turner, o the Rising Sun, Brooksby-street, Barnsby-road, Islington, was robbed of a small cash-box containing notes and gold to upwards of £110. The robbery was was prevented. However, I will leave you and the public to reflect upon, and draw your own conclusions house for some time, and of whom he had received a quantity of silver, for which he returned gold, and having occasion to go to the cellar a short time afterwards the robbery was effected. He unfortunately exhibited his cash-box at the time of giving change, which the thieves took note of, and having left it in the bar parlour in his absence, they secured it and got safe off. DEATH OF MR. THOMAS HOOD.—We regret to have

to announce the death of this distinguished writer. The event, which had been anticipated by himself and his friends for some time past, took place on Saturday evening.—Globe. EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE, -On

Saturday last Mr. Sly, landlord of the William the

Fourth, Flagon-row, Deptford, discovered that he

had been robbed of certain monies, &c., and meneldest son is the heir, and succeeds to the property at tioned the facts to his family and servants. Amongst his mother's death, and holds it for his life, when it the latter is a young woman, named Mary Ann Wiggins, who, on hearing the circumstances, became greatly excited and went away. Shortly afterwards a customer to the house went to the water-closet and found the door fastened within. After waiting a Farrer, secretary to the harmonic meetings at the short time the door was forced open, and a noise was distinctly heard of some person struggling in the night soil. On examining the spot the poor creature was discovered immersed over head, scarcely a vestige of her person or dress being discernible. Less than of Mrs. Duncan and Mrs. Ellis. Perhaps the parties half a minute's delay and suffocation would have been will communicate with him. A note addressed to him, complete. Assistance was immediately afforded, and at Heslop's Temperance Coffee House, will reach his with much difficulty she was drawn out of her awful placed under her arm-pits. This, however, was not He grasps at far too much in the present state of in- effected without bruising and lacerating her person formation; and to publish such an extensive project Mr. Downie, who saved the woman's life, says her head was completely under the soil, and it appeared that when he had drawn her partly out she struggled hard to effect her purpose. Mr. Downing, police surgeon, who attended her, states that it was with much time and difficulty that suspended animation could be restored, and that her person was much bruised in getting through the seat of the closet. The place where she was discovered is at least ten feet deep. On getting out she was stripped by two women in the back yard, and with a large tub of hot water and abundance of soft soap and brushes she was WINTERS, LEICESTER .- A letter addressed to the secreultimately brought round. Her mouth, nose, and eyes were filled with the night soil, and but for the means so promptly afforded by the surgeon and others her life must have been sacrificed. After bathing her for a couple of hours by the kitchen fire she was removed to the infirmary of the Greenwich union

HAYMARKET.—On Saturday morning, between the hours of two and six, a daring burglary and robbery was committed at Mrs. Caroline Ford's, a widow keeping the Red Lion Tavern, No. 20, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket. It appears that the thieves effected an entrance at the back of the house, and succeeded in plundering the bar and bar-parlour of the whole of their contents, taking from the till and cash-box a considerable sum in gold and silver, several valuable articles of plate, a gold repeater, &c. They also regaled themselves with fowl and roast beef from the larder, drinking several bottles of wine and rum, and apparently perused the newspaper, it being spread on the table where they had been feasting. It is supposed they must have been some time in the place, from the great quantity of liquor they consumed. Neither Mrs. Ford nor her servants heard shuffle off that claim by a mere subterfuge, he adds the slightest noise, and the robbery was only discovered when the house had to be opened in the

CAPTURE OF THE CELEBRATED SLAVE FELUCCA

WHICH ENGAGED THE GROWLER'S PINNACE.—Extract of

a letter, dated Sierra Leone, March 30, 1845 :- "The

(the Hurican and Pepita)—which had so frequently

escaped from the fleetest cruisers on the coast, carry-

ing away annually more than 3000 slaves—have at

until convalescent, when she will be taken before the

DARING BURGLARY IN GREAT WINDMILL-STREET,

sitting magistrate.

length been captured by her Majesty's steam-vessel Hydra, in the Bight of Benin; the former is the vessel that engaged the Growler's pinnace in the west bay, near the Sherborough River, about the middle of January; this was an infamous act, for they hove to for the boat, which could not otherwise have overtaken them, and allowed her to approach within thirty yards, when a fierce fire was opened upon her from some swivel pieces, carrying one-pound balls, and from more than 50 muskets. It was quite an miracle that one man in the pinnace escaped. The mizen of the Felucca shows the effect of the boat's fire, for it is thoroughly perforated, and the mainsail is is also much cut up, besides which five men who were e named in the Felucca's papers were not in her whener she was captured; they, no doubt, fell in the engage-c ment. The Felucea's crew consisted of unwards of sixty men, and these a desperate, determined set ofo villains. There were 700 slaves ready for this vesselel at the Gallinas, but only 70, which she had picked upup in the lights, were found on board. The llydra'st' second prize, the Pepita, was taken eight days afterer the first capture. This was a night chase, and a veryry interesting one; the Felucea persisting in her en-ndeavours to get away, after she had been several timeses struck by the steamer's 68-pounders, most of whichel went through her sails, as the firing was purposelyely high, but one tore up her bulwarks. She carried onon lowever, until the steamer came up with her, whener she was boarded and taken possession of by the firstrs licutenant, who found a long 18-pounder gun, loadede with round shot and grape, pointed over her quartezer several swivel pieces for 1 lb. balls, loaded, and fouou arge chests of arms, all loaded, most of them douou even the pistols were double shotted. Thi'h there was a cask full of cartridges for the gun close ac a are desperate rascals, and do not hesitate to communi completed her cargo to 550 in less than two hours, is, four large canoes were on their way off to her frofroi the shore when she made the Hydra out (some homon after dark), and stood out to sea to run for it in, in most surprising manner. The African squadrollrol

good prospect of the principal means of its co co tinuance being destroyed.—Hampshire Telegraph. i. FATAL ACCIDENT BY MACHINERY AT MANCHESTER, ER. On Friday a most melancholy and fatal accident int curred at Messrs. Yates's mill, commonly called that Bee Hive Mill, Jersey-street, in this town. It appeaped that on the morning of Friday, a female, about ut years of age, named Elizabeth Elliot, went into to t mill in search of employment, which she had been pin pi mised. On entering the room in which she was to hao had been employed, her clothes were caught by an uprisprig s. d. shaft going at the time at the rate of 100 revolutiontion 0 6 a minute. She was instantly "lapped" round ind t minster ... 3 0 Northampton (old loc.) 2 6 shaft, and several minutes clapsed before the engenging of the condon. ... 4 1 Mr.G.Hinton(6 months) 2 within a few inches of the wall so that with can can be several minutes of the wall so that with can can be supposed to extricate her. The shaft is situstified to could be stopped to extricate her. The shaft is situstified to could be stopped to extricate her. The shaft is situstified to could be stopped to extricate her. The shaft is situstified to could be stopped to extricate her. The shaft is situstified to could be stopped to extricate her. The shaft is situstified to could be stopped to extricate her. The shaft is situstified to could be stopped to extricate her. The shaft is situstified to could be stopped to extricate her. The shaft is situstified to could be stopped to extricate her. The shaft is situstified to could be stopped to extricate her. The shaft is situstified to could be stopped to extricate her. The shaft is situstified to could be stopped to extricate her. could be stopped to extricate her. The shaft is similar within a few inches of the wall, so that with can can revolution she was dashed against the wall. She we w dreadfully mutilated and quite dead when taken dow down In the evening, an inquest was held before Mr. Cha Cha man and a respectable jury, when a verdict of sof

cidental Death was returned.

6 has been remarkably successful; of late, and fifteefter prizes have arrived here since the 1st of Januar, arr

nearly half of them are very small and unimportantan

and there has only been one vessel with slaves besidesid

the Hydra's: but much has evidently been done tenten ing to check this iniquitous traffic, and there ise is

MAY 10, 1845. AWFUL CATASTROPHE AT YARMOUTH. In our later editions of last week we gave a short account of a most heart-rending occurrence, awfully des destructive to life, that had taken place at Yarmouth on on Friday afternoon last. We now present the readers of the Star with the full particulars of the distressing event, culled from every available source. On the afternoon of Friday last, Nelson, the clown at Mr. Cook's circus, had undertaken to swim in a tub, drawn by four geese, from the drawbridge on the quay to the suspension-bridge across the North River. i toolish exhibition—but it was one which, from its novelty in Yarmouth, was calculated to attract the multitude. As early as five o'clock, when the train prives from Norwich, although raining smartly, thousands of spectators had already assembled on both ides of the river to witness the feat. The bridge then was comparatively clear. The clown commenced his feat with the flood tide, at the drawbridge, and had entered the North River. There were many persons on the bridge, and as he drew near the multitude rushed upon it to obtain a full view as he should pass underneath. Already had he reached Bessey's Wharf, not far from the bridge, when one or wo of the rods were observed to give way. An nstant alarm was given to quit the bridge. Alas!

to be hurled with terrific force into the water beneath. crushing and destroying those under them. Oh! who shall paint the one mighty simultaneous agonizing death-scream which burst upon the affrighted multitude around—re-echoing from earth to heaven! One instant, and all was hushed. The waters recoiled in the impetus of the fall, and "boiled up" at the back of the bridge, which hung perpendicularly some never to be recalled. On the east side numbers of could render was brought to bear. Alas! but often in vain. In one house alone, at nine o'clock at night, out of 63 bodies carried in, only three were revived The escape of some was miraculous. One woman of the name of Gillings, the wife of a carpenter, was on bled this morning, shortly after ten o'clock, at the ald to afford relief to the sufferers, where the link being about two inches apart.

of alarm, they were most providentially saved. SATURDAY MORNING.—The scene at the broken bridge is most harrowing. Before the faintest approach of morning, a number of boatmen and others were most actively engaged endeavouring to find the been in some degree successful, as three more bodies have been discovered. The bank on either side of the boatmen, anticipating in every fresh endeavour one side may be seen a group of pale and weeping women with tearful eyes watching the progress of the search, and on the other a group of hardy seamen, their strong frames convulsed with emotion as they clasp in their arms the dripping corpse of some favothe water to their homes. Indeed, a more distressing wene than the present, or a catastrophe more horrible in its consequences, it has never been our lot to witthe hand-rails, and were precipitated, head foremost, broken balustrades. The body of a little girl, the daughter of a man named George Parker, a coalheaver, bas just been brought out. The bodies are so swollen bas just been brought out. The bodies are so swollen bas just been brought out. and distorted, that in many cases identification has 12; Susannah Elizabeth Mears, 8; Maria Edwards, been extremely difficult. One of the nets has just 12; Hannah Field, 12; William Lucas, 12; Emily been drawn, but this contained no bodies. Two or Handworth Borking, 5; Benjamin Pattison Burthree corpses have been found lying entangled with ton, 7; David Habbage, 9; Jane Cole, Elizabeth some of the ironwork, about the centre of the stream. Jane Hanibell, Elizabeth Hatch, George Henry When our express left they were extricating the John Beloe, Elizabeth Conyers, Charlotte Packer, bodies, and drawing the other nets. One or two and Martha Yallop. The court adjourned at seven Circumstances demand a passing glance-one, the state of the bridge. That structure was erected by the late Mr. Robert Cory, in lieu of the ancient ferry aross the Bure, of which he was possessed, and was opened on the 23d of April, 1829, and suspended from a chain on either side, attached to four pedestals or piers, also of iron, and fastened to abutment stones. in April, 1844, in contemplation of increased traffic to the railway, in order to afford sufficient width for carriages to pass, a platform for foot passengers *as erected outside the bars on either side, it being the intention of the proprietors, on completing an errangement with the railway company, and obtaining an Act of Parliament, which had been applied for this session, to erect a new arched stone bridge. The immense weight of the thickly congregated mass being thrown on one side of the bridge caused the calamity. A gentleman who was present on both ocadopted for clearing the navigation of the obstruction presented to it by the broken arch. Means were had ecourse to, with the view of raising the fallen end abutment on the Yarmouth side the fulcrum. These endeavours, however, to raise the structure proved unavailing. It was at length determined to cut away the bridge at each end: this was done, and the intermediate portion between the abutments, thus cut off, immediately sank. Portions have since been hauled

only to be turned suddenly back on the scene of

gentlemen in a gig came through the toll-gate, and

offered to the navigation. The number of bodies picked up by Saturday, 12 o'clock, exceeds 100. YARMOUTH, SUNDAY.—113 bodies have been already taken out of the river. The number will probably be 130 to 140, as many are under the bridge, as well

and the Coroner, addressing them, said, he had the bear by the contractors, or inquire of Mr. Cory the painful duty of summoning them in consequence of case individually. This was an event of no common the event. It was a matter of more than common utmost importance, but also in regard to the circumstances attending it, and these would no doubt lead it his duty to bring before the jury all the evidence at the back of the bridge, which nung perpendicularly down to the river's surface. Then came a scene scarcely less heartrending. With an energy, activity, and stern determination of purpose, twenty-seven children, all girls, were immediately rescued alive on the west side of the river, and as instantly put to bed at the Vauxhall-gardens, who, as soon as revived, were the vauxhall-gardens, who, as soon as revived, were the vauxhall-gardens, who, as soon as revived, were the could not issue an order for the removal of the found viz.—James S. Ruck aged 4 Louisa Utting 7. James S. Ruck aged 4 Louisa he could not issue an order for the removal of the found, viz. :—James S. Buck, aged 4, Louisa Utting 7, overhaul. The Royal Consort steam-ship arrived body till the Jury had seen it. They proceeded to John Funnell 19. bodies were taken into the adjoining houses, where all the public-house where it was lying; and subsetheassistance which medical skill or humane attention quently a brief inquiry into the causes of death took place, which terminated in a verdict of Accidental

YARMOUTH, MONDAY EVENING.—The jury re-assem

the bridge with her child, when she was hurled into ChurchHall, and proceeded with the investigation the water; with extraordinary presence of mind she seized her child's clothes with her teeth—thus presenting the rush of water, and paddled herself to greatly augmented by the presence of many friends a place of safety. Several acts of gallantry were of the deceased persons. The jury proceeded to hear performed. Two men, named Smith and Creake, evidence merely for the purpose of identifying the swam about and saved several persons. The son of bodies, that no obstruction might stand in the way of Mr. Sloman, the bookseller, was one of those immersed | their burial; it being understood that three cases in the water. A gallant fellow, whose name could should be reserved on which to try the general in the water. A gallant fellow, whose name could not be ascertained, who was also one of those who fell from the bridge, having extricated himself from the sinking throng, took young Sloman under one arm, and another child under the other, and succeeded in reaching the shore—saving both! One man, in the art of falling, snatched at the bridge, and grappling Elizabeth Blogg identified Charles Die, 2 years old. It the same manner and by a variety of persons, the it, hung fast. A woman got hold of his feet, and he told her to hold on. She was rescued, and he ultimately fell into the stream, but was saved. Tennant, aged 11; John Tennant, 10; Matilda Liniant, aged 11; John Tennant, 10; Matilda Many a touching scene was witnessed as the anxious Livingstone, 6; James Livingstone, 9; Harriet mother, and the hardly less excited father or friend, Mary Little, 13; Caroline Augur, 16; Caroline recognised some missing one safely emerging from Utting, 9; James Adams; and Ann Photoe the crowd. Thousands thronged the North-quay; Richardson, 17; Richard Powley, 5; Elizabeth Powley, 21; Marianna, James 16; Thomas Many a touching seene was witnessed as the anxious mother, and the hardly less excited father or friend, mother, and the hardly less excited father or friend, mother, and the hardly less excited father or friend, mother, and the hardly less excited father or friend, mother, and the hardly less excited father or friend, mother, and the hardly less excited father or friend, mother, and the hardly less excited father or friend, mother, and the hardly less excited father or friend, mother, and the hardly less excited father or friend, mother, and the hardly less excited father or friend, mother, and the hardly less excited father or friend, mother, and the hardly less excited father or friend, mother mother in the mother of the property of the seed of the country remains quiet up to this date; but who knows if something may not be this date; but who knows if something may not this date of the down, and succeeded in getting into a loaded mouse, the thin which he beroading under this apparent apathy? An awful property medical aid, and the communication with loss of as being suitable persons to bring the case before of as being suitable persons to bring the case before the communication with the case of the master took to flight; Jordan fired at them, and it is supposed wounded one of them. However, before Jordan had time to relead, the gament. It appeared that them, and it is supposed wounded one of them down, and succeeded in getting into a being suitable persons to bring the case before of as being suitable persons to bring the case before the communication with the case of the mother of the sufference. A balance of the mother of the sufference of the lot in the bring of as being suitable persons to bring the case before of as being suitable persons to bring the case before the case latent. Seeing Jordan arraned, the bring date of the made a rush on his asailants, knocked one of them down, and succeeded in ge slightest chance of resuscitation appeared. The apprehend any danger from what he saw. There search for the bodies was continued till about half was, however, a sudden rush to the Yarmouth shore; that the greater part of the tobacco plantations are ruined pro tem." The plains of Maraquita, which past nine o'clock, when the boats were compelled to but several persons laughed, and then ran back to their desist, but before the turn of the tide nets were places. To the best of his belief five or ten minutes are table lands on the middle range of the Andes, which placed on each side of the bridge to prevent, if possible, elapsed between that time and the time when the placed on each side of the bridge to prevent, if possible, elapsed between that time and the time when the slope down to the city of Maraquita. The plains are any of the bodies not yet recovered being carried out bridge fell, when he, with others, was immersed in to sea by the force of the current, which is very the water.—By the Foreman: I had been on the western bank of the river Magdalena, and at no great distance from the peak of Tolima, which the bridge about five minutes before 1 heard the is 18,300 feet above the level of the sea.—Manchester greater number were taken to the Norwich Arms crack. It was crowded with people. There were a Inn, where there were at one time fifty corpses. great many persons upon it, but they were not so Others were taken to the Admiral Collingwood and thick as I have seen them. I should say they were to the Swan, and many to their own houses. Not a about four deep. The bridge was not half full. Sufficient iew of those who were first got out of the water went | time elapsed between my first observing the link break away unnoticed, and their number is unknown. Up | and the bridge falling for every one upon it to have to a late hour on Friday night, it was ascertained gone off. I saw more persons on the bridge by a good that seventy-five dead bodies had been taken out of many upon the occasion of the prisoners who were the water; and at midnight, from the inquiries made, lately accused of what was called "the Yarmouth it was ascertained that forty-five others were missing. murder" returning from Norwich after their acquit- on Bullock's behalf. On Monday Mr. Roberts was By far the greater number of those lost were women and tal. The identification of the following persons was children. James Marshall, 16, escaped with a wound in the scalp. Two boys named Honorley, aged 12 and 17, were taken home; the younger died last evening, the elder is likely to recover. When the curred—viz., Betty Morgan, aged 62; William Lyons, multitudes who lined the banks of the river first 6; Sarah Ann Butterfint, 18; Harriet Bussey, 24; heard the shrieks from the bridge, they mistook Sarah Ann Hunn, 14; Happy Thorpe, 11; Clara them for cheers to hail the approach of the aquatic May, 20. Grace Duffield identified the bodies of traveller, and turned to look away from the scene of Elizabeth Manslip and Eliza Duffield. She cordespair to the object that had brought them together, roborated, in nearly the same words, the evidence given by Master Thorndike, more especially with desolation. At the time of the occurrence two reference to the time that elapsed between hearing the bar crack and the falling of the bridge. She so near were they in being involved in the melancholy spoke, also, to the circumstance of herself feeling no catastrophe, that we are credibly informed the horse had actually stepped on the end of the bridge, but bingsuddenly pulled back on the first announcement the actual falling in for all to have escaped. Elizabeth Brown, in identifying the body of Ann Maria Scotton, spoke in nearly similar terms, having no fear when she heard the bridge crack. The Corone observed, that it was of the greatest importance that some day should be fixed for going into the general hodies of the missing persons, and their efforts have merits of the case. All that they had done up to this time was simply pro formû business, but there was a very important investigation with reference to the stream is crowded with an expectant and anxious the construction of the bridge, which, as it appeared throng, who wait in breathless anxiety the efforts of to him, rendered it absolutely necessary that some engineering evidence should be produced .- The Foreto recognise the features of some beloved object. On man said, he knew so little of engineering matters that he should certainly like to have some eminent man down, as well to satisfy their own minds as to see they were going to build a new bridge across the river, and he thought it was absolutely necessary that nte child, and carry it just as it had been lifted from the jury should be enabled to make some recommendations of a useful nature, founded upon the evidence of some eminent engineer. The other gentlemen of the jury concurred in this proposition, and Less. Every side, wherever the beholder turns, the it was decided to continue pro forma business in the same frightful prospect of suffering is apparent. It is meantime, and to enter into the general merits of generally supposed that many persons who were standing the case on Thursday next. In several instances an on the cage of the bridge, or on that portion allotted order for burial was then given upon the parish in to foot-passengers, when the accident occurred clasped cases where the parents or surviving friends were themselves unable to bear the expense, after which into the stream and became entangled among the the jury proceeded with the identification evidence.

morning at the Church Hall, shortly after 9 o'clock, 11 persons, named Henry Dye, aged 9 years, Elizabeth Read 6, Mary Ann Roberts 19, Ann Beckett 8. William Walter Watts 9, Reeder Hunston Balls men (passengers) were landed in the life-boat; but as 16, Elizabeth Fulcher 16, Alice Gott, jun., 9, Alice Gott 51, Emily Young 6, Susannah Field 8. The jury, having completed their view of the bodies, returned to the Church Hall, and recommenced the task of formal identification. The whole of the 11 abovementioned were identified, and the total number that has been viewed by the jury and formally identified amounts now to 75. At the conclusion of this duty, the Coroner said-We must now consider what is, as far as we are concerned, the most important part of the question. I am sorry to say Casions states that the crowd assembled on the bridge that I have not the power or the means of ordering then be for you to say when we shall meet again; in the meantime I think we should adjourn sine die. There are several reasons why this matter should be of the structure, by applying a powerful leverage force by means of ropes and hawsers, making the in Norwich who can throw some light upon this matter: for he states that on Thursday he saw a A cry of "fire!" was instantly raised, and after confracture in that portion of the bridge where the bar broke, and I think it would be well for the council to period the flames had obtained the complete possession take this matter into consideration. The foreman of the shop, and were ascending the staircase. said it was certainly a matter of necessity in the con- | Several persons quickly made their appearance at the sideration of so important a case as this to ascertain ont, and comparatively little obstruction is now in what state the bridge was at the time of the accident. He thought it was essentially necessary that some scientific gentleman should be had before them, some of the neighbours, one or two children were and he had in his hand a list of questions which had thrown from the second floor, and escaped without been suggested to him as fit ones to be proposed to personal injury. The fire-escape from the Blacksuch a witness. In the propriety of these questions horse-court police-station was brought up soon after,

o'clock until nine on Tuesday morning.

YARMOUTH, TUESDAY .- The jury reassembled this

painful duty of summoning them in consequence of a most awful accident that had occurred on the previous evening. He need hardly say anything respecting it, as they all were aware of the extent of the calamity; and that it was one calculated to harrow with the advice of the magistrates; and, in order at once to enter into the merits of the accident, they would be called upon to give their attention to the evidence in the three cases

| A juror said, that according to the profile of the magistrates; and that according to the mechanical rule, the part of the caleming to the profile of the mechanical rule, the part of the specification? Did you examine the chains, bolts, bars, &c., before commencing the alternoical profile of the same to Mr. Cory as to their ten o'clock on Sunday night a disastrous fire, which illuminated the surrounding country for many miles, to two disastrous fire, which illuminated the surrounding country for many miles, and the stabling belonging to Mr. Ludgater, for meeting deprecate the conduct of persons who send the town, was found drowned near the Lady's created the surrounding country for many miles, illuminated the surrounding country for many miles, illuminated the surrounding country for many miles, to two the two occurred and the stabling belonging to Mr. Ludgater, for our fine the extra weight you were going to add to the bridge belonging to Mr. Ludgater, for meeting deprecate the conduct of persons who send the town, was found drowned near the Lady's limitation, to two was found drowned near the Lady's town the two no Tuesday last. The decased had been for some time previous in a very desponding state of mind, and had previously attempted broke out in the stabling belonging to Mr. Ludgater, for ment with two non time from the two out of the weight you were going to differ the mill, to assist the place out in the stabling belonging to Mr. Ludgater, for ment with two non time from on Tuesday last. The destruction.

Hunder Calamity and that it was one calculated the surrounding count their attention to the evidence in the three cases A juror said, that according to the mechanical rule, with their contents, completely consumed, and the which was at no great distance and stated at the believed, that every square foot of surface should total loss is not less than £2000. For some time it a place which was at no great distance, and might be as a hundred weight, and that the suspending be easily seen. These would be sufficient to inquire into in the first instance. The greater number of It appeared here that one-third additional surface tion of agricultural produce arising from such cause. bodies found would be the subject of inquiry at a had been added to the bridge by the platforms on each tion of agricultural produce arising from such cause. future time. It was impossible to attend to every side of it, and that nothing had been added to the suspending power. The coroner observed, that that in this case such is not the fact, the outbreak having occurrence; and it would be their duty to look into matter would more properly be discussed when the been accidental. About 300 quarters of grain are these cases, particularly in reference to the causes of general merits of the case should come on. They destroyed, besides 150 quarters of beans and other consideration—not only in regard to the number of evidence. Had they not better make a presentment cases—though every one should be esteemed of the to the council, asking them whether they were prepared to send for an engineer of skill and reputation to assist them with evidence of a scientific nature? to a very lengthened investigation, as he should deem The foreman said, that that was of course the only three o'clock on Wednesday morning week, while on instant alarm was given to quit the oringe. Analy the caution came too late. The chains broke, and, the caution came too late. The chains broke, and, that could be obtained relative to the causes of this calamity. It would be necessary, he considered, to calamity. It would be necessary, he considered, to calamity the following presentment to the signed at from 300 to 600, were swept into the fiver below. The bridge, which but an instant before fiver below. The bridge, which but an instant before was horizontal, had become perpendicular. The later of whom we hear there were very many, all statements which they might hear out of doors, that might influence their judgments on the merits of the River Bure. Within this borough, beg to represent the voyage from Fleetwood to Ardrossan. Capt. It would be obtained to the causes of this then cleared of strangers; and, after a short discussion amongst the jury, the following presentment to the town council was agreed to:—"We, the undersigned, now acting as jurymen upon the inquisition was horizontal, had become perpendicular. The later of the damage the jury, during the interval, to dismiss from their minds all statements which they might hear out of doors, that might influence their judgments on the merits of the River Bure. Within this borough, beg to represent all statements which they might near out of doors, children, of whom we hear there were very many, and had naturally gathered to the balustrade, were of course the first to sink; while the force with which tirely by the evidence brought before them. The total and the course the first to sink; while the other side of the case, and he hoped they would be guided entirely by the evidence brought before them. The total and of the case, and the course the first to sink; while the force with which tirely by the evidence brought before them. The total and of the case, and the course the first to sink; while the force with which tirely by the evidence brought before them. The council assembled, the absolute necessity it was found that the water gained on the pumps, when the captain wisely determined to run the ship ashore on the case, and jury then proceeded to view the bodies, and after that exists for the employing some scientific engineer, being absent for about half an hour they returned in order to come to a just consideration of the circumstance of the sands in Luce Bay, where he landed all the pasto the room. A discussion then ensued as to the cumstances in which the bridge was placed, and to sengers, between fifty and sixty in number, in safety, time and mode in which the remainder of the bodies should be viewed. Some gentlemen wished to proceed about the business at once; but it was ultimately agreed that the inquiry into the case of all the bodies, with the exception of one, should be adjourned to Monday, at ten o'clock. This was the case of the son of Mr. Bradbury of King-street.

> Suicide.—About mid-day on Monday, Captain R. Smith, of the New-walk, Leicester, shot himself through the head, and died in five minutes. He had of Temporary Insanity.—Globe.

> AWFUL LAND-SLIP.—NEW GRANADA.—We have this will affect commerce at all; but I am sadly afraid ruined pro tem." The plains of Maraquita, which are near the city, and in the province of that name,

CASE OF ASSAULT AT HYDE. - It will be remembered by the readers of the "Star," that last week we reported a rather novel case of arresting a man, o have a case of summons heard; and likewise that in order that Mr. Roberts might be enabled to attend present, when Mr. Brooks, the coal-masters' attorney, again contended for the priority of the "warrant case" over that of the summons. Mr. Roberts, in an eloquent and masterly manner, overthrew the flimsy arguments of his opponent. He spoke for a long time, and was listened to with breathless attention by a crowded court. The magistrates decided that the case of summons should be heard first. No sooner did the Bench give this decision, than Mr. Brook withdrew the warrant. Mr. Roberts held a consultation with his client, and then withdrew the summons: and thus the matter ended.

LOSS OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX STEAMER. Boulogne, May 3.—The Duke of Sussex (steamer) belonging to the New Commercial Steam Packet Company, was wrecked off this port last night. The vessel left London yesterday morning at eight o'clock, bound for Boulogne, having upwards of twenty passengers on board. Her voyage was successful until she got opposite to Cape Grisnez, about nine miles from here, when the engineer discovered that a leak had sprung. The fact was immediately re-ported to the captain (Mr. Wingfield), who upon examination found that it was attended with considerable danger, and took all the precautionary measures in his power to reach the nearest point on the French coast. At the time (seven o'clock) there was a stiff breeze blowing from the W.S.W., and a heavy sea rolling, which rendered the captain's object more difficult were extingushed. The captain, as well as the crew, behaved with great coolness, and used every effort befitting such an occasion. The male passengers assisted at the pumps, and the sails were hoisted with the view of drifting the vessel as near as possible to this port. These exertions succeeded until she got within about 150 yards of the eastern pier, when, the captain finding that it was impossible she could make the harbour, directed the helm to be shifted, so as to drive her on the sands. She struck at about nine o'clock, when there was a heavy surf on the bar, The pilots of the port had previously perceived the dangerous position of the ship, and no sooner had she struck than several of them pushed off in their boats to render assistance. Intelligence of the unfortunate circumstance soon reached the ears of the inhabitants of the town, who immediately began to crowd the sented to them was truly distressing,—the waves dashing over the vessel and the pilot and life-boats. manned by stout and fearless seamen, endeavouring to reach the ill-fated vessel, the cries from which were Amphitrite was lost in 1833.) The officers of the Humane Society made every preparation to render the servants of the marine establishment of the port were also in attendance to give all the aid in their power. Shortly before eleven o'clock, four gentlethe tide was receding, the remainder of the passengers, chiefly consisting of females and children, remained until the spot where the vessel was driven water reached their arm-pits.

Loss of the Benledi, -The steamer Benledi, on had all got clear of the bridge long before the accident

FIRE NEAR TEMPLE-BAR.—About two o'clock on Wednesday morning, a gentleman, named Finch, observed smoke issuing from the shop windows of the house of Mr. Martin, tailor, 3, Bell-yard, Temple-bar. siderable trouble the inmates were aroused. By that upper windows, bewailing their distressed condition. A blanket was instantly procured from Mr. Sergeant,

Extensive Fire near Sittingbourne, Kent .-We are happy, however, in being able to state, that were considering the question of having engineering produce, most of which, however, is insured in the Norwich Union Fire-office.

ACCIDENT TO THE ROYAL CONSORT STEAM-SHIP. We regret to learn that this fine iron steam-ship safe in Ardrossan yesterday afternoon at four o'clock. -Glasgow Paper, May 3.

Shocking Accident.—On Tuesday morning, about a quarter to nine, a serious accident happened to a been the subject of a nervous disease, and for some youth in the employment of Mr. Cooper, news agent, time had lost his sight. A few weeks since his second daughter, a fine blooming girl, died, and his grief was increased by his not being able, from his his his not being able, from his his hot been a town councillor, was sixty-two years old, and has left a widow and four children. At the inquest, the same evening, the jury returned a verdict of Tamporary Insanity—Globe. now lies in a very precarious state.

IRELAND.—ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—On the been favoured with the following extract from a letter received by a mercantile house in this town, dated Barramquilla (a town at no great distance from entered the house of David Jordan (on the estate of and are yet on strike, were held in the large room of the large room of the estate of and are yet on strike, were held in the large room of the estate of and are yet on strike, were held in the large room of the estate of and are yet on strike, were held in the large room of the estate of and are yet on strike, were held in the large room of the estate of and are yet on strike, were held in the large room of the estate of and are yet on strike, were held in the large room of the estate of and are yet on strike, were held in the large room of the estate of and are yet on strike, were held in the large room of the estate of and are yet on strike, were held in the large room of the estate of and are yet on strike, were held in the large room of the estate of and are yet on strike, were held in the large room of the estate of and are yet on strike, were held in the large room of the estate of and are yet on strike. Carthagena), March 15, which is probably the latest the Earl of Granard), and demanded arms. On being intelligence in this country from the republic of New Granada. The avalanche, or land-slip, which it describes, appears to have been one of the most extensively fatal, as well as most destructive to produce and property of which we have any record:—"The clection of president took place on the opening of Congress on the 1st inst. It is generally thought Mosquera will be elected, the best of the lot in the opinion of foreigners. The country remains quiet up

> MURDER IN THE COUNTY LEITRIM.—DUBLIN, MAY 5. -Accounts were received in town to-day of another murder in the county Leitrim, committed on Satur-

IRELAND.—ATTEMPT TO BURN A WHOLE FAMILY.— On Thursday night, May 1st, some miscreants set fire, in three different places, to the dwellinghouse of a poor woman named Judy Cawley, at Kilriffit, within four miles of Nenagh, whilst the widow and her five orphans were in a profound sleep. One steel" band of music had volunteered their services of the party cried out, "Are you within, Judy?" free of expense during the races. Two large silk Upon her answering, "Yes," another said, "Hasp flags—motto, "Union is Strength," and "United we the door, and keep them in." Accordingly they put Stand—Divided we Fall," have already been preauling in the hasp outside and fastened the unfortua plug in the hasp outside and fastened the unfortunate family in, with a flaming thatch burning in three places about them. Upon perceiving the house in flames the widow jumped out of her bed, and, taking the spade which was fortunately in the house, and in desperation of a struggle for life or death forced a passage with the spade by the jam of the door, large enough to put out the hand of one of the children, who unfastened the hasp outside, and gave life and freedom to the unfortunate inmates. Two families of those who have been on strike seventeen of the children were much scorched, and the widow herself had the few garments she threw over her almost burnt to cinders.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning two masons were at work on a scaffold at Jenkinstown House, the seat of Colonel Bryan, M.P., in the county Kilkenny, when it gave way, and they were killed.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT. - An accident of the most frightful nature occurred in the Sirius steamer on Saturday night to the cook's boy, a lad about fourteen years of age, named Richard Callaghan. The vessel was on her voyage from London to Cork, and when between Plymouth and Cork, Callaghan, and young gentleman of his own age, named R. W. Stonehouse, of London, lay upon a platform in the engine-room, where they fell asleep. It was an exceedingly perilous situation, as the event told, for Callaghan, who lay outside, as he awoke, receiving a push from his companion, was thrown into the engine. The awful consequence was, that all his limbs were either fractured or broken. Both thighs were broken, his ankle dislocated, and wounds so severe inflicted upon the abdomen, as to endanger his life. Stonehouse immediately went on deck and stated the accident, when Captain Moffatt had the engine stopped, and the boy with a great deal of difficulty was brought out, receiving every attention under the awful circumstances. When the vessel arrived in Cork the unfortunate sufferer was taken to the North Infirmary, where he had the advantage of the first given to the chairman, and the assembled Fustians medical skill, and the most unremitting attention

FATAL ACCIDENT. - On Tuesday an inquest was the body of Thomas Wright, lime-burner, of Sudbury, who came by his death from a fall of chalk in the pits in Ballingdon, belonging to Messrs. Mills and Green. on the 5th inst. It was proved that the unfortunate man was suffocated by the quantity of chalk which fell upon him, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

DREADFUL AFFAIR AT LYONS .- The Courrier Lyon of Friday contains a hasty account of a terrible mediately on the conclusion of the fireworks on the occasion of the King's fête. It appears that at this moment there were two contending currents of people would abide by their decision. If the meeting were endeavouring to pass in opposite directions over the pont du Change, and so pressing each other that several persons, particularly women and children. were trampled down and suffocated, and some driven over the sides of the bridge into the Saone, at parts where the balustrade had been taken down for the purpose of repair. Various reports were in circulation as to the origin of the disaster. Some attributed it to a gang of thieves, who raised an alarm by shouting that the bridge was breaking down, and availed became nearly dry, and they then walked on shore. themselves of the confusion to commit robberies to Need I say that their appearance was indicative of a large extent. Others state that it was occasioned their having suffered greatly from both alarm and by the passage of a detachment of troops which had cold. Shortly after the leak was discovered there been engaged on the Quai de la Baleine in executing was three feet of water in every compartment of the the fire-works, and who, in their march along the vessel, and the engineers and stokers worked till the middle of the bridge, had compressed the crowd against the sides. But this version the Courrier denies the correctness of; affirming that the soldiers in a state in a short time to be conveyed home. Another woman, the wife of a tinman in the place Neuve, who was carried directly home from the bridge, died on Friday morning, when also the lifeless body of a female was taken out of the river. CASE OF MANSLAUGHTER TWENTY YEARS AGO,-

At Abergavenny last week, Richard Christopher, years ago. A young man, who was a servant of Powell's, and was at that time ten years of age, deposed before the magistrates that he remembered the death of his master, and that it was oc-easioned by a blow on the head inflicted with a hamhe fully concurred, and he would read them to the corner held an inquest, at the Church Hall; on the bodies of Harriet Mary Little, Joseph Livingstone, and Matida Livingstone. Among the feutlemen present were—the Mayor, Simon Colbb, Esq., S. B. Sherrington, Esq., S. C. Marsh, Fsq., The geutlemen of tic jury having timed the bodies, returned to the Church Hall; you know the weight the bridge was calculated to viewed the words then to the constable to take steps to procure as described their escape to view the the wight of the under the same of the working mark to the under the same of the bodies of the total blow on the head inflicted with a ham by jumping from the upper windows, into it. Not make the bridge wider? What was the extra width, and how many square feet were added? What was the extra width, and how many square feet were added? What was the extra width, and how many square feet were destroyed, when the consumption of the bodies of Harriet Mary Little, Joseph law was calculated to the bodies of Harriet Mary Little, Joseph law was calculated to the f

SUDBURY.—DEATH BY DROWNING.—A person named members of the society." Mr. Spurr moved, and Mr. Elliston, who was formerly a respectable tradesman Miller seconded the following resolution—"That this

and had afterwards committed self-destruction. On lowing circumstances :- A week or two since, Rushworth was between two and three pounds in arrears of rent, and was compelled to sell his wife's drawers; they brought about two pounds, which he handed never regained her former spirits, and this tragedy is the result of her despondency. On the morning in question her husband left her in bed, and proceeded prevailed, and which obscured the light from the about which time the unhappy woman must have to his work, where he remained till after eight o'clock, committed the dead, as when found, shortly afterwards, she was quite warm and weltering in her blood. She was found laid straight on her back, with her throat cut nearly from ear to ear, with a large quantity of blood, which had flowed from the wound, settled on her breast, and which had the appearance (in all but colour) of the froth of alc. The bed around her was quite deluged with blood. The child, a fine one, about six months old, was found nearly swamped in the blood of its mother, with a gash in its throat full two inches in length, the windpipe being completely severed. There was a large pool of blood under the bed. A large black-handled razor, with which the dreadful deed had been committed, was found in the bed, and handed to Mr. Leach, the constable, who was promptly on the spot. An inquest was held before George Dyson, Esq., and a respectable jury, the same evening, at the Globe Inn, when a verdict of Temporary Insanity was returned. Such a horrid transaction has not been known in this town within our memory, and the sensation created by it was immense.

Trades' Mobements

London Mens'-Men Shoemakers, - At a late meeting of the City Mens'-men, this body almost manimously agreed to become a part of the New General Association of this trade; and on next Monday week, the 19th inst., the West-end Men's Society take the matter into consideration, when it is confidently expected they will come to a similar conclu-

less than ten paid agents were now employed! by the masters of Bury, going to various towns to there was no turnout at Bury: it was agreed, however, that a statement should be sent to the Northern Star newspaper weekly, so long as the strike might continue. It was also stated that the number of turnouts at Bury was about 350, and that they had engaged No. 19 booth on Kersal-moor as a hut during the races next week. The mechanics' "flint and free of expense during the races. Two large silk flags—motto, "Union is Strength," and "United we Dean, Radeliffe Old-cross. Upwards of thirty of the the turnouts are engaged as waiters. The members of various Protective Trades Societies, at Ashton, Manchester, Salford, Oldham, Bolton, Rochdale, Heywood, Stockport, and other places, have already promised to encourage the Bury turnouts in their undertaking at Kersal-moor. The benefits arising from the above are to be appropriated to the wives and weeks. At the meeting on Tuesday last, it was facts should be sent for insertion in the Northern Star. with a particular request that the editor would find it a place in his valuable journal, it being the only one in England that is friendly to the working class. -Bury Committee Rooms, May 6th, 1845.

Hype,—A public meeting of the Trades of Hyde was held in the large room of the Albion Inn, on ration the propriety of the Hyde Trades joining in the National Union of Trades; and likewise to take into consideration the claims of the Dukinfield Coalminers now on strike. The meeting was called for eight o'clock, but before that hour arrived the spacious room was crowded. Mr. Samuel Livesey was unanimously called on to preside, and he opened the business by reading the placard calling the meeting. After which the meeting was ably addressed by Messrs. Parkinson, Wild, and others, and the following resolution unanimously agreed to :--" That this meeting, having heard the cause of the strike at Dukinfield plainly laid before them, and also the challenge of the men to the masters to meet them before the public in the Manchester Guardian of Wednesday last, are of opinion that the men were justified in resisting the encroachments attempted on labour; and we hereby pledge ourselves to assist them, both pecuniarily and otherwise, to the utmost of our power." The thanks of the meeting were

STRIKE AT MR. RAND'S MILL, BRADFORD .- On Monday an adjourned meeting of the Woolcombers perance Hall. Mr. Raistrick took the chair, who observed that a resolution had been carried at the last meeting held in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, to the effect "that a deputation, consisting of the whole of the Woolcombers, should wait on the employers with a list of prices, being an advance on the present wages, although not an equivalent for the reductions made during the last six months." However desirable this course might be, the committee had considered the matter, and had come to the conclusion, that it would be better to postpone such visit until the struggle with Mr. Rand had concluded. He would, however, take the opinion of the meeting on the question, and of a different opinion to that of the committee, he would not shrink from the duty imposed on him. The meeting were unanimously in favour of terminating the struggle with Mr. Rand before further proceedings should be adopted. Robert Mullen then moved the following resolution :-" That this meeting regard the paltry attempt to frustrate its objects by ejectments with feelings of contempt; and we hereby resolve to commence the erection of a building to meet in, on the earliest possible opportunity." 2nd.
"That such building be denominated the Trades' Hall; and the means of erection raised by shares of 5s. each, available to all who may be disposed to become shareholders." He observed that a new mode of warfare had commenced—a system of extermination was contemplated by their oppressors. Not content with the attempt to pauperise their workmen, they must try to annihilate their society, to prevent any that I have not the power or the means of ordering to witness the return of Royal, Mapes, and Hall, from Norwich Assizes, was much greater than at this time; but then the weight was distributed more equally over the surface. At an early hour this morning the over the surface. At an early hour this morning the view of deciding on some means to be with the view of deciding on some means to be adopted for clearing the navigation of the obstruction of the clear mid-day.

Loss of the means of ordering that I have not the power or the means of ordering that I have not the power or the means of ordering the navigation of the obstruction of the attempt be naked the Woolcombers' Committee and at the work of deciding on some means to be done; and if their permission be obtained, it will not an adopted for clearing the navigation of the obstruction.

Loss of the means of ordering the navigation of the attempt be naked the Woolcombers' of the three not the power or the means of ordering that I have not the power or the means of ordering that I have not the power or the means of ordering that I have not the power or the means of ordering that I have not the power or the means of ordering that I have not the power or the means of ordering the payment or the attempt be naked the Woolcombers' Benefits, however they may have been starve without a mirror. The sympathising gentry with whom they were contending had resorted to have a with whom they were contending had resorted to a caused, were very lamentable. About twenty persons with whom they were contending had resorted to a with whom they were very lamentable. About the naview without a mirror. The sympathising gentry with whom they were very lamentable. About the mouth of the River Dee, or with whom they were very lamentable. About twenty persons that the wish which it can be done in a member of the town caused were very lamentable. About twenty persons that the mouth of the mount of the mouth of the payment or the attempt. Some of the mount of the payment or the attempt. S passengers were saved. It is remarked as strange that this disaster should have occurred on a bank so Bouchut, in the place du Change, and received every house where the Woolcombers' Committee met, a relief their cases required. But eight—viz., four notice of ejectment had likewise been served. But women, three children, and one young man—were dead. Four others were taken to the pharmacy of had been posted in the Mill of the Messrs. Rand and Mr. Gully has objected to Intrepid, on the ground that he had been posted in the Mill of the Messrs. Rand and is not thorough-bred, and the stakes are withheld. The M. Macorrs, in the rue St. Jean, but those were all Ramsbottom, calling on the Woolcombers to sign a is not thorough-bred, and the stakes are withheld. The declaration that they would not belong to the Pro- proof rests with Mr. Gully. tective Society. Well, how did this act? Not one signature could be obtained! On the contrary, finding the men were determined, and had commenced Oringing in their combs, the notice paper had been Mr. Mostyn's Milton...... taken down and thrown into the fire. Mr. George Mr. Salvin's Marian Ramsay 2 2 Flynn seconded the resolution in an eloquent speech, of Llanfibangel, an old man, aged 75, was charged detailing the advantages to be derived by having a with the manslaughter of William Powell, twenty place of their own to meet in, without being subject to the caprice of every petty tyrant. Mr. G. White supported the motion, which was unanimously carried. Mr. Roberts moved the next resolution, "That Three others started. A good race. a committee be appointed to take steps to procure the erection of a Working-man's Itall: and likewise

the report that a woman had murdered her infant, children out of the mill: thereby stopping the mamaking inquiries in the locality of this tragic affair, Castle-gate, the report proved to be too true. The unfortunate woman, whose name is Betty, the wife of John Rushworth, a mason, had been of late in a low desponding mood. induced, probably, by the follow desponding mood. induced, probably, by the follow desponding mood. induced, probably, by the follow desponding mood. induced probably, by the following them the same amount of wages chinery, and thus compelling the master to give the to school and paying them the same amount of wages received by them at the mill. But he was sorry to say, some thought that this opportunity ought not to pass without their lending a hand to assist the to the landlord; but not being able to raise the remainder, the bailiffs were put in possession of the had been taken from mills where they had full emmaster in crushing their fellow workmen, and in the house. Their demands, with expenses, were soon after satisfied. But since that time the poor woman after satisfied. But since that time the poor woman and this, teo, when victory was just in reach. The best prooff he could offer of success, was, that an advance of wages from 6s. 6d. to 9s. had been offered for hands to work in Rand's mill. Let them go on quietly as they hitherto had done, and their efforts would be crowned with victory. The meeting was then adjourned to nine o'clock on Monday morning next. A procession was formed, and the operatives went four a-breast through the principal streets of the town. On passing by the mill of Messrs. Rand and Ramsbottom there were above 3,000 Woolcombers present. Not the slightest attempt at disturbance was manifest during their progress through the town; and they finally ended the day's proceedings in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, where Messrs. White, Mullen, and others exhorted them to a continuance of the spirit manifested in the day's proccedings, and ere three months had passed every Woolcomber in Bradford would have the wages demanded. A vote of thanks to the chairman was carried by acclamation, and the meeting separated.

> Bradford Woolcombers.—A public meeting of the Woolcombers will be held on Monday, near the Temperance Hall, at nine o'clock in the morning.

> SHIPLEY POWER LOOM WEAVERS .- On Tuesday a public meeting of the Power-loom Weavers will be held in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall: chair to be taken at two o'clock in the afternoon. Messrs. Flynn, Alderson, Smith, and others will address the

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.—CENTRAL COMMMITTEE OF Prades, &c.—Parthenium Club, 72, St. Martin's ane, Wednesday Evening, May 7th; Mr. Grassby in the chair.—The following sums were received:—per Mr. J. Ridge, on behalf of the Exeter Local Committee, £2 8s. 5d.; Mr. Gradwell, Tailor, 1s. 8d.; Friends, per Mr. Bennett (the Triumph, Somers Town), 7s. 6d; the Morocco Leather Dressers (thirtynine members), per Mr. J. Hodges, £1 19s.; Bath The Bury Turnouts, and the Manchester Local Committee, per Mr. S. Furze (second subscrip-Races, &c., &c.—On Saturday, and on Monday and Tuesday last, meetings of delegates and those con-Mr. Duncan Forbes, 17s. 4d.; Bristol Local Com-Mr. Duncan Forbes, 17s. 4d.; Bristol Local Committee (second subscription), per W. Herapath, Esq., and are yet on strike, were held in the large room of £7 13s. 6d.; Bristol (a few Friends), per Mr. R. the Hare and Hounds Inn, Bolton-street, Bury. The Dobson, 5s. 6d.; Hammersmith Local Committee, per E. Stallwood (third subscription), £1 12s. 6d. -The committee carnestly call attention to the fact, that its labours will cease on the 4th day of June Protective Trades Associations at all the places were next ensuing, and hereby request all officers of local and district committees, and any other persons holding books or money, to transmit the same forthwith to the General Secretary or Treasurer. The Con-

This being the all-important day of the week on which the "Tradesmen's Plate" or "Cup" was to be decided-a engage new hands, under the false pretence that race which for months has occupied the attention of the betting circles in all parts of the kingdom, it led to the customary excitement in and about Chester, and although the morning was unfavourable, from slight but refreshing course presented a comp d'wil of extraordinary interest. The stands were all filled, while the principal stand was graced by the presence of a long list of fashionables who had been assembled in the vicinity. Anxious inquiries were made, not only as to the state of the betting, but also as to the number of starters, which it was finally discovered had been reduced to twenty, several of those nags that had previously stood high in public favour having been withdrawn, to the great mortification of those who had pinned their faith on their presumed merits. The first race was appointed to come off at half-past two, and the race of the day, that in the result of which all interest was absorbed, was fixed for four o'clock-due time being allowed to carry out arrangements suggested, with his accustomed tact, by Lord George Bentinck, who again undertook the troublesome office of marshalling the jockeys and superintending the start. It was provided that the competitors should form a double line, the position of each ockey, as last year, to be determined by ballot, and, in order to prevent confusion, it was also provided that "all vicious, kicking, ill-tempered, and unmanageable horses should fall out of the places assigned them by lot, proceed to the rear of the second rank, and take up their positions on the extreme right of the line, or most unfavourable part of the course. The betting upon the cup just pre-

> Betting .- 2 to 1 agst Fitzallen; 11 to 2 agst Semiseria; 8 to 1 agst Ould Ireland; 12 to 1 against Trueboy; 12 to 1 sgst Sorella; 12 to 1 agst Cataract; 25 to 1 agst Milton; 40 to 1 agst St. Lawrence; 40 to 1 agst Counsellor (taken); 40 to 1 agst Queen of Tyne; and 40 to 1 agst Intrepid

> Shortly before four o'clock, all the starters were drawn up by Lord George Bentinck at the back of the course on time to the starting post. Unfortunately a heavy shower came on, during which the flags dropped, and all were off amidst a universal shout of excitement. The rain increased in violence as the race was run, and to the astonishment of all ended by the favourites being beaten, and an unthought-of outsider proclaimed the winner after a the jockeys thoroughly soaked. The race was over at half-past four, up to which time the "decisions" were as

The Two-year-old Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each; colts 8st 5lb; fillies, &c., 8st 2lb. Five furlongs. Seventeen

Lord G. Bentinck's Princess Alice......(Whitehouse) Mr. J. O'Brien's The Trayerser.....

Lord Chesterfield's Curiosity...... The following also started but were not placed :-- Mr. S. Standish's Amelia, Mr. Worthington's c by Stockport out of Manilla, Lord Eglintoun's Sotades, Mr. Mostyn's che by Hetman Platoff out of Miss Thomasina, Mr. W. R. Ramsay's Queen Mary, Mr. Thompson's f by Tory Boy out of Miss Fitz, and Sir J. Gerard's Brutus.

Betting .- 5 to 2 agst Princess Alice, 4 to I agst Manilla colt, 5 to 1 agst Sotades, 4 to 1 agst Curiosity, 6 to 1 agst The Traverser, and 7 to 1 agst Miss Thomasina colt. Princess Alice made nearly all the running, and won easy by a length, Traverser beating Curiosity for second place by a neck. Sotades fourth.

The Tradesmen's Plate of 200 sovs, added to a Handicap of 25 sevs. each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared. Twice round, from the Grosvenor Post to the coming-in chair.

Mr. Skerratt's Intrepid (h b), 4 yrs, 6st vib]...(Arthur) I Mr. Mostyn's Milton, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb.....

The following also started, but were not placed :-Mr. Meiklam's Trueboy, 3 yrs, 8st 5lb Mr. Westley's Counsellor, 6 yrs, 8st 2lb. Mr. Cuthbert's Queen of Tyne, 6 yrs, 7st 5lb..... Mr. Armstrong's Beatrice, 6 yrs, 7st 2lb Mr. Scott's Cataract, 5 yrs, 6st 10lb

Mr. S. Standish's Little Hampton, 6 yrs, 6st 9lb Mr. R. W. Bulkeley's Hemp, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb

THURSDAY, MAY 8. The Marquis of Westminster's Plate,

The Dee Stand Cup.

Three others started. A good race. The Chester St. Leger.

The Welter Cup.

Lord Q. Bentinck's Naworth 1 1 Mr. Shafto's Porto Bello 2 2 Six ran. THE CUP.

The objection against Intrepid is withdrawn.

We are, I trust, free to discuss the question with a view to human justice, human expediency, and the great duty of repressing crime. I should be abusing patience and insulting common sense, were I to waste one moment of your's it enforcing what no man who has once thought of the rudiments of these things will now dispute, what no much too sincerely the great principle of trial by jury, with being the falsest prophet, the veriest fool, that ever which, I believe, the best conceived and best administered | presumed to talk of the advancing spirit of the times. that any country ever saw for the protection of human Meanwhile, unless I can be shown to be wrong in every rights, human safety, and, the greatest of all things, argument I have laid before you, be, as wise men should hunian liberty. I reverence much too sincerely the cha- ever be, a little in advance of the times you live in, and join racter of our judges, who, I firmly believe, administer the your efforts to urge the repeal of this inoperative, this law with a purity and impartiality, according to the law, demoralising, this unjust, this barbarous, this hateful law. unparalleled in any other nation. But of the law I may Petition both Houses of Parliament, address the throne. speak with freedom. I may call the law, that I believe it Address your Queen, as a good and gracious Queen, as a to be an unwise, a wanton, an unrighteous, and a hateful wife, as a mother, as a woman : for these are points on law. (Hear, hear.) About a month ago, a human crea- which the heart teaches wisdom, and whereof the wisdom ture stood in that dock, righteously, I think, convicted on of women, it is little to say that it is as much to be constrong cvidence of murder, as black, as deliberate, as fided in as that of men. (Hear, hear.) Set your hands cruel as the human mind can contemplate. From that to this great work. It will be achieved before many ing that the larger one would do to cut the children's dock he was sent, by the award of a public tribunal— years shall have passed. And whether we live or not to bread and butter in the afternoon. She felt the edge sent, for example's sake, to be publicly deprived, on that witness its achievement, if we but take our share in it of the large knife to see if it was sharp. Prisoner scaffold, of the life God gave him. For example's sake! now, you, and I, and all of us now in this hall, will not stood a minute in the passage looking at the child What was the example? The space below was crowded have lived in vain. (Loud and protracted cheering.) I standing by the cook, and then went upstairs. In with the curious. Not a sound was heard. The feeling move you, Mr. Chairman, "That it is the opinion of this three minutes after she heard a loud screaming, as if was deep horror of the spectacle and of the suffering, meeting that the punishment of death by law is totally from the passage. She ran up, and met Mr. Ffinch What was the result? How did that very evening close? ineffectual in its object as to the prevention or diminution have cut the prisoner said, "Good God, I before the sun which had shone on that dreadful spectacle of crime; that it is of bad public example; and ought have cut the dear baby's throat." She (witness) had set, the public houses were echoing with sounds of to be totally abolished." The resolution was unanimously went into the room and saw the deceased, and the revelry. The streets were thronged, with what? Drunken carried. quarre's and ruffianly fights! A publican on the Newroad, who had opened his house to a throng of those who had come from a distance to witness the law's example, Accidents, Offences, & Anquests. was robbed of his watch and money by some of the pupils who had come recent from this moral lesson of a public execution. So much for the example! O, how rightly did parents, guardians, masters, act, who kept their children, their servants, aloof from the contagion of that whole day! How wisely did the masters of families act who blocked their windows from the sight the law had prepared for public exhibition! Where was the example? If taken well, then those who took it wanted no example; if ill, then the example confirmed old ruffianism, and exited new (Heart). Am I singular in this coincide. execution. So much for the example! O, how rightly cited new. (Hear.) Am I singular in this opinion? wanted to cut a pencil for Mary, who was up stairs after the melancholy event, and found the child's Ask those whose unhappy duty it is to attend; and they in the nursery. The cook gave her an ivory-handled head had nearly been separated from the body; great of execution, and thus deprive the public of the spectacle, and defeat the law of its publicity. (Great cheering.) Men! men! I appeal to every feeling of manhood within you. You are husbands—you are fathers—you are fathers was usung mers. Not a week ago, not three weeks after that execution, many of them—do I blame them ?—O. God bless them, no!—innocently, joyously, they joined in the happy amusement which so well befits their happy amusement which so well befits their happy amusement which so well befits their happy amusement which not three weeks before, was prepared that scaffold, which not three weeks before, was prepared to the proceedings and measures of the late Convention. During the delivery of in the act of rushing up stairs to the nursery, but was stayed by her husband and Mr. Traill, the Union the happy amusement which so well befits their happy for the nursery, but was less which she replied in the negative. He then asked her if she had heard all that had been said; and, meeting having heard from their delegate a report of the proceedings of the late Convention. During the delivery of the report the speaker was much applauded.—Mr. Gathard moved the following resolution—"That this than the Charter, he should say, because they were desirous of instructing the House of Commons, and that scaffold, which not three weeks before, was prepared the infant, and hoped that "God would forgive later" a cicar account or the proceedings on the late Convention. During the delivery of the late Convention. During the delivery of the late Convention. The them saked to ask the witnesses any questions, to the report the speaker was much applauded.—Mr. Hall police magistrate, who was paying the family and her of the late Convention. That this sures of the late Convention. That this sures of the late Convention. The delivery of the late Convention and the charter? If this was less than the Charter, he should say, because they were desired to know if she had heard all that had been said; and, the report the speaker was much applauded.—Mr. If the convention of the proceedings of the late Convention and the charter? If this was less than t warmly, with every feeling of wives, of mothers, of sisters, itself shrinks, conscience-stricken, shame-stricken, before the fulfilment of its own ordinances. (Hear, hear, hear.) I know no of clearer rule of moral conduct than this—never command what you would be ashamed to do.

Was not quite satisfied, and wished to leave. Mrs. Finch said if so, she had better go home to her (Loud cheers.) Apply this to the law. I heard the other parents. She subsequently begged Mrs. Ffinch to day of a person—God forbid I should mention his name, retain her services, saying she was sure she could not God forbid I should mention his calling—I mention the meet with a kinder or better mistress. Some slight fact only to show the brutalising effects of laws like these acts of irregularity and folly had very lately been but not on the great principles for which we contend:

on the mode of thinking, feeling, and conversing, even observed, but nothing which led to a supposition that among men of education. A gentlemen, one whose station and calling might have bespoken something far different in taste and feeling, observed on a late conviction, "What! not hang him, a vile and infamous murdicher of the police cell, and remained they should do unto us," and can alone form the basis derer? I can only speak my own feelings I would the converted to the industry of the conceive you are resolved: conscious something far ford, and Mr. Edward Downing, the police surgeon, that they are the embodiment of the glorious and embodiment of the glorious and embodiment of the convention—Registration, and allocation on Parliament to the number of two thousand, under they should do unto us," and can alone form the basis the Land. Mo one knew better than himself the imtended the prisoner in the police surgeon, at the embodiment of the glorious and of the Convention—Registration, and allocation on Parliament to the number of two thousand, under they should do unto us," and can alone form the basis the Land. Mo one knew better than himself the imtended the prisoner in the police surgeon, that they are the embodiment of the glorious and of the Convention—Registration, and allocation on the public. Which Acts they had deprived the people of not less than six million acres of land—(hear, hear);—and

THE MORALITY AND UTILITY OF DEATH
Society, power over your life. It is not yours to give. It

By Charles and then proceeded to view the body. Martha

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Society, power over your life. It is not yours to give with the influence of employed in locating them on the land. The total cheen of them of their just rights, would not take the obtainment of they or of great principles is seven millions. It was said by some, "but they don't leave they of their just rights, would not take the suffrage the obtainment of their just rights, would not take the suffage the obtainment of them of the police, accompanted by their con
Society, power over your life. It is not your would be wrongful to do by my own. (Hear, hear.)
government that has risen above a state of primitive barbarity does not adopt as an axiom, that with mere vengeance the law has nothing to do. That the mere phrase,

"He descrives it," in the descrives it," in the descrives it," in the presentation of the blood in each vein and limb
ing the punishment. The presoner was in the next room. Five midescription of the signed by the chairman on behalf of
Again: An irremediable punishment is irreconcilable
with fallibility of judgment. The prisoner was in the next room. Five midescription of the blood in each vein and limb
believe that the balance of power would
with fallibility of judgment. The presonation of the meeting, and forwarded to the members of the
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meeting, and forwarded to the meeting of the meeting of the luminous description. A considerable number of the luminous description of the blood in each vein and the meeting of the mee estion, lies in as far as may be the prevention of crime. have no right to inflict a punishment which, if we shall much better for her. She had been worrying her the whole man; and had we possessed extensive local much better for her. She had been worrying her the whole man; and had we possessed extensive local much better for her. She had been worrying her the whole man; and had we possessed extensive local much better for her. Example, then! (Hear, hear.) This is not a question to which to apply wild theories, vain conjecture, inconclusive speculation. I wish to rest all I have no right to inflict a punishment wmen, ii we snail have no right to inflict a punishment wmen, ii we practical experience which is common to us all. Upon a return, which showed, for a long time back, during this ground I take my stand. In our own experience we different cycles of years when capital punishments were made no answer. On Sunday morning the prisoner you in the happier tones of congratulation. Scotknow the example fails of its object. The example is very frequent in England, that the average had for many said, she wondered if Mrs. Flinch had seen the land would have assumed her proud and honourbad. I put it to this test—I ask you whether, in any one instance of a public execution, it calls forth the feelings the law intends—it answers the object the law intends—it answers the object the law intends? I the law intends—it answers the object the law intends—it answers the object the law intends. Witness then left the room, and and publicly established. One every three years, on an answer in not one, proveably not one, prov effect the object it intends in the case of any one human bunals and incorruptible judges—once every three years, the cook and housemaid and went into the back selfish than your political emancipation in common bunals and incorruptible judges—once every three years, the cook and housemaid and went into the back selfish than your political emancipation in the common bunals and incorruptible judges—once every three years, the cook and housemaid and went into the back selfish than your political emancipation of telling them that Mr. Duncombe selfish than your political emancipation of the gratification of telling them that Mr. Duncombe selfish than your political emancipation of the gratification called upon to see one. I will prove this, and I beg you your tribunals publicly before your people. (Hear, immediately ran into the house and went up into the Association, we have resolved to employ a lecturer, Registration and Election Committee. (Loud cheers.) to attend to this, for it is one of the main hinges of my hear.) Do you wish for an acknowledgment on the nursery, whence the cries came. All the children on our own responsibility and at our own expense, argument. The spectators are one of three classes:

1. The merely curious. Those who go to it because such a thing is not, at least now is not, to be seen any week in England. It is a tragedy of a coarse and vulgar mind.

1. The merely curious. Those who go to it because such a thing is not, at least now is not, to be seen any week in England. It is a tragedy of a coarse and vulgar mind.

1. The merely curious. Those who go to it because such a thing is not, at least now is not, to be seen any week in Judgment? I give it. The prurient curiosity, the confession of a convergence on the property of the project as early as 1831; therefore with him it some from going upstairs. The cook had gone ups killed is not what the law intends. There is another you pronounce an irreparable punishment? If you trust and the head nearly off. She had left it lying asleep ties, to lecture on the principles of the People's Charlasked what do the people know about the land? Not class—these who behold it with deep sympathy for the it, why can you not be tranquil till your victim has on its side. On looking round she saw an ivory—ter, or any other subject connected with the move—much: the more is the pity. With the land locked sufferer. Deep sympathy with the guilty is not what the assured you that you are right? Why this prying into handled table-knife covered with blood. The children ment, also leaving him free to lecture to the Trades, up, he would not give a farthing for the Charter tosurerer. Deep sympathy with the guilty is not what the law intends. A third—savage exultation. Savage exultation. Savage exultation. Savage exultation. Savage exultation is not what the law of any civilised land intends. Lynch law feeling is not what the law of any civilised land intends. Lynch law feeling is not what the law of any civilised land intends. Lynch law feeling is not what the law of any civilised land intends. Lynch law feeling is not what the law of any civilised land intends. Lynch law feeling is not what the law of any civilised land intends. Lynch law feeling is not what the law of any civilised land intends. Lynch law feeling is not what the law of any civilised land intends. Lynch law feeling is not what the law of any civilised land intends. Lynch law feeling is not what the law of any civilised land intends. 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Lynch law feeling is not what the law feeling for its labely delighted with law £3 los. a-week for his wages, and anothed them. The prisoner had behaved very oddly law the same work for £3 los. a-week for his allow £3 los. a-week for his constructed the human mind as to make it absolutely and ties of honour, by the distinct injunctions of his religion, body from the skirt in the nursery and burnt it. as a lecturer, and honesty as a man, we have the that the great capitalists, who were just now busily manifestly impossible: regret that a fellow creature by the duties of his office, never to betray—what has been should have justly subjected himself to the penalty of a revealed in confidence to him by one whom he was previolent death, a mournful sense of the suffering we are witnessing, a deep regret that any human being should so pealed against before the Secretary of State: but fortu-burnt the body of her dress, but became quiet aftersuffix, and yet such a master sense of the justice of the nately the Secretary of State, more wise and more just, law that if I could by raising my hand relieve that suffer- does give the applicants this lesson at least in their duty; Witness repeatedly advised her not to burn it, as it ing and prevent that life being taken away which God he declines any reply. (Loud cheers.) So much for your fitted her. She was most determined, and said she gave, I would not do it. Now this is a state of feelings confidence in the justice of your own irreversible sen. wished the dress-maker had been at the devil before co-existent in direct antagonism to each other, which it is tence, that a fellow-creature has been hurried by a human she had made the gown; she further said she wished plain never existed in one human breast since the tribunal before the judgment seat of the living God. to leave and get a housemaid's place. Mr. and Mrs. breath of life was breathed into the first man's nos- (Hear, hear, hear.) We are accused of being theorists, Ffinch were exceedingly kind to her and to all the trils, and which clearly never ought to crist, because and upon the strength of an untried theory seeking to re- servants; thinks it was mere pride, as the dress it is directly contrary to nature, contrary to the whole or | peal what has invariably received the sanction of the wis- | fitted well. All the servants had mourning alike; ganisation of the human mind as God has made it. Well, dom of all who have gone before us. Untried theories—
tkeu, I bring you to this conclusion, that a public execution of the wisdom of our ancestors! Our ancestors had a tion never did, never will, cannot, by the constitution of theory which they did try for many generations. They broker's. She told her mistress that she had sold it, nature, ever answer with the spectators the object the law applied the theory of the gibbet to forgery. They applied but could get it again. She was ordered to fetch it intends. Example: Ask those who watch the course of it to horse and sheep stealing. They applied it to steal. and did so, when her mistress told her if she would the law in the example it gives. Ask the master if he ing in shops, dwelling-houses, and from the person. They conduct herself properly, she would forgive her, but sends his servant, ask the parent if he sends his son, ask applied it to cutting down fruit trees with malice, to con- if anything more about the dress occurred, she must go. the guardian if he sends his pupil, to profit by it. If he sorting for twelve months with persons called gipsies, and She was sent out with the children on Friday and kept does, the example is in his opinion good. But if he does to cultivating the tobacco plant in England, because it them without their dinner. Mrs. Finch, on her return, not—if he close, the eyes and ears of his whole house interfered with the produce of our colony of Virginia. remonstrated with her, and told her she should write to against all view, and against all hearing of the horrid act But I appeal to you, our opponents now. You remember her mother to fetch her away, and did so. Prisoner why then, in his opinion, the act of the law is such as, when the repeal of the death punishment for horse-steal told Mrs. Ffinch that she wished to see her master instead of example, threatens to spread a moral pestilence ing, sheep-stealing, and forgery, was resisted, age, and by to induce him to retain her, and mistress replied through his house. (Cheers.) So much for example! good men too, with just as much pertinacity as the gibbet that her mind was made up, and that master would Ask the chaplain of your gaol, ask that most excellent is now retained for murder. I ask you, is there one of not interfere in her domestic arrangements. The officer (the governor) of your gaol, ask the police, ask the you, who clung to the punishment of death for forgery, prisoner had appeared unhappy during the last three judge upon the bench, ask the Secretary of State, whether who would restore it now?—who does not look back upon weeks, and had taken medicine twice a day for three the crime to which alone the punishment of death is now it with horror and with wonder? I ask you, and lay your weeks or a month; complained of her head at practically limited—whether the crime of murder is dimilands on your heart, were you not as much in earnest times, but had been better since taking the medinishing under the influence of the gibbet, or increasing.

then as now? And is it not possible that when this barLook at the statistical returns of prosecutions and convicbarous, this wanton, this utterly inoperative law of death
kindness. Mrs. Ffinch told her that she would give tions. At every five years' end since the punishment of shall be totally repealed, is it not possible that you may death has been taken away from lesser crimes, and look back upon it twenty years after it shall be repealed, and see the children and the servants as often as she limited practically to murder, at every five years' end as you now look back on what was the last twenty years pleased.—Mr. James Traill, of Lewisham, police-(although there is no longer any reluctance to prosecute ago, with equal horror and wonder? At least do not call magistrate, deposed, that he called at Mr. Ffinch's for forgery, sheep-stealing, horse-stealing, privately steal- us the theorists. We told you the death punishment of house at a quarter before ten o'clock on Sunday ing in shops and dwelling houses, and from the person, forgery was unjustifiable, was inoperative, was what you morning, and went into the drawing-room. He was as was felt while these crimes were capital), the prosecu- would one day look back upon with astonishment. The tions for these crimes, and the crimes themselves, have time is come. We were right. We stand now with exconsiderably diminished. The one crime to which practically you apply the punishment of death, murder, has the theorists, you admit. You were wrong in your theory. frightfully increased—is frightfully and daily increasing. You were the self-confessed sciolists. (Loud and long an unusual and distracted appearance, and imme-Do you say this is because juries have often a reluctance | cheering.) Distrust your judgment on the like subject | to act up to their oaths, and have of late often acquitted now. But we are told to see how frequent is the crime m the thearest cases of guilt? Do you say this? Then of murder now! "It is increasing! Would you try your become of me? What will become of me? I am a you admit yourselves out of court. You show that public experiments now? See the disease is increasing under murderer. I have killed the baby." Mr. Ffinch deopinion is against the law floud cheering? and where opinion is against the law (loud cheering); and, where my remedies. O! do not call on me to alter my treatlaw and public opinion are opposed, the law must give ment now. See the birds of prey are flocking round my and rushed from the room. Witness's impression way. Juries are empannelled to try the prisoner; they scare-crow. They are perching upon it. Do not call on was, at the moment, that some dreadful accident had way. Juries are empannelled to try the prisoner; they scare-crow. They are perching upon it. Do not call on acquit the prisoner wherever they can find a shadow, one now to destroy this venerable monument of the wishowever faint, of excuse for such a verdict, and they dom of our ancestors." (Laughter and cheers.) Gentle- of window. He then followed Mr. Ffinch up to the find against the law. The law is found guilty by men, I have done. I have detained you too long. I feel nursery, and saw Mr. Finch coming down. Mr. trial by jury. You show that, in such cases, jury- it; but I could not be content without expressing my men are placed in the alternative between tamper- opinions, and giving my reasons for them in full. I will ing with their oaths, or inflicting a punishment they conclude with a few words of prediction only. A deadly hold in horror, and that they act as thinking (mind I race is now running between atrocious crime and unjustido not justify, I only state the fact) that there is one fiable law. The example is inoperative except for evil. crime worse than perjury, and that is the giving effect to | The memory of the punishment perishes with the wretch the law. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Why, then, I repeat who is the object of it. I call upon you to adopt you only show that law and public opinion are in conflict, one which shall be lasting, exemplary, will meet and the law must give way. I desire not to be so totally the feelings of all mankind, and by which just retribution misapprehended in what I say as to be supposed for one shall be kept alive in the minds of all. I beg a reply. moment to speak disrespectfully of the jury who do their I conclude with this prediction, I beg you to do me the duty on their oaths, or of the judge, who, whatever be his honour to keep it in mind. Juries are becoming daily own opinions as to the justice of the penalty, is bound by more reluctant to convict. The law will soon utterly the most solemn of all duties to direct the jury aright fail. It will soon be repealed. Mark my words. The according to his view of the evidence, whatever be the | gibbet has not fifteen years' life in it. If in 1860, fifteen result, and to carry out with firmness and impartiality the years hence, there shall be a death punishment existing, provisions of the law whose minister he is. I reverence if we shall still be in this world together, reproach me

will tell you. They will tell you, whose habit it is, from knife, but remarked that a smaller one would do force must have been used in doing it, and death must able public meeting was holden on Monday evening, a sense of decency, if possible, to anticipate the hour better for the purpose. She said no, that would do, have been instantaneous.—Eliz. Garratt, monthly May 5th, in the South London Chartist Hall, 115 baby. Mrs. Ffinch, in a state of indescribable asto- Witness did not suggest the propriety of her doing so, | vered a clear account of the proceedings and meaher mind was affected. Dr. Caleb Taylor, of Dept- for on those we conceive you are resolved: conscious

Witness told her she ought to be ashamed of herself, and that she would tell Mrs. Ffinch on her return wards, and seemed satisfied with what she had done. her a character, and that she was at liberty to come let in by the housemaid. Mr. and Mrs. Ffinch came to him in a minute or so afterwards, and they conversed together from five to ten minutes, when the door opened, and the prisoner entered; she presented diately exclaimed, "What have I done! What have I done!" many times over; and again, "What will manded to know what had happened to the child, happened, and that the child had been dropped out Nov. 10 Ffinch returned, and drew his attention to the child's cot, where the deceased lay with his head severed nearly from his body. On leaving the room he met the prisoner, and ordered her down again. He then went into the drawing-room to Mrs. Ffinch. Witness next saw the prisoner in Mr. Finch's dressingroom, apparently in great distress, saying, "What
will become of me? What will become of me?"
Witness said, "You are a poor miserable wretch,"
and she said, "Will God pardon me?" He held her hands, and got the servants to assist until he could procure a police-constable, and prevent further violence. The whole family had at this time assembled in a most distressed state of mind. The prisoner again addressed deceased's parents, and implored their forgiveness.—Elizabeth Middlewich, housemaid, said she saw the upper-nurse washing the deceased at a quarter past nine o'clock on Sunday morning. Witness went down stairs, and the nurse followed at ten o'clock with the youngest child but one, and left it in the kitchen with the other in care of the cook. The nurse then went into the yard. Mr. and Mrs. Ffinch and Mr. Traill were in the parlour at twenty minutes to ten o'clock. The prisoner came into the kitchen shortly after the nurse, and went into the pantry. Witness followed, and asked her what she wanted. She took a table-knife out of the box, and said she was going upstairs with it to cut a pencil for Miss Mary. Witness said, "You had better take a desert-knife," and she did so, saybloody knife lying on the floor. The prisoner said she was miserable about being discharged.—Sergeant G. Goode, 2 R, deposed, that he was sent for by Mr. Finch, and produced the knife with which the murder was committed. He saw the prisoner at the station, who said-" Oh, Mr. Goode, I hope God will MURDER OF AN INFANT BY ITS NURSE .- On Sunday forgive me." He received the knife from the hands

Chartist Intelligence.

GLASGOW. THE GLASGOW CHARTISTS TO THE CHARTISTS OF

done, have I a right to take that murderer's life wherever years in Mr. Ffinch's family. The deceased was nine every legitimate means in his power, consistent with trusty minority could work wonders. At the present until the divine injunction given by Saint Paul was trusty minority of the Tories did not expression with time, the working majority of the Tories did not expression by Saint Paul was the principles he advocates, to give a practical effect time, the working majority as he shall be get a minority as he shall be get and such as the shall be get as the shall I meet him—in his bei, at his board, in his path; undoubtedly not. It would be murder. The character of
the act is not altered by the complication of agency. I

months old. The prisoner, Martina Bricksey, was the principles he advocates, to give a practical energy
to his professions by co-operating with his brethren.

ceed some thirty or forty; and such a minority as he
to his professions by co-operating with his brethren.

At present Scotland does not possess either local or
had spoken of could, by their combined and conjoint starvation, would continue the lot of the many.

Mr.

Mr. the act is not altered by the complication of agency. I quarter before ten o clock on Sunday morning. She cannot rightfully delegate to the hands of many what it put him into his cot, and left him sleeping at that would be wrongful to do by my own. (Hear, hear.) The prisoner was in the next room. Five miles and the Charitsts have only forty voters, and the Charitsts have only forty voters, and the Charitsts have only forty voters, and the Charitsts have only forty voters and 300 believe that local power must concentrate itself into as a lecturer, and honesty as a man, we have the that the great capitains, who were not a lecturer, and honesty as a man, we have the that the great capitains, who were not a lecturer, and honesty as a man, we have the that the great capitains, who would not not provide the manner in which shape the highly important measures avery nerve for the spread of purely democratic printing would aid and assist them in getting the land; neither brought under their consideration. And this Countries to avert them. ciples and the general improvement of all. Hoping that did he anticipate that the landed aristocracy would no party feeling or narrow jealousy will lessen the be a bit more generous. The working men must sphere of our action or mar our success; conscious) that you have again and again, in assembled thousands, avowed your attachment to the principles for which we contend; that your interest is our interest—your success four success, we leave the matter in your hands, and confidently anticipate your co-operation and support.—Signed, on behalf of the Council of the Glasgow Branch of the National Charter Association, ISAAC VINCENT, Chairman; JAMES SMITH, Secretary.

NATIONAL VICTIM AND DEFENCE FUND COM-MITTEE BALANCE' SHEET. May 29 Total Income from September 17, 1843, to May 29, 1844 68
Expenditure 67 Balance in hand May 29, 1844 ... June 2 Thomas Marsden, Manchester...

July 3 Per Mr. William Hamer, Oldham labouring with and for them, and was still as able and (quota) 14 Carpenters' Hall collection for the
fund 0 2 8
21 ditto ditto 0 3 0
28 ditto ditto 0 4 0
14 Christopher Doyle 0 0 6
14 A friend, per Mr. Naylor, for Jenkin
Morgan 0 1 0
14 Per Mr. William Hamer, Oldham
(Quota) 0 1 0
15 ditto ditto 0 1 0
16 ditto 0 1 0
17 ditto ditto 0 1 0
18 willing to obey their call as ever. (Much cheering.) He had been called vain and ambitious. He was vain of doing good, and ambitious of serving them. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connor concluded by payling a high compliment to his colleagues of the Executive Committee, for their honour, honesty, industry, intelligence, and indomitable perseverance, and reas willing to obey their call as ever. (Much cheering.) He had been called vain and ambitious. He was vain of doing good, and ambitious of serving them. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connor concluded by pay-sumed his seat amid loud and protracted cheering. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. T. petition :--7 From general treasurer, Feargus 25 Joseph Barrett, Manchester .. 25. Carpenters' Hall collection for fund ... ditto ditto Christopher Doyle .. Carpenters Hall collection for fund .. Second remittance from Somers Town locality, for Morgan

Per Mr. Chippendale, of Halifax, for general fund 15 Per Mr. Ardill, of Leeds, for Jenkin Morgan 29 Carpenters' Hall collection for general ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto A friend, Manchester Anne Lee, Manchester Bridport, Dorset, for Jenkin Morgan.. 1 10 0 Choir of Carpenters' Hall, Manchester per Mr. Wrigley 0 15 0 Carpenters' Hall collection for general ditto ditto Received from O'Connor and the Star office, per O'Connor, for Morgan .. 6 2 1 From general treasurer, F. O'Connor, t is their misfortune to live. Esq. ... March 12 Carpenters' Hall collection for general fund ... Received from T. M. Wheeler, Mr. Clear's subscription for Morgan .. 0 5 0 Expenditure 27 0 3 Balance in sub-treasurer's hands .. 3 4 7 Expenditure. July 7 Joseph Linney, Bilston, Staffordshire 0 10 6 23 Mrs. Cunliff, Staffordshire, to convey him in a small business 25 Joseph Linney, of Bilston, Stafford-14 William Williams, of Oldham, to support him home 28 Secretary, for postage and money-0 15 0 11 John Richards, alias Daddy Richards, and candles, twelve weeks

Nov. 17 Advanced Jenkin Morgan

20 John Wright, of Stockport, late of
Knutsford Prison.

March 12 John Neal, of Shelton, Staffordshire, very ill health:

12 John Richards, alias Daddy Richards, to convey him to his settlement—in plain terms, the bastile 12 Jenkin Morgan, Tredegar Iron Works, . 13 1 Monmouthshire ... 12 Mrs. Murray, for cleaning room, fire, and candles, from September 11, 1844, to February 13, 1845 16 Secretary, for postage, money-orders, and papers

16, 1845 94 17 7 LONDON. IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING. - A highly respect-

Income from Sept. 17, 1843, to March

Whilst he was member for the county of Cork; his came forward and took out cards of membership of constituents asked him what could they, the Radical party, do, seeing that they were in number only 42? He answered, "anything, if they would but act as one ber, if the minister of the day offended him he would take up his hat and walk out with "good morning; remember we are thirteen." "What's that you say?" 'We are thirteen, and if one of my friends does not

Mr. Wilberforce carry his object with thirteen only; his subject "The Present State and Prospects of the gratification of telling them that Mr. Duncombe With regard to the land, he had written in favour of be a bit more generous. The working men must combine, and by that combination they could raise formulation they could raise formulation they could raise formulation they could raise formulated by the same into operation." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Milne; and Messrs. J. F. Linden, T. M. Wheeler, Tucker, and others, having they might resell it in small lots of £5 worth if they they might re-sell it in small lots of £5 worth if they liked, and at the same time have the advantage of the wholesale market, by which means they might be enabled to rent two acres of land with a cottage thereon for £5 per annum. Mr. O'Connor here illustrated his arguments by reference to the successful practice of Mr. Biggs, of Sheffield, and Mr. Linton of Selby. He looked on the land as the working man's saving bank. . The Chartist plan would grant leases for ever; "but oh!" exclaim some, "the land is the property of the people!" He admitted the rich had no more title to the land than the poor. (Loud 7 111 cheers.) But Mrs. Glass, in her famous instructions on cookery said, "first catch your hare and then proceed to cook it" (loud laughter); and he said, "first get the land, and then you may be enabled to keep it." (Much cheering.) He had been twelve years

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. The petition of the inhabitants of Lambeth in public

meeting assembled, SHEWETH - That the working classes of the united kingdom have for a long series of years suffered the most galling want and privation, consequent upon our unnatural social system. That during the last fifty years the trade and commerce of the country have increased enormously; that the triumphs of inventive genius have given us the most astounding powers for the produce of wealth; but that, notwithstanding, there has been a visible deterioration in the physical, social, and moral condtion of our much-abused and deeply-injured labouring population.

That your petitioners, with feelings of pain, call the attention of your honourable house to the voluminous criminal calendar of the past year, as a proof of the lamentable condition to which the people are reduced. Your petitioners would likewise add, that the astounding revelation made a short time ago in your honourable house, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, that "one of every ten of the population of England and Wales is a pauper," is another added to the long catalogue of proofs of the horrible destitution to which the producers of wealth have been reduced by the baleful operation of the infquitous system of misrule under which

That in the opinion of your petitioners the destitution and crime existing in the country may be traced either to the existence of bad laws or to the want of good ones; and that of all bad laws upon the statute book, those that prevent the working classes from employing their labour upon their native soil-upon God's free gift to his creatures-are the most destructive in their consequences, and unnatural in their operation.

That your petitioners have observed with indignation, that whilst your honourable house has at all times squandered the public money upon objects the most unworthy—such as £70,000 for the purpose of building royal blood, for relinquishing their claim to what they never had a right to-your honourable house has not evinced the slightest inclination to legislate for the elevation of the labouring population from their prostrate and degraded condition.

That your petitioners would call the attention of your onourable house to the fact that a vast portion of the common Lands of the kingdom has been seized by the aristocracy under the guise of law; that your petitioners conceive that the people's right to the common lands is clear and indisputable; that the reversion of the ten millions of acres of common lands to the people would be productive of incalculable benefit; that those ten millions of acres might be divided into two millions of farms of be located, and surrounded with circumstances of health, peace, and prosperity; and that the location of even half the aforesaid number of families upon the land would take the "surplus population" from the artificial labour market, leaving the residue in a position to secure an equitable remuneration for their toil.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray your honourable house to repeal all Acts for the enclosure of common lands, and restore them to the people, their legitimate owners; and that your honourable house will be pleased to vote a sum of money for the employment of the "surplus population" on such lands, which sum may be realised by reducing the civil list, the army and navy, and other Governmental expenses; thereby reducing the poor-rates, and giving an impetus to a valuable and salutary home trade. And your petitioners will ever pray.

purpose; to be signed by the chairman of such meetings, confer on others, and, in conclusion, we hope that at and forwarded to the member representing the borough no distant period those efforts will be crowned with or district in Parliament. THOS. M. WHEELER, General success, and that he will be rewarded with the

Bod bless them, nol—innocently, joyously, they joined in the happy amusement which so well belts their happy youth. But where it Almost under the threshold of the happy amusement which so well belts their happy youth. But where it Almost under the threshold of the happy amusement which where it almost under the threshold of the happy amusement which where it almost under the threshold of the happy amusement which which and there should of the happy amusement which where it is happy to the mands of man to be—I will not proceed. (Loud and general cheering.) But allow me on another part of this subject. On that scandid stood two men. The one is ake you, which of these two, the mutderer and the happy amusement which with the spectators, was the object of sympathy, and which of digests and repulsion? Which of these two, the mutderer and the happy amusement which with the spectators, was the object of sympathy, and which of digests and repulsion? Why the containing and the plenty of the prisoner regiled that she containing the cash of the hard which which of these two, the mutderer and the happy amusement which which of these two, the mutderer and the happy and the station-house in the Blackheath-road. The name jeet, and justify, of reverence and honour—why is he when the pole in the large of the late Chartist Annual Common while the pustairs, his infant son, aged ten months, was discovered lying on the bed, with his head severed its pole in the variety of the same, and pledge bed well all the could in her behalf. This has a proposed to the prisoner regiled that she had nothing to say, but the variety of the same, and pledge below only to say, that the variety state of the late Chartist Annual Common while the same of the food, while the pustain the pole did not be carried in the name of the pole in the p of speculation that now prevailed—(hear, hear)—thus the people did not like their substance to be wasted spoke for nearly an hour, calling the attention of his proving itself as dear to the people as ever. He was on unworthy objects: and he thought further, that, audience to the several propositions of the Convenno prophet; but he would nevertheless predict that professing, as those honourable gentlemen did, to be tion, which appeared to give satisfaction. At the so soon as the present transient fit of prosperity had the representatives of the people, if the people pepassed over, then Chartism would be in the ascend-titioned for a sum of money to place them on the ing for his services. The chairman concluded the passed over, then chartism would be the only thing left to fall back and, they were bound in justice to grant it. (Loud upon. Then would the delegates of the Convention of 1845 be thanked for furnishing the people with something practical to work upon. (Loud cheers.)—Mr. M'Grath said he would cordially supon to their principles, and to be united, for they would something practical to work upon. (Loud cheers.)

STOCKPORT. (Cheers.) No one knew better than himself the im- than six million acres of land—(hear, hear);—and room, to hear the report of the delegate to the late

CITY CHARTIST HALL, TURNAGAIN-LANE.—IMPORTANT LECTURE.—Mr. M'Grath delivered a very talented and instructive lecture in this hall, on Sunday ovening last, to the most numerous assemblage of persons congregated within the walls for a long period of time. Mr. Dear was unanimously called to the chair, and after reading the leading articles from the obtain a place we shall vote against you!" Thus did Northern Star, introduced the lecturer, who took for maintains a supremacy above all "clap-trap" and expediency-mongering" measures. He then most ably reviewed the cause of the failure of Trades Unions and strikes, took a hasty glance at the Re peal movement during the last twelvemonths, con. demning Mr. O'Connell's wavering policy between "federalism" and "simple Repeal," and the conduct of "Irish Repealers on the Maynooth grant ! and he finally concluded amidst loud applause Several gentlemen briefly addressed the meeting on the questions he had raised, pro and con. The

cil earnestly request all localities to exert them. addressed the Council in favour of the same, it was carried unanimously. A resolution was also unani-mously adopted, calling upon all Chartists (especially those residing in the metropolitan districts) immedi ately to take up their cards and hand-books. It was likewise unanimously agreed that an address be issued to the Chartists of the metropolitan district, and that Messrs. J. F. Linden, J. Arnott, and E. Stallwood be appointed to prepare the same, and bring it before the board on Sunday next. The Council then adjourned. CHARTIST HALL, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD. - The Lam.

beth Chartists met in the above hall last Sunday evening, when an excellent lecture was delivered by Mr. Candy on the "Poor Man's share of Prosperity," as set forth in Lord John Russell's resolutions. Seventeen males and three females took up their cards of membership, and on Monday, after the report of the delegate to the National Conference, sixteen more were added to their number. The Chartists of Lambeth will carry out the resolutions of the Convention respecting the Registration and the Land. WHITECHAPEL.-Mr. Bolwell lectured on Sunday

evening to a respectable audience at the White Horse. St. Mary-street, Whitechapel, and was greatly applauded. Mr. Shaw, late delegate to the Convenfriends at Somers Town for Morgan 0 14 3 | The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. T. plauded. Mr. Shaw, late delegate to the Conven-Carpenters Hall collection for fund... 0 3 1 | Clark then moved the adoption of the following tion, also addressed the assembly, and urged them to renewed exertions in the good cause. The chair was ably filled by Mr. Perry. Several new members were enrolled, and the members present took up their renewed cards of membership. VICTIM COMMITTEE.—This newly-elected committee

met for the first time on Sunday, May 4th, at the hall, I, Turnagain-lane: Mr. Mills was unanimously called to the chair. The secretary (Mr. T. M. Wheeler) was instructed to write to Mr. Clark, scoretary to the late Manchester Victim Committee, for all necessary information. Also to communicate with Mr. O'Connor, that the committee may be acquainted with the amount of funds in hand, One sovereign was then voted to the victim John Richards, and the committee adjourned until Sunday afternoon next, May 11th, at five o'clock.

MARYLEBONE. - Mr. Clark lectured on Sunday evening to an enthusiastic audience, at Circus-street, Marylebone, on the subject of "Trades Unions" proving that although they might be palliatives to the present unnatural system, yet they of themselves could never enable the labourer to receive the full reward of his industry, because he was not in the possession of equal political power with the capitalist who employed him. Mr. Clark's illustrations were highly approved of, and a unanimous vote of thanks was given to him for his services.

Somens Town.—Mr. Doyle lectured to a crowded audience, on Sunday evening, at Somers Town, on the subject of "Registration," and "The necessity of carrying out the plan of the Convention to obtain possession of the Land:" both of which subjects he treated with great ability, and to the satisfaction of the audience.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.—At a numerous meeting of the Chartist, of the above districts on Monday evening, May the 5th, at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth. - Mr. John Ingram in the chair - the fellowing persons were nominated General Councillors of the National Charter Associastables, £21,000 a year to his Majesty of Hanover, £50,000 tion. Messrs. R. Sewell, John Sewell, John Simpson, annually to another foreign monarch, Leopold, King of James Rhodes, William Ingram, Edward Murhall, the Belgians, £20,000,000 as compensation to the un- II. S. Jordan, and John Llewellyn. Mr. John Simpnatural, the anti-Christian traffickers in human flesh and son was likewise re-nominated to the Metropolitan District Council. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. John Simpson for the great service rendered by him to Chartism in this district. At the unanimous request of the meeting, Mr. Simpson consented to become a member of the Central Registration and Election Committee for this district, and was appointed accordingly. Several new members were enrolled.

CITY OF LONDON.—SIR,—The City of London localit request insertion for the enclosed resolution in the forthcoming Star. I am, sir, yours, respectfully, D. Gover, jun., sub-sec. Resolved—"That we, the Chartists of the City of London, most heartily congratufive acres each, upon which two millions of families might and imprisonment in Stafford gaol, consequent upon late Mr. Thomas Cooper on his release from suffering his great and earnest exertions to promote the welfare and the best interests of mankind; and as it was in the cause, and for the benefit of the working classes that he laboured, we feel in duty bound to render to him our hearty and sincere thanks for the noble and determined efforts made by him, and the untiring energy he exhibited in endeavouring to regain for us those legitimate rights which the factions' have unjustly deprived us of. We deeply regret that anything should have arisen to mar this otherwise happy and joyful event; but we feel that we should fail in discharging our duty to him and justice, did we not express our regret at the manner in which his letters have been suppressed, vindicating him from (what we deem) the unfounded and unjust And your petitioners will ever pray.

[The Executive Committee beg to call the attention of the several localities to the subjoined petition, which they recommend to be adopted at meetings called for that purpose; to be signed by the chairman of such meetings. thanks of a happy and free people." [We give insertion to the foregoing, though it comes unaccompanied by any explanation of the tine or place where the meeting at which it purports to have been passed was held, or, indeed, any explanation or introduction at all, other than the one we

On Sunday evening last, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Stockport was held in the Chartist derer? I can only speak my own feelings—I with frequent fits of grief, and willingly have tied the knot myself¹⁸. Gentlemen, I will be designed to the law of a political system, the effects of which will be compared to an interest of the people the security of the State, and then the House of Com. one of those precious legislators, Lord Worsley, and the thouse of Com. one of these precious legislators, Lord Worsley, and of the people the security of the State, and then the House of Com. one of those precious legislators, Lord Worsley, and of the people the security of the State, and the House of Com. one of those precious legislators, Lord Worsley, and the House of Com. one of those precious legislators, Lord Worsley, and the House of Com. one of those precious legislators, Lord Worsley, and the House of Com. one of those precious legislators, Lord Worsley, and the House of Com. one of these precious legislators, Lord Worsley, and the House of Com. one of these precious legislators, Lord Worsley, and the House of Com. one of these precious legislators, Lord Worsley, and the House of Com. one of these precious legislators, Lord Worsley, and the House of Com. one of these precious legislators, Lord Worsley, and the House of Com. one of these precious legislators, Lord Worsley, and the House of Com. one of these precious legislators, Lord Worsley, and the House of Com. one of these precious legislators, Lord Worsley, and the House of Com. one of these precious legislators, Lord Worsley, and the House of Com. one of these precious legislators, Lord Worsley, and the House of Com. one of these precious legislators, Lord Worsley, and the House of Com. one of the very limit the limit of the legislators the people, every bit months of the legislators the people, every bit months of the legislators. He was done entirely the decimal with the House of Com. one of the very limit the limit of the people, every bit with the House of Com. one of having memorial was the stablished with his export; after the House of Com. one

Foreign Mobements.

"And I will war, at least in words, (And should my chance so happen-deeds). With all who war with Thought!" "I think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will be the stronger."-BYRON

TH THE DISTURBANCES IN SWITZERLAND.

We postpone an article we had prepared on another ther subject, to make way for the following able exposit position of the state of affairs in Switzerland, which we e we extract from the May number of Tait's Edinburgh Man Manazine. We do not altogether agree with the writ writer in Tait, but the points of disagreement are but but few, and of no great importance: moreover, the leng length of the article leaves us no room for comment.]

Nothing can afford a more striking example of the mar manifold evils attending a federal government, than the pres present position of Switzerland. Distrust, jealousy, nay, ere eren feelings of the most hostile nature, exist between the the different Italian, German, and French cantons which fort form this confederacy. Their political, commercial, and reli religious interests are in many instances diametrically opp opposed to each other. The whole country stands, as ms many apprehend, on the brink of a civil war, because the gov government of Lucerne has pleased to call the Jesuits to their canton, and to appoint them to be the instructors of its its youth.

This affair is so mixed up with the politics of the tw twenty-two petty governments, of which the nation, if su such it can be called, is composed, that, rightly to under- above all, their principles of education are considered as has at length excited public apprehension; which at: stand the agitation produced by this measure, it is neces- most dangerous to the republic. In the canton of 28 sary to know something of the progress of feeling, and Schwytz, they are said to have rendered themselves exth the last twenty years, as well as the respective positions has largely contributed to the erection of the noble colof its different parties, before this new firebrand was lege they have recently built there. In the Catholic cancast between them. It is well known that at the peace of ton of Uri, though its inhabitants are ready to march to 1815, Switzerland regained, with certain modifications, the assistance of Lucerne, not a Jesuit is permitted to its ancient laws and governments, as they had existed before the French Directory forced its inhabitants to accept a new constitution, and the name of the Helvetique Confederacy. The chief differences were, that all the inhabitants of the country were made burghers of their respective cantons, instead of the political rights of freemen being confined to about 100,000 of the privileged, as had formerly been the case; and that the despotism of an aristocracy was exchanged for the domination of paid magistrates and public officers. Every canton still continues a state within itself, whose government is subject to no interference from its confederates, except when any of its acts appear inimical to their common or individual interests. Their laws and constitutions are in various degrees democratic and aristocratic; in the democratic cantons the supreme power belongs to the general assembly of the citizens; in Berne, Lucerne, Zurich, &c., the affairs are conducted by a council chosen by the people. This chamber chooses its own president; it elects also the burgomaster, or chief magistrate of the town, and an executive council. The diet directs the general affairs of the confederation, and every canton has a voice in the diet. Its meetings are held alternately in Berne, Lucerne, and Zurich; and when not sitting, the direction of general affairs is confided to a council of state, held in the one of these three cantons, which, for the time being, is the directing canton. They each enjoy this privilege two quired, the soldiers of the latter, who are all Protestants, years in rotation. Zurich, since the commencement of 1815, is the seat of government, and even members of its administration compose the council of state. In the An immense number of arrests have been subsequently canton of Lucerne, and several others, though not in made in Lucerne. A kind of military law has been that of Zurich, the people have the right of holding as- | declared; and the property of all concerned in the rebelsemblies in their communes, and passing a veto upon any act of the cantonal council.

and oppressive monopolies. In Zurich no peasant had a right to sell anything without permission. All trades and manufactures were kept in the possession of the town, whose aristocracy was composed of silk weavers, silk mercers, tallow chandlers, and so forth. Even the butchers were a privileged caste, whose gains were immense, and whose pride was not inferior to that of the proudest nobles of other lands. But it was impossible for Switzerland long to retain these petty institutions of tody will be condemned to be shot; and as several are the middle ages, in the midst of the great social movement of the nineteenth century. In 1830, numerous changes were made. The sovereignty of the people, the freedom of the press, and the right of holding assemblies or forming unions for the discussion of public Berne, in Aargau, and in Zurich, the liberals obtained upon commerce, to throw down the walls of the town. turned against the peasants in case of rebellious discontent. They likewise granted Catholics the permission to become burghers of the town, and allowed a Catholic

Though the people obtained their political rights in

But this rapid progression did not last long. The aristocrats, enraged by the diminution of their privileges, lost no opportunity of exciting the peasantry, amongst whom the whole country is divided as little land proprietors, against the liberal government, to which they owed habitants of the cauton with the same earnest hatred cal prosperity it is absolutely necessary to establish a cenwith which they detested them in the thirteenth century. I tral government, and to equalise the representation of the

The aristocrats regard even the singing clubs, now their principles, either to be seen in the church where the ervaded the national meeting of free-shooters at Basle

In the canton of Lucerne, the government, after being ten years in the hands of the liberals, was recovered by To defend themselves from its further progress, the admithon the Jesuits to their churches and their schools. It appears that both the Catholic and Protestant aristorne, Dr. Bluntschli, the leader of the government On this point there appears to be an excellent understand in Zurich, proposed a measure in the council, calculated ing between the Catholics and Protestants of this party. 30 undermine the present system of education in that can- They both protest that all the steps they have taken are ton, by the suppression of the school synod. Fortunately to protect the country from the demoralisation and anarchy with which it is menaced by the diffusion of radical the attempt proved abortive.

No somer was the intention of the government of principles. Lucerne to establish the Jesuits amongst them known, that the most violent discontent was manifested amongst tain that Switzerland is no longer the seat of those disinthe Heral Catholics of that cauton, as well as by the terested sentiments, and noble feelings, which once illu-Protestants of Berne and Aargau. An attempt was minated its history. On the contrary, the chief characteristic of its rulers and of its society is littleness!—the of their veto, but their numbers proving throughout the littleness of small towns. Ambition is little, political assemblies to be only 7985 against 18,246, the Jesuits views are narrow, and intrigues are for paltry objects.

is more obnoxious to the liberal party from political than possessors desire fo see a capital in their own country, religious motives. In fact, indifference as to doctrine and a means afforded by a central Government for the teems in a great measure to have replaced the zeal of the development of a larger system both of commerce and of tasks. early Protestants in the north of Switzerland; and it is politics. Though great advances have been made in an opinion frequently expressed by the aristocrats of education, much yet remains to be done as regards moral that persuasion, that a Jesuit is preferable to a Liberal; culture. The Protestant clergy are unfortunately refer then for they know that the principles of the Jesuits are their garded with little respect throughout the canton of Zurich, own, and that their mutual object is the destruction of since many of them allowed themselves to be made the everything like freedom, both in church and state. The tools of party; their churches are thinly attended, whilst liberals are, on the contrary, opposed to them, for the tame reason, as well as the consciousness that their own success and safety would be compromised by their supre- the world where there exists in proportion such an enor-

The friends of the Jesuits amongst the Protestants character, or where they are so continually frequented, here, frequently assert that they are no longer the same alike by young students, the peasantry, and the townsmen. as those who formerly rendered their society so obnoxious, The universal laxity of morals is almost incredible.

that they are influenced by different feelings, &c.; but an answer to this assertion has been admirably given in an enlarged, and better calculated to enable their country to address made to the diet last year in Berne, by Augustin keep pace with the progress of the age, than those of their Keller, the representative of the canton of Aargau, in opponents, it is to be regretted that they have afforded which he exposes the laws of the order, still in action as them, in various ways, just grounds for reproach. Many at their commencement, and traces the history of their of the leaders of the party make no secret of their want of conduct since their introduction into Switzerland. Since respect for the established religion; and on several occathe year 1561, when they first obtained a footing in the sions they have shown a great want of political prudence recall to Freiburg in 1818. By missions, miracles, fanatical pamphlets and journals, they have disturbed the their opponents, and the distrust of their more prudent peace of the people, and filled them, to the utmost of their friends. power, with mistrust and hatred of all holding different opinions in religion or in politics, whilst they have represented all improvements in education or the laws as dangerous to the true faith. But their activity has been most restless since the year 1830, when the establishment of the liberty of the press, the right of forming public political unions, and the acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the people, gave new vigour to the liberal party in Switzerland. The Jesuits lost no time in turning these changes to their own advantage. They instituted all kinds of unions, or clubs, amongst the Catholics, where weekly and monthly contributions were collected, to be applied to influence the elections and to various other political purposes; and everywhere the press was made the artillery of this secret spiritual army, and waged war against the spirit of improvement with ever increasing virulence. Their influence extends far and wide, by means of their religious political unions, of their secret emissaries, their gold, their flattery, and their missions of faith, which they have sent even into the Protestant cantons; but the changes which have occurred in the country during ceedingly obnoxious to the peasantry, though the town enter; and Berne has recently dismissed from all public employments every one known to have been a pupil of the order. Müller, the chief magistrate of Lucerne, was once a radical, and the most violent enemy of the fraternity of Jesus, though now their zealous supporter. His ardent

> But though all reasonable men, who respect the liberty, and desire the welfare of their country, have beheld this triumph of the Jesuits with regret, they equally deplore that the liberals of Aargau, some time ago, made a canton by force of arms, instead of endeavouring to obtain redress by constitutional means. Their success must legally have been useless, and their failure has multiplied the difficulties, and the evil feelings previously existing amongst the allied cantons.

> efforts in their behalf have principally contributed to their

The government, though so weak as to have been at the point of abdicating at their approach, quickly obtained to procure the withdrawal of the Jesuits. Should a victory over their rebellious subjects and the free bands, this mission fail, more potent measures will probably which, after a slight conflict, took to flight on the first alarm. The little cantons and Zurich assembled their soldiers to proceed, in case of need, to the assistance of Lucerne; but it is believed, that had their aid been rewould have refused to march for the defence of the Jesuits, however much their governors might have desired it. lion, who have either fled, or are in custody, nearly fifty persons, has been sequestered before they have been tried or found guilty, under pretence of paying the expenses 1815, the towns retained many of their ancient privileges arising from their rebellion. The government has even refused to be responsible for their debts; a measure which Dr. Kasimir Pfysser declared in their great council, was a death-blow to the credit of the canton, an exasperation of both parties, and a measure which must provoke conflicts with other cantons. It is asserted that more than four thousand pounds are due to inhabitants of the little natives of Aargau, the Protestants of that canton are in a state of fearful agitation,

measures, were made principles of the constitution. In country by dismissing the Jesuits. This they refused to do, till compelled by an order from the diet, which it is possession of the government, and a year later in Lucerne. I the duty of all the cantons to obey. As this assembly, In Zurich their first measures were to grant to all the according to the ordinary regulations, would not have inhabitants of the canton the same privileges as the met till the commencement of July, the liberals were town's burghers, to do away with all obnoxious restraints anxious that, to restore the public peace, a special dict should be summoned as soon as possible. The power to and remove the cannon which had been ever ready to be do so this year rests with Zurich; but though Berne and though powerless as effective means, they may become done without delay, the council of state at first refused to comply with their wishes; but it soon afterwards found mass to be performed in one of the churches. But whilst itself compelled to summon a diet, which, after a great who have houses and shops—among the bourgeoisie who man, Tawell. On the other hand, we now hear o they bestowed so many advantages on the country, they deal of debate, separated on the 18th of March, without possess property—and you will see the whole of that games of chess and whist being sustained and carried left nothing undone to render the peasantry capable of doing anything either in relation to the expulsion of the profiting by them. Excellent schools were established in Jesuits or the suppression of the free bands,—leaving, in have been excited to revolt by an attempt against the were all in the same room. Hitherto it has been every commune throughout the cauton, of which before spite of their professed fears of ultramoutane influence, there had been a great want; a synod was appointed for the Jesuits nearly four months more of certain dominion the general superintendence of education; and high∫in Lucerne, and the excited country, for the same period, schools were erected both in Zurich and Berne, of which exposed to all the dangers of a renewed civil war. There vent revolution, and to secure the strongest chances by the professors are paid by the government. Splendid was not even a majority for requesting Lucerne to placing beforehand the timid on the side of the governroads were formed in every direction, and the post dismiss the Jesuits; and the whole question is deferred ment. placed upon a footing with the greatest countries in to be decided by a second diet, which will probably leave it for a third, while, in the meantime, the Society of Jesus secures the ground it has gained. It is the general belief that the Jesuits cannot be rooted out without a civil war; and one of the first results of the state of sushaving come to a decision has left matters, was the late the possibility of an "attempt against the national so much. The rural class were at that time in a state of attack of the free corps on the town of Lucerne. On sovereignty, deplorable ignorance, and easily worked upon by the Sunday the 30th March, the free corps, to the number of clergy, who were strongly attached to the aristocratical eight or ten thousand, with the refugees from Lucerne, party, and scrupled not, by their dictation, to preach poli- entered that canton from Aargau. On the 31st, they car- against! The only sovereignty that exists in that tics from their pulpits. The nomination, by the liberal ried all before them, and reached the walls of the town government, of the celebrated German sceptic Strauss, to of Lucerne. For two hours they had it in their power to a professorship in the university, unfortunately speedily burn and destroy it. But anxious to spare the place, afforded them a pretext to make use of the old cry, "The they negociated for a capitulation. Reinforcements church is in danger," to arouse the peasantry; and though having arrived in the interval to the aid of the governthe administration, perceiving their imprudence, revoked | ment, the insurgents were driven back with great slaughtheir appointment of the professor, and pensioned him off, I ter, many of them having been taken prisoners. In the reveral months afterwards, on the 6th of Sept., 1839, their meantime the Jesuits are retained; and it might almost enemies induced a band of countrymen to march into the be suspected, that whilst the obnoxious order has openly them into the tolerating of this liberticidal scheme. town of Zurich in arms, and compel the liberals to resign triumphed in the one canton, it has not less been secretly the government. They succeeded to their wishes. The at work in the other, where the aristocrats do not scruple aristocrats, in this unconstitutional manner, were re- to throw the whole blame of the disturbances on the established in authority, and remain so to this day. But liberals, and flatly to deny their assertion, that the Jesuits to their bitter mortification they have been unable to are the authors of the evil. They show no anxiety for annul the liberal institutions of their predecessors. The the removal of this order; because they believe the schools during fourteen years have everywhere wrought radicals desire their expulsion from the country, as the great changes amongst the younger peasantry; and the first step towards a complete change of the present state feelings and prospects of the country are no longer the of things. In fact, they assert, there exists a powerful same as when the aristocrats before held the reins of party in the country, discontented with its present constigovernment. The aristocrats of the town now detest the tution, and who consider that for its commercial and politi-

They regard them rather as usurpers of their rights, than people, instead of the little cantons having, as at present, as fellow-countrymen; they are fearful of their progress- as much power in the diet as those which have more than ing knowledge, and widely declaim against the danger of | twenty times their number of inhabitants. Were this the popular education; they are jealous of their extending case, Berne would be the seat of Government, and Neuommerce, when they see the peasant-born inhabitants of haus, its present liberal burgomaster or schultheiss, in the country profiting by far more extensive commercial all probability the first president of these new United enterprises than the proud old burghers of the town, who | States. Zurich and Lucerne, no longer, in rotation, the once enjoyed the monopoly of trade. A country cotton seats of Government, would decline into mere country weaver, born a peasant, has derived, during last year, a towns; and their citizens, who could hope no more to profit of between thirty and forty thousand pounds from have the felicity of enjoying the dignity of Secretarics of his various establishments; which is more than has been State on a hundred a year, or dividing amongst them made by all the manufacturers of the town of Zurich put a number of other subordinate offices, loudly declare they would rather submit to be cut in pieces, than consent to such a change. These little honours and general throughout the country, as nests of radicalism. emoluments, in a town of seventeen thousand inhabitants, At an assembly of these societies, a year and a half ago, are as much the objects of intrigue, vanity, and ambition, in Zurich, when a dinner for two thousand persons was as the employments of an empire. Such desires and served in a pretty temporary building erected for the fete, | feelings, united with the re-awakening of religious enmity, the aristocrats considered it would be inconsistent with appear to be the fundamental causes of the present clubs sang, er at their well-served dinner. Some went be of long duration. Many well judging people consider so far as actually to forbid their children to look out of the the centralisation of the Government as absolutely neceswindow at the processions of the singers. Such is in sary to bind the Catholic and Protestant cantons together, Switzerland the petty malevolence of party feeling. Yet and to preserve the country entire as a nation; whilst, greater annoyance was given by the liberal spirit that by putting an end to the undue influence of the little last summer, where the loudest diapprobation of the interests can alone be advanced, and a union formed with this can be effected in our time. Too many conflicting credited and unaccredited agents, have for some time lent | a measure. From the Catholic peasant in the mountains, them powerful assistance, the influence of the age has also to the rich silk merchant of Zurich at his desk, all those here been felt, and a very powerful liberal party still exists. attached to ancient usages and privileges, see in it the ruin, not only of their country, but of their own individual mistration thought it expedient, at the end of last year, to canton, and individual interests,—involving the loss of power, which all have now the hope of one day enjoying. The aristocrats believe that the principles of the Jesuits trats consider the diffusion of knowledge inimical to their are a barrier against this, and all other such liberal inno interests; for nearly at the same time that the Jesuits vations; and to this the order is principally indebted for Note.—The school farms are cultivated by boys, who two by a wire passing over two poles similar to those that of a scientific man: and if Dr. Coffin had any were called to exercise their narrow system of education the influence it has recently obtained in Switzerland.

But whatever may be their professions, it is quite cer-Were declared on the 5th of January to be fully installed. Great talents find no exercise worthy of their powers; Here, as in every other country, this religious society and it is not wonderful that where they do exist, their mons number of public houses, and those of the worst

Whilst, however, the views of the Liberals are more country, they have repeatedly been expelled from it, and in provoking the enmity of the clergy of their own peryet have regained all their former influence since their suasion, and by precipitating measures which, without effecting any good, have excited the malevolence of

> FRANCE.—THE JESUITS.—THE FORTIFI-CATIONS.

The proceedings in the French Chamber of Depu ties have within the last few days been more than ordinarily interesting. The progress of the Jesuits in France has at length aroused public attention, and on Friday M. Thiers raised a debate by interrogating the Ministers as to their intentions with respect to that order. As in Protestant England, so in Catholic France, the Jesuits are prescribed by the law; yet although they were driven out of the latter country by the revolution of 1830,—which revolution they mainly provoked,—they have within the last fifteen years itealthily returned, and are now spread over France in considerable numbers, everywhere plotting against iberal principles, and everywhere striving to bring the population under their debasing influence. The rerelations of Eugene Sue, and the insolent assumpapprehension has been strengthened into excitement at issue in France is, whether the Government will continue to tolerate the illegal and dangerous existence of the Jesuits, or order their expulsion. M. THIERS himself is the very incarnation of political Jesuitry; anything therefore straightforward from him is not to be expected. In all probability his motives for mooting the question are, that he aspires to gain popularity with the classes opposed to the Jesuits, and also wishes to divert public attention at this moment from the question of the arming of the Paris fortifications. The debate, however, has drawn out the Government, who, in the persons of the Attorney-General and the Keeper of the Seals, have declared in emphatic language against the intrigues of the Jesuits. The Attorney-General concluded his speech as follows:-"The laws exist and are efficafoolish, inefficient, and illegal attempt, to change the cious; wisdom, perhaps, counsels that they be allowed government of Lucerne, and drive the Jesuits from the to sleep for a time. -for peace is better than war, and persuasion better than force; but if peace be no longer possible, and persuasion fruitless, the laws, I repeat, exist, and ought to be executed."

That the French Government are in earnest is shown by the appointment of M. Rossi as an envoy to Rome, to endeavour, if possible, by amicable means be adopted.

It must not be supposed that it is from any love of liberty that Louis Philippe and Co. are opposed to to be swept into the sca. They are not lost. They the Jesuits. The cause of their opposition is, that sustain life in myriads of creatures. After the lapse they know that the Jesuits, not content with enslaving the people, aspire also to "rule the RULERS" of the people. This, Louis Philippe and Co. have no fancy for. They have no objection to use the priests to gull the ignorant people, and thus render them fit slaves for their political tyrants—but the tyrants themselves have no inclination to be governed by the of Chepstow, in Monmouthshire, has published priests. Louis Philippe is too cunning to be made made: the Jesuits must not attempt to rule him.

The discussion on the arming of the fortifications terminated: but the result, any one may foretell. That result will be the arming of the forts, and then no more "glorious three days" for Paris! No matter Mr. Purchas, and others, prove decisively, that from Mr. Purchas, and others, prove decisively, that from towns on the lake of Zurich alone. Serious fears are entertained, that at least the chiefs of those now in customer they may be to die for liberty: die they may but manure, and shewn greater energy of action than a small chance will they have of winning liberty. The forts and wall once armed, there will be but two After the suppression of this petty rebellion, the grand council of Zurich sent a deputation to Lucerne to request

After the suppression of this petty rebellion, the grand council of Zurich sent a deputation to Lucerne to request

After the suppression of this petty rebellion, the grand to the views of the revolutionists; the other the council of Zurich sent a deputation to Lucerne to request

After the suppression of this petty rebellion, the grand to the views of the revolutionists; the other the transport of the increased uses of man in the most except than the animal excrements, in which they do not of the views of the revolutionists; the other the transport of the views of the revolutionists; the other the transport of the views of the revolutionists; the other the transport of the views of the revolutionists; the other the transport of the views of the revolutionists; the other the transport of the views of the revolutionists; the other the transport of the views of the revolutionists; the other the transport of the views of the revolutionists; the other the transport of the views of the revolutionists; the other the transport of the views of the revolutionists; the other the transport of the views of the revolutionists; the other the transport of the views of the revolutionists; the other the transport of the views of the revolutionists; the other the views of the views of the views of the views of the revolutionists; the other the views of the Moscowing the city, and thus compelling the bour geoisie to yield to terror what they would deny to justice. The National is, at last, when too late, beginning to view the fortifications in their true light.

On the least reflection, it will be admitted that the cannon placed in the forts, or on the continuous wall, could never be employed to put down a revolution; but, alvery perilous as means of prevention. Persuade an entire population that at the first disturbance Paris will be bombourgeoisie turn with violence against those who should at-it is by preventive intimidation that it is hoped to pre-

The National does not favour the world with the extraordinary reasons on which it grounds its opinion that the cannon of the forts could never be employed to put down a revolution; but it now admits that the forts were intended for that purpose, and will be effective for that end. The National supposes which would justify a revolt! Why what a humbug this is !-as if there was any "national sovereignty" in France to make an attempt country is the sovereignty of the profit-mongers, guided by a perjured king, and backed by an overwhelming military force. The "national sovereignty" in France-heavens, what a mockery! The National should remember that to its party-the rabid, unprincipled anti-English war faction—is mainly to be attributed the embastillement of Paris: and the Parisians will yet curse those who misled It is on the frontiers the integrity of France must be maintained. If not maintainable there, no Parisian forts can save France from the foot of the invader. This the crafty old sinner, Louis Philippe, knows very well; and it was not against foreigners that the fortifications were erected, but to keep down the MASSES of Paris. Poor fools! They builtwalls to keep out the English! If the Parisians had none but the English to guard against, they might at once "beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks." It is not the stranger without, but the domestic spoliator and oppressor within, whom the Parisians have to fear, and whose rapacity and tyranny they will now struggle against in vain. In aiding in the embastillement of Paris, the National and its party have earned for themselves the condemnation of the patriots of all nations.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS.

For the Week commencing Monday, May 13th, 1844. [Extracted from a DIARY of Actual Operations on five small farms on the estates of Mrs. Davies Gilbert, lands. The farms selected as models are—First. Two school farms at Willingdon and Eastdean, of Dumbrell—the former at Eastdean, the latter at the time and season, which we subjoin.

"The wisest men-the greatest philosophers-after in vain seeking for happiness in every variety of pursuit, have found it in the cultivation of the ground."

MONDAY-Willingdon School. Boys digging and magathering roots and weeds. Piper. Emptying the tank, and mixing liquid with ashes, using this

whatever it may do in a richer soil. Dumbrell, Digging.

the tares and wheat. Piper. Cleaning piggery; their urine probably a preventive against the

SATURDAY - Willingdon School. Boys breaking clods, the ground very dry. Eastdean School. Boys dig-

ging, and sowing garden with lucerne seed, mamould, planting cabbages, carthing up beans. Dumbrell. Digging.

Slaithwaite Tenants. John Bamford, cleaning about, and conveying roots to mix with tank liquid, COW-FEEDING.

YORKSHIRE.

Willingdon School. Cows stall-fed on winter tares and green clover. Dumbrell's. Two cows fed in the stall with Italian rye grass, afterwards grazed in the pasture, and fed morn and even with Italian rye grass. Heifer

stall-fed with potatoes and hay.

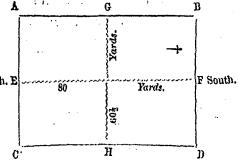
NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS. DRILLING TURNIPS ON THE LEVEL. - In the light lands, with a chalk sub-soil, during a very dry summer, whole fields of turnips drilled upon ridges failed, while adjacent ones drilled upon the level bore the balance of probable advantage appeared to be in favour of the level system. - Journal of the R. A. Society of England.

'Tis harmony, By which all beings are adjusted, each, To all around, impelling and impell'd, In endless circulation. ··· E'en animals subsist On animals; in infinite descent; And all so fine adjusted, that the loss Of the least species would disturb the whole,

HARMONIES IN NATURE.—In manuring for turnips do not rely upon saline mixtures as substitutes for farm-yard manure. Use them only as auxiliaries, scattered in with the manure partly, and partly as top dressings. You may use guano as a substituteit being of animal origin.—It comes from the guano, a bird. The guano lives upon fish and sea carrion. These extract the animal matters directly, or indirectly, through inferior tribes of beings, from the of centuries we gather them from the rocks in foreign climes, and bring them home once more to furnish elements for the food of man.

BONE SOLUTION.—The application of bone solution, diluted with much water, has been tried in different parts as a substitute for dung. R. W. Purchas, Esq., treatise giving a detail of his own, and a summary the miserable dupe that CHARLES THE, TENTH was of many experiments that have been made by others, which shew the extraordinary value of the application. Without acquiescing entirely with M. Leibig, has (up to the time of writing these remarks) not yet that 40lbs of bones so decomposed may be sufficient what the grievances, what the slavery of the people; 31 to six bushels of dissolved bones, have produced much greater quantity of bone dust. REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.—ELECTRICITY AND AGRI-

between parties fifty miles apart, with nearly as much telegraph, London is brought into instantaneous proximity with Windsor, Southampton, and other places, and before long there is every reason to expect that communications may be made between all the important parts of the country in a few seconds. We have already seen some extraordinary examples of the effects of this rapid communication, not the least striking of which was the capture of the late unhappy on at distances of fifty or sixty miles, as if the parties national sovereignty. This is what has been calculated thought that a man having the start for any object by upon. It was, above all, the moral effect that was aimed railway was secure from pursuit, but now this new agent will arrest his progress, or anticipate his arrival at any point with more ease than a man on the fleetest horse could overtake another on foot. But of has been applied, none promises such remarkable results as to agriculture. It is a principle which has been long admitted and understood, that electricity had a considerable effect on vegetation; but it has not been till now that any practical application of that aid has been attempted. Of late many experiments have been made, in a manner, too, which afford means of judging, not only the comparative result but they are such, that we look upon this new agent as one likely, before long, to produce as great a revolu- if the latter be rationally combined, as the atmoengine or the spinning-jenny have done in manufacon a considerable scale, which, we think, cannot but are necessary for the assimilation of the carbonic prove highly interesting to our readers. It took place in the north of Scotland, and was made by Dr. Forster, of Findrassic, near Elgin, who produced from a single acre one hundred and eight bushels of chevalier barley. A portion of a field of barley, to which the electric application was made, produced last year at the rate of thirteen quarters and a half to increase the fertility, no one of them can be regarded the acre, while the surrounding land, similarly treated as manure, according to the common meaning of the in other respects, produced the usual quantity of five word, for the simple reason that only all of them, in to six quarters to the acre. The following is a detail of the very simple mode in which the electric fluid is collected and applied to influence the land. A field is divided into oblong squares, 80 yards long and 601 yards wide, and containing, therefore, just one acre each. The following is a plan of such square:-



At each of the points A, B, C, and D, pegs are each of the four pegs, and communicating with each other possessors of field gardens, by showing them at the point E, - carried up the pole and along the what labours ought to be undertaken on their own centre of the square to the top of the pole at F. down neath the surface at that point. We must here five acres each, conducted by G. Cruttenden and John remark that the square must be so formed, to run acres: one worked by Jesse Piper, the other by John E to F shall be at right angles with the equator. It is well known that a considerable body of electricity Jevington-all of them within a few miles of East- is generated in the atmosphere, and constantly trabourne. Third. An industrial school farm at Slaith- velling from east to west with the motion of the waite. Fourth. Several private model farms near the earth. This electricity is attracted by the wire sussame place. The consecutive operations in these reports pended from E to F, and communicated to the wires will enable the curious reader to compare the climate forming the square under the surface of the ground, England. The Diarr is aided by "Notes and Obser- been suggested to us, by a very competent authority, vations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for who has at this moment a number of experiments going forward to test this extraordinary new power under the ground, at the point G. a bag of charcoal reply to several inquiries we may say that the cost of a square 55 by 22 yards, being an area of half an acre, would be for 6 lib of iron wire at 4d per lib (for burying) 2s; 4 lib of ditto at 3d per lib (for suspension) 1s; two poles of dry wood 1s; labour, dec., las; total 5s. As the area increases the cost diminishes. Convenient and desirable areas are for the suspension of the desirable areas are for the suspension las; two poles of dry wood 1s; labour, dec., las; total 5s. As the area increases the cost diminishes. Convenient and desirable areas are for the suspension of the desirable areas are for the desirable mixture for turnips; the fly has never meddled with them. Dumbrell. Planting potatoes.

Tuesday — Willingdon School. The same as yesterday.

Eastdean School. Boys digging, planting potatoes, three largest person is best acres, 120 by 80, 2-3rds yards; one acre, 80 by 604; three largest person is best acres, 120 by 80, 2-3rds yards; one acre, 80 by 604; three largest person is best acres, 120 by 80, 2-3rds yards; one acre, 80 by 604; three largest person is best acres, 120 by 80, 2-3rds yards; one acre, 80 by 604; three largest person is the same as yesterday.

which electric fluid could be generated. The principle being once known, the means of applying it are thus furnished without any limit.—Economist. Professor Liebio's New Manures. - These manures will be brought out very shortly, in order that

they may be tried on the present year's crops. We understand that the principal ingredients of these manures are the same as those contained in the most valuable manures now in use, such as guano, stable dung, &c.; and their superiority is expected and ingood crop. From such experience, and after much tended to consist in the more economical application consideration, Mr. Almack says, that for white as of the ingredients. At present the most valuable well as swede turnips on thin and dry soils generally, parts of the different manures used are applied in a Rye state of extreme solubility, and are, in consequence, washed away by the rains, whilst, in the manures of Liebig, these valuable essences are combined with substances which cause them to pass very slowly into solution. This is especially the case with the alkalies, which, as at present applied, are lost almost im-mediately, but which, when chemically combined with other substances, are expected to last for years. The following is Professor Liebig's account of the principal constituents which it is desirable to combine in any artificial manures, and which it has been his en-deavour to combine in his :—Earthy Phosphates: The most important of these is phosphate of line, which occurs in nature as a mineral called apatite. It is the principal element in bones, which, it may be observed, have been found most efficacious if calcined, consequently deprived of their animal matter. The rapidity of the effects of phosphate of lime on the growth of plants depends upon its greater or lesser solubility. Its amount of glue (golatine) diminishes this solubility, if the soil is rich in vegetable matters, waters of the ocean, and the ocean receives from the which furnish carbonic acid by their decomposition, land the excrements of man and animals through its and which acid is required for rendering the phosphate ributary streams—the rivers. Thus, how beautiful of lime soluble in water, and introducing it into the the harmony displayed. We allow precious manures organism of the plants. In the calcined state the bones act sufficiently quickly; but in those soils in which this cause of solubility is wanting, their action is slower. In my work I had recommended the addition of a certain quantity of sulphuric acid, both in order to render the bones more soluble, and to change he neutral phosphate of the bones into gypsum and into a phosphate which contains more acid (superphosphate of lime). I have been informed that this advice has been most extensively adopted, that the superphosphate of lime has been found to be a most efficacious manure, and that it forms already a most important article of commerce. A second earthy phosphate, not less important, is the phosphate of nagnesia, which it is well known enters in a still arger proportion than the phosphate of lime into the composition of the grain. The Alkaline Phosphates, although not originally found in nature, are important elements of the seeds of grain, of peas, beans, &c. A rational farmer must provide them in sufficient quantities to those plants which require them for their development, from knowing that human excrements increase the produce in grain in a far greater modes left by which a revolution can possibly be currung.—The element which now promises to be than the animal excrements, in which they do not elichtim proportion that the animal excrements, in which they do not elichtim proportion that the animal excrements in the second transfer of the contract transfer of the contra cause by them the original fertile condition of the fields is preserved. A soil which contains the alkarapidity as could be performed by any system of lies in too small a quantity is, perhaps, fertile for symbols in the same room. By means of the electric grain; but is not necessarily so for turnips or potatoes, which require a great quantity of alkali. By of quite 2d per 8 lb, the primest Scots and homebreds supplying an alkaline manure, fallows, or the cultivation of those plants which are grown during the time of fallowing, become less necessary. Sulphute of Potask is a constituent of all plants, although in small quantity, as well as common salt and chloride of recollect to have witnessed here at this season of the potassium, which are found in milk in rather a large [proportion. 'The salts of lime, especially gypsum, are important nourishment for the leguminous plants. Silica is never wanting in all sorts of soils—it is a constituent of all rocks, by the decomposition of which all productive soils are formed, and the cercalia find it everywhere in sufficient quantity, and in a form capable of being taken up by the plants, if the alkalies are provided wherever they are present in too small quantity. Salts of Ammonia: It can be re- and midland districts; 300 Herefords, runts, Devons, garded as certain that the azote of the plants is deall the uses to which this new and marvellous agent | rived either from the ammonia of the atmosphere or from the manure which is provided in the shape of important feature in to-day's market was the activity animal fluid and solid excrements, and that azotic in the mutton trade, and the great improvement in compounds exercise an effect on the growth of plants | the currencies. For instance, the best old downs only in so far as they give up their azote in the form | produced 5s per 8 lb without difficulty-other breeds ammonia during their decomposition and decay. We may, therefore, profitably replace all the azotic to be the pretty general opinion that a further ensulpstances with compounds of ammonia. Decaying hanced value will be speedily realised. From the substances with compounds of ammonia. Decaying comparative cost. And we are bound to say that the fields in so far as they provide a source of carbonic acid; but they are not quite indispensable in manure, spheric air is an inexhaustible source of carbonic acid from which the plants draw their carbon, if, in the manure, the mineral substances are provided which

which are contained in the plants which we are desirous to cultivate. THE MIGHTY "WE."—On Monday last, the Botanical Society of Huddersfield held what they pompously termed a public meeting, at which some 3s. 6d. to 4s.; beans 4s. 3d. to 4s. 7d. per bushel. score or two of persons were present. Their object was to present to Dr. Coffin, lecturer on Medical Botany, or Botanical Medicine, an address, and a silver inkstand. Some calumny having been cast upon the Doctor since his last visit to Huddersfield, his botanical disciples there and then agreed to the following resolution, ready cut and dried for the occasion—"That We (the people of Huddersfield)? in public meeting assembled, having heard the vile driven into the ground; the external lines represent and slanderons assertions made by Mr. David Ross strong iron wires, extending from and fastened to against Dr. Coffin, and the said David Ross having being the lowest range of quotations for this kind of shrunk from publicly maintaining the same, after near Eastbourne, in Sussex; and on several model other, so as to form a square of wire, sunk three the opportunity had been offered him; the said farms on the estates of the Earl of Dartmouth at inches below the surface; at the points E and F David Ross having declared that he would at the Slaithwaite, in Yorkshire, published by Mr. Nowell, poles are fixed in the ground fifteen feet high; a wire first opportunity prove the said charges to be true, of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide is connected with the cross wire beneath the surface, life (the people of Huddersfield)? are constrained to other possessors of field gavings by shaving them affix to the name of David Ross, the names of base calumniator and private slanderer; and we are of has continued as favourable as possible for the counwhich it is conducted and fixed to the cross wire be- opinion that he is unworthy the confidence of our party." It is to be hoped Mr. Ross will not expire under the slashing censure of "The people of Hudfrom north to south, so that the wire passing from dersfield," amounting to a few score of Botanists, whose language appears to have been extracted from the Savans of Botany Bay. [The foregoing is taken from the Leeds Intelligencer of Saturday last, With that journal, we trust that the censure so liberally bestowed on Mr. Ross by the mighty "WE" of Huddersfield-a tailor, a packer, and a carpenter !will not have a very fatul effect. With the merits and agricultural value of the south with the north of from the points A, B, C, and D. It has, however, of the dispute between Mr. Ross and Dr. Coffin we do not meddle. We know not whether the hero of Cayenne Pepper is to be ranked along with the Brandy and Salt, the Morrisonian Pill, and the Galin a variety of ways, that any quantity of electricity | vanic Ring gentry: but we do know that the bitter could be generated that might be required, by placing censure conveyed in the above pompous and silly "resolution" does not denote a righteous confidence and plates of zine at the point H, and to connect the in a good cause. It is more the act of a bully than market this morning, and all descriptions might have in return for three hours' teaching in the morning, at E and F, and crossing the longitudinal wire passing three hours of their labour in the afternoon for the most of their labour in the afternoon for the most of their labour in the afternoon for the most of their labour in the afternoon for the most of their labour in the afternoon for the most of their labour in the afternoon for the most of their labour in the afternoon for the most of their labour in the afternoon for the most of their labour in the afternoon for the most of their labour in the afternoon for the most of their labour in the afternoon for the most of their labour in the afternoon for the most of their labour in the afternoon for the most of their labour in the afternoon for the most of their labour in the afternoon for the most of their labour in the afternoon for the most of their labour in the afternoon for the most of their labour in the afternoon for the most of the the master's benefit, which renders the schools selfsupporting. We believe that at Farnly Tyas sixsevenths of the produce of the school farm will be
assigned to the boys, and one-seventh to the master, who
will receive the usual school farm the afternoon for ing from those points. The cost at which this appliadoption by the score or two of adherents to his mode
cannot be quoted lower; whilst stale granaried d
adoption by the score or two of adherents to his mode
cannot be quoted lower; whilst stale granaried d
adoption by the score or two of adherents to his mode
parcels were extremely difficult of sale and nominal
assigned to the boys, and one-seventh to the master, who
will receive the usual school farm will be
well receive the usual school farm the afternoon for
the cation can be made is computed at one pound per
of curing disease, he gave both himself and system a
low which it will take much to recover from. The
oats and oatmeal, at the currency of this day
year. We may mention the result of an experiment assigned to the boys, and one-seventh to the master, who year. We may mention the result of an experiment will receive the usual school fees, help the boys culon a small scale of the effect of electricity on vegetapublic "censure." When he abandons the platform tivate their land, and teach them, in addition to tion. Two small parcels of mustard seed were sown reading, writing, dec., to convert their produce into haven by attending to rich with the dirty mound of the particular to one electricity was applied. The other was left to be causing of manes, or the administration of rates.

Live the converting of the administration of the effect of electricity on vegeta-public "censure." When he abandons the platform to one electricity was applied. The other was left to be causing of manes, or the administration of rates.

Live the causing of manes, or the administration of the effect of electricity on vegeta-public "censure." When he abandons the platform to one electricity on vegeta-public "censure." When he abandons the platform to one electricity was applied. The other was left to be causing of manes, or the administration of the effect of electricity on vegeta-public "censure." When he abandons the platform to one electricity was applied. The other was left to one electricity on vegeta-public "censure." When he abandons the platform to one electricity was applied.

acid. These are the substances which together give

fertility to the soil; but, although each of them may

under certain circumstances (viz., where the soil is

defective in it, or where it is not indifferent to the

plant to take up one instead of the other, as, for in-

stance, may be the case with soda instead of potash)

certain proportions, will fulfil the purpose for which

the common manure is applied. This purpose is the

restoration, or an increase of the original fertility,

and by manure we must replace all the elements of

the plants which have been taken away in harvest, or

reading, writing, &c., to convert their produce into bacon, by attending to pig-keeping, which at Christmas may be divided, after paying rent and levy, amongst them in proportion to their services, and only one inch. We should also state, that the barley produced at the rate of thirteen quarters and a half to the acre, weighed nearly two pounds more to the services are the result was, that while the weakness, and degenerates what ought to be a scient weakness, and degenerates what ought to be a scient to its usual course: the result was, that while the weakness, and degenerates what ought to be a scient to its usual course: the result was, that while the weakness, and degenerates what ought to be a scient to its usual course: the result was, that while the weakness, and degenerates what ought to be a scient to its usual course: the result was, that while the weakness, and degenerates what ought to be a scient to its usual course: the result was, that while the weakness, and degenerates what ought to be a scient to its usual course: the result was, that while the weakness, and degenerates what ought to be a scient to its usual course: the result was, that while the weakness, and degenerates what ought to be a scient to its usual course: the result was, that while the weakness, and degenerates what ought to be a scient to its usual course: the result was, that while the weakness, and degenerates what ought to be a scient to its usual course: the result was, that while the weakness, and degenerates what ought to be a scient to its usual course: the result was, that while the weakness, and degenerates what ought to be a scient to its usual course: the result was, that while the weakness, and degenerates what ought to be a scient to its usual course: the result was, that while the weakness, and degenerates what ought to be a scient to its usual course: the result was, that while the weakness, and degenerates what ought to be a scient to its usual course: the result was, that while the weakness, and degenerates what Monday—Willingdon School. Boys digging and manuring ground for swede turnips, setting potatoes after tares. Eastdean School. Boys digging and manuring ground for carrots, hoeing tares, and gathering roots and weeds. Piner Emptying the

Market Intelligence.

15 Jan 1 Jan

doing it in June will not answer at Beachy-head, staple). Care must be taken to lay the length of the arrivals consisted of a moderate quantity of the last buried wire due north and south by compass, and the named grain and a couple of hundred sacks of flour. breadth due east and west. This wire must be placed. The supplies of foreign corn have not been large from two to three inches deep in the soil. The lines during the last eight days, a small cargo of wheat THURSDAY — Willingdon School. Boys digging, &c., from two to three inches deep in the soil. The lines during the last eight days, a philant from two to three inches deep in the soil. The lines during the last eight days, a philant from two to three inches deep in the soil. The lines during the last eight days, a philant from the north for turnips, hoeing tares, and putting chalk among pended wire must be attached and in contact with of Europe, and several thousand quarters of beans pended wire must be attached and in contact with of Europe, and several thousand quarters of beans pended wire must be attached and in contact with of Europe, and several thousand quarters of beans pended wire must be attached and in contact with of Europe, and several thousand quarters of beans pended wire must be attached and in contact with of Europe, and several thousand quarters of beans pended wire must be attached and in contact with of Europe, and several thousand quarters of beans pended wire must be attached and in contact with of Europe, and several thousand quarters of beans pended wire must be attached and in contact with of Europe, and several thousand quarters of beans pended wire must be attached and in contact with of Europe, and several thousand quarters of beans pended wire must be attached and in contact with of Europe, and several thousand quarters of beans pended wire must be attached and in contact with of Europe, and several thousand quarters of beans pended wire must be attached and in contact with of Europe, and several thousand pended wire must be attached and in contact with of Europe, and several thousand pended wire must be attached and in contact with of Europe, and several thousand pended wire must be attached and in contact with of Europe, and several thousand pended wire must be attached and in contact with of Europe and the contact with the contact the buried wires at both of its ends. A wooden pin from Alexandria and the Mediterranean, constituting with a staple must therefore be driven in, and the the entire arrival. At this morning's market there attack of the fly. Dumbrell. Digging.

Friday—Willingdon School. Boys digging, &c., for swedes. Eastdean School. Boys preparing for turnips, rolling the barley; sorting potatoes, and housing them. Piper. Sowing turnips. Dumbrell, Discoince with the buried wire. The suspended wire must not be drawn too tight, otherwise the wind will break it. The above calculations will perhaps enable our torswere, however, tolerablyfirm, and the business done readers to decide the quality or size of the wire was at about the currency of Monday last. The transacused. When our attention was first called to this tions in free foreign wheat were also on a strictly nuring with tank liquid. Piper. Seeking about for question, we were forcibly struck with a practical retail scale, and quotations underwent no alteration difficulty, if it should be carried very generally into requiring notice. In bond nothing, whatever was practice, viz., that the free electricity in the atmodone. Flour hung heavily on hand, but neither town sphere would be insufficient to influence an extensive nor country manufactured was cheaper. The inquiry surface, to which this means of attracting it might for barley was exceedingly slow; sellers were, however, be applied. But we were indebted to the suggestions unwilling to submit to any further decline, and the of the accomplished geologist and agricultural che- trifling sales made realised the rates current on this mist, the Rev. William Thorp, of Womersley, for the day se'nnight. Malt, was likewise taken off very easy and simple mode mentioned in our last, by tardily, and its previous value was barely supported. For oats there was a steady demand, and the recent advance was well maintained for all descriptions of corn. Beans, not withstanding the foreign arrival, were taken on much the same terms as before. Peas were also saleable at the recent enhancement. In seeds there was very little passing, and quotations have become nearly nominal.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL

Whent, Essex, & Kent, new & old red 42 48 White 49 54

Norfolk and Lincoln. . . do 43 47 Ditto 48 50

Northum. and Scotch white 42 47 Fine 48 52

Trisls red old 0 0 Red 42 44 White 46 48

Free. Wheat, Dantsic, Konigsburg, &c 52 56

Marks, Mecklenburg 48 51

Danish, Holstein, and Friesland red 42 45 -Russian, Hard 44 46 Soft . . . 44 46 -Italian, Red . . 46 48 White . . 50 52 Spanish, Hard . 46 48 Soft 48 50 Flour, per barrel 24 26 19 20

LONDON SMITHFILD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, May 5,-During the past week the Giraffe, Ocean. and Batavier steamers have arrived in the river from Rotterdam, having on board 101 oxen and cows. together with 8 calves, in, for the most part—though their quality has proved by no means so prime as we have noticed on some previous occasions-fair average condition. The number of foreign beasts here to-day lid not exceed 25, and which mostly found buyers at full rates of currency—viz., from £16 to £18 per head. The calves were worth from £3 10s. to £45s. each. At the outports no stock has been received from Holland; but several imports are shortly expected at Hull. It will be observed from our weekly returns that a very great increase has taken place in the importations of Dutch beasts this season compared with those of last, yet we are quite of opinion-judging from the accounts which have just come to hand—that a further improvement will be noticed in them for some time hence. Although a portion of the beasts and sheep here to-day was suffering from the epidemic, the disease presented itself in a mitigated form, and yery few losses have been experienced in transmitting the supplies to our market. On the whole, the numbers of beasts here this morning, derived from to slaughtering, and the attendance of buyers rather numerous, the beef trade was active, at an improvement in the currencies obtained on this day se'nnight readily producing 4s 2d per 8 lb, at which a good clearance was effected. Mr. Vorley had on sale 10 of the most extraordinary shorthorns, fed by Mr. G. Everett, of Caslow, near Yarmouth, we almost ever year. These perfect animals—which weighed about 140 stones—were disposed of at a high price, and dispatched per railway to Bristol. The supply of

store things was rather limited, while the transactions in them, from the more plentiful supply of grass. were at somewhat improved quotations. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, were 1500 Scots, homebreds, and shorthorns from the northern counties; 200 shorthorns from the western &c., from other parts of England; 250 of various breeds; and, from Scotland, 200 Scots. The most selling readily at a proportionate advance. It appears Isle of Wight we received 240 lambs, but from other parts the arrivals were rather limited. The lamb trade was active, at fully Friday's improved quotations. The yeal trade was steady, at 2d per 8 lb more money. Pigs, 100 of which were Irish, moved

off slowly at late rates. . By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal. Inferior coarse beasts . Second quality Prime large oxen Prime Scots, &c. Coarse inferior sheep Second quality Prime coarse woolled Prime Southdown Lambs Large coarse calves . Suckling calves, each Large hogs Keat small porkers

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE. (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 2,915-Sheep and Lambs, 20,650-Calves, 103-

Pigs, 320. RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, MAY 3 .- WE have a heavy market of all kinds of grain.—Wheat sold from 5s, 3d, to 6s, 6d, ; oats 2s, 4d, to 3s, ; barley,

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 5 .-There has been a moderately good supply of Irish produce during this week, but from our own coast, or from abroad, the arrivals are trifling. A reduction of 1s. per quarter on beans is the only alteration in the duties. The sales of wheat have still been almost confined to the demand within our own locality, and prices have further receded fully 1d. per bushel. Fine quality of Irish red wheat has been sold at 68 6d. and good fair samples at 6s 2d to 6s 4d per 70 lbs. grain since last harvest. In foreign wheat there have been only a few casual transactions, but the value is searcely altered. The market is full of sack flour, and the sale rather heavy. Irish superfine has been sold at 33s to 35s., extra superfine up to 37s per 280 lbs. Since our last week's report the weather try, and the demand for Spring corn has rather fallen off. The best Irish mealing oats have been held with firmness for 2s 112d, but very good mealing quality was lisposed at 2s 11d per 45 lbs. Choice cuts of oatmeal have commanded late rates. The malting scason being nearly over, fine English barley has been offered at a decline of 2s to 3s per quarter, but there has been no alteration in grinding descriptions. Beans and peas have each receded 6d to 1s per quarter.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, MAY 3 .-With a continuance of most favourable weather since our last report, the demand for flour has been on the same restricted scale as previously noted, fresh made parcels of the very choicest quality only having supported their value. Oats and catmeal have been in fair request, without change in prices. A very limited inquiry was experienced for wheat at our been purchased on rather easier, terms, Flour

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 5 .- -

Tuesday—Willingdon School. The same as yesterday.

Bastdean School. Boys digging, planting potatoes, hoeing forward ones, and tares, collecting roots and weeds. Piper. The same as yesterday.

Dumber of the same A selection of the sele

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, MAY 2. The Duke of Buckingham, in allusion to the confession of Tawell, retained by the chaplain of the prison in which that criminal was confined, asked if he was justified in refusing to give up such a document when requested to do so by the magistrates.
The Duke of Williamorox said, that the confession was made to the chaplain in his spiritual capacity,

and he thought the rev. gentleman had exercised a wise discretion in refusing to make it public.

Lord Broughan protested against the opinion that the confession of the convicted felon should be regried to satisfy the public of his guilt; and the Marquis of Normanby complained of the publication of flocker's letters, which he justly characterised as disgristing and disgraceful." Lord Denman expressed his entire acquiescence with Lord Brougham; and, after a few words from Lord Stanley, the sub-

Earl Powis moved the second reading of the bill the arguments so strongly urged last session in support of his proposition, contending that when the bill to the union of the sees originally passed, the current of the union of the sees originally passed the current of the union of the union of the sees originally passed the current of the union of the sees originally passed the current of the union of the sees originally passed the current of the union of the union of the sees originally passed the current of the union of the un of feeling ran so strongly in favour of the mea-sure that it was hopeless to make the slightest seminaries. This would create new ties between effort to resist it, but now he hoped that reflection would convince Parliament that the ecclesiastical commissioners were mistaken in this one point—the

The Duke of Wellington opposed the second reading of the bill, contending that by the provisions of the Act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., every prethe bishop in the performance of the additional duties moved as an amendment that the bill should be read a second time that day six months.

Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Lyttelton, and the Earl of rejected by a majority of 129 to 97.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, MAY 5. On the motion for going into committee on the Auction Duties Abolition Bill,

The Duke of RICHMOND moved that the bill should be committed that day six months. The measure, he said, was wholly uncalled for—would be a loss of over £300,000 to the revenue, and would not give the slightest relief to the agricultural interest, which, in justice, ought to be considered in any contemplated reduction of taxation. If the measure were to be debated as one of confidence, or the contrary, in the Government, he would be prepared to vote that, as regarded the agricultural measures of this session, he had no confidence in the Government. Every session of l'arliament witnessed new burdens flung upon the Exchequer had no interest, the whole burden being borne by the landed interest. He would wish to see per cent. of the poor rates thrown upon the consolidated fund, in which case the landed proprietors would have security that the Chancellor of the Excountry gentlemen would still be sufficiently interested to watch over their administration.

The Earl of Dalhousie combatted at great length the positions assumed by the noble duke. The Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Monteagle, Lord Beaumont, and the Marquis of Normanby supported the amendment; which was opposed by the Earl of

Winchilsea and Lord Stanley.
Their lordships then divided, and the motion for going into committee was carried by a majority of 33 to 15. also the Customs Duties Bill. The remaining business was then disposed of, and

their lordships adjourned. Tuesday, May 6. The house sat for a short time, and several bills were forwarded a stage. No discussion of any interest

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MAY 2. On the motion that the Speaker should leave the chair to go into committee on the Maynooth College

Mr. HINDLEY contended that the measure had produced confusion throughout this portion of the king-dom, without proving at all satisfactory to Ireland. The dissenters, although favourable to the utmost concession of civil rights to the Roman Catholics, would sooner consent to the repeal of the union than see the principle of Church endowment extended. Colonel Sibthone also opposed the motion, express ing his doubt as to the fact of Sir Robert Peel's being

a Protestant. He also charged him with having duped and deceived all parties. Mr. Plumpthe objected to the bill entirely on religious grounds, trembling for the consequences if it should pass, and intimating to the Government that the feeling against it would not have subsided by the

time of the next general election. Col. VERNER also protested against the bill. Mr. Redington said that a large number of the Protestant gentry of Galway had expressed them-

selves decidedly in favour of the bill. Sir R. Peel said he had not anticipated any discussion on this stage of the bill, which, however, he was resolved to carry forward, though it was impossible in doing so that he could be accused of precipitating it through the house. In Ireland far less opposition to the measure had been offered than might in the same."

ley, Captain Pechell, Mr. C. Wood, Mr. Sydney Herbert, and Admiral Bowles. The vote was at length agreed to have been auticipated on the part of the Protestants, while many of them had expressed themselves de-

cidedly in its favour. After some observations from Sir R. Inglis and Sir A. Brooke, the house divided, and the resolution for the Speaker leaving the chair was carried by a majority of 160 to 52.

of Commissioners for Charitable Bequests. Sir R. Peel could not acquiesce in the proposition.

The transfer would only throw suspicion on the motives of Parliament in passing the bill without any adequate advantage to counterbalance the evil. The clause was then agreed to without a division. On the second clause,

Sir J. HANNER moved the omission of the words which limited the trustees of Maynooth from taking any amount of real property with which it might be desired to endow them.

After considerable discussion, in which the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Roebuck, Lord J. Manners, Sir R. Inglis, Sir R. Peel, and other hon, members took part, the amendment was negatived without a division.

£30,000, instead of £3,000.

On the 10th clause being proposed, Mr. Law moved its omission; but, on a division it

was carried by a majority of 210 to 88. The remaining clauses were then agreed to. Sir R. Ixcus moved an additional clause, to the

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, MAY 5. The house assembled at four o'clock.

CALL OF THE HOUSE. six months.

Mr. ROEBUCK wished to ask of the Secretary State a question with respect to the case of Mr. that it had a right, both at home and abroad, to be on which this charge rested, the only evidence adduced Carus Wilson, who had been committed for contempt maintained by the State; and that no sect had any by the right hon. baronet was an anonymous statement Carus Wilson, who had been committed for contempt in Jersey, afterwards brought to this country, and since remanded. His wife now stated that, since his remand in Jersey, that gentleman had been contact that he payment of £1000 a year to the Roman mised that he would subsequently substantiate his statement of £1000 a felon's cell and put on felon's diet; that he possession of Canada eighty years ago under that house. That promise was made six weeks ago, and the only payment of the that.

<u>lle</u>

in shor. nication He beggeo u had received a letter containing a

had receive what steps he. rned gentleman. His right hon. Crawford. Sir J. GRAHA the government had received a complaint almost by the hon, and lea friend at the head or similar one, he believ. wife. Upon the receipt it his duty to send a co, Governor of Jersey, direct

into the accuracy of the sure in immediately the fact: of the call in answer to Mr. F. Man de sir R. Pres expressed at hope that he enabled to read the Scotch. Banking Bill a enabled to read and occurred of the evening, on the unstanding that a discussion she ould take place on the

standing that a discussion she ould take place on the standing that a discussion she ould take place on the next stage, on an early day after W histontide.

Mr. F. Maule urged the post post ment of the second residue of the Sected Poor Law, which was the opinions of the counties and town-councils of Scotland with respect to it v could be made known.

Maynooth it were double its amount, were double its amount, and

what course he should pursue. In answer to a question from Captain Rous.

Mr. G. W. Hope said that Captain Fitzroy had been superseded in the government of New Zealand, but not on any grounds connected with the charges made against him by the New Zealand Company, or at all affecting his personal character or honour. Mr. Escorr gave notice that it was his intention

THE MAYNOOTH BILL. Sir R. PEEL moved that the report on the Maynooth College Bill be brought up. On the question that the amendments be now read second time.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD said, that having presented

several petitions against the bill, and being opposed to its spirit and policy, he felt he was called upon to he had placed upon the table objected to the measure of the Government. He must admit the bill had been accompanied by other measures of the governfor repealing so much of the Act of the 5th and 6th ment which he thought would in Ireland be accomof Wm. IV., as provided for the union of the sees of panied by manifest advantage to the people of that St. Asaph and Bangor, and for the endowment of a bishop of Manchester. The noble earl repeated all voluntary system for the maintenance of the clergy of

these persuasions and the State, each becoming pro tanto a State religion. This must invade the purity of their doctrine, and render their clergy too subservient to temporal interests. Nothing should be permitted to interfere between man and his Creator. To require a man who had a creed of his own and a clergy to support to contribute to the maintenance of caution was taken that all the duties of the united any other clergy, from whose tenets he differed, was bishoprics should be efficiently performed by the appointment of archdeacons and other officers to aid and in this way the conscience of a man might be warped and unjustly influenced. At this moment which would be thrown upon him. The noble duke the Dissenters were actively invading the Established Church, and it was painful to see how the Established Church was breaking down the authority of that great national institution. Neither the regular Established Church here nor that in Ireland could join in Carnaryon, severally supported the bill; after which blished Church here nor that in Ireland could join in their lordships divided, and the second reading was any avowal of what they regarded to be the fundamental principles of the Protestant religion. What could be a greater disgrace to a religion that to witness the petitions which had been presented in that house, calling upon such an heterogeneous assembly te decide upon what should be the tenets and what the liturgy of the Established Church! (Hear.) The

doctrine. He could not help asking the hon. baronet the member for Oxford University how a man of his high Church principles could reconcile himself to solicit such a House of Commons as he had described to settle religious observances and to define what ought to be his creed. He thought he could trace much of the present schism in the Established Church to the political connection of the county rate, because in that the Chancellor of the | Church with the State. If churches were to be supported by the State, full accommodation ought to be provided for all classes; but no adequate provision half the charge of the county rates, and from 20 to 50 was made in the churches at present endowed or established for the instruction of the poorer classes. On looking at the records of history since the period of the reformation, it would be found that the clergy chequer would watch over these rates, while the of the State churches had acted against the civil rights of the people. He considered all State establishments to be founded in violation of the rights of conscience, calculated to prevent the diffusion of truth, hos-tile to faith, and unjust and impolitic; and he was, therefore, opposed to all State endowments, and to the connection between Church and State. He thought a bill ought to be passed, enacting that all the proceeds arising from tithes and other ecclesiastical property should be paid into the Consolidated Fund and vested in the hands of commissioners, to be by them dis-

> would, however, protect those who were at present at an early period, to lay upon the table the official documents connected with that subject. There was, in possession of the emoluments arising from benefices. The sole ground of his opposition to the Maynooth grant was his adherence to the voluntary principle, which he had always advocated; and as an enemy to any grants for sustaining religious establishments he was anxious that no new grant should be given to any religious body either in England or in Ireland. He believed there was at present a disposition amongst the leaders on the other side of the channel to deal unfairly with the English people in South America, the house resolved itself into constitute of the channel to deal unfairly with the English people in South America, the house resolved itself into constitute of the co in reference to this subject. Some portions of the in South America, the house resolved itself into com English people might entertain a hostile disposition towards their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects; but by far the greater portion of those who opposed the grant did so on the principle of opposition to State endowments, and from a fear that a grant for the education of Irish priests would be extended to large and more important objects. He considered religious monopoly to be a great grievance. He wished to see all sects placed on an equality, and that no provision whatever should be made by the State for any sect; but that all religions should be supported on the

voluntary system; and entertaining these views he should move as an amendment, "That any provision for the separate or exclusive education of any particular religious denomination, or for the support or endowment of any religious sect or sects by State grants, or funds raised by compulsory assessment, whether under the name of tithes, rents, cesses, taxes, regium donum, or under any other name or form whatever, is a violation of the rights of conscience, detrimental to religious truth, and dangerous to civil and religious freedom; and that all such establishments, grants, or endowments now in existence in the United Kingdom ought to be discontinued with as little delay as may be consistent with a due

Mr. HINDLEY seconded the amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS observed that the proposition of Mr. S. Crawford was of so extensive a character, that it journed. ought to have been brought forward as a substantive motion, and not as an amendment to another bill.

Had Mr. S. Crawford confined his amendment to the first clause of it, he could have supported it; but the where "HAPPY" and "CONTENTED," the representative of it could have supported it; but the could have supporte The house then went into committee.

On the proposal of the first clause.

Sir R. Inclus proposed that the trusteeship of the College of Maynooth should be vested in the Board.

College of Maynooth should be vested in the Board.

The house then called the house to the vast amount of public attention of the house to the vast amount of public and only this evening; and therefore there was "no house!" Could not the people improve on the hint, and therefore there was "no attention of the house of the wast amount of public attention of the house of the wast amount of public and a waste of the "Commons" determined to have a he must oppose it altogether. He then called the house!" Could not the people improve on the hint, and therefore there was "no house!" Could not the people improve on the hint, and therefore there was "no house!" Could not the people improve on the hint, and therefore there was "no house!" Could not the people improve on the hint, and therefore there was "no house!" Could not the people improve on the hint, and therefore there was "no house!" Could not the people improve on the hint, and therefore there was "no house!" Could not the people improve on the hint, and therefore there was "no house!" Could not the people improve on the hint, and therefore there was "no house!" Could not the people improve on the hint, and therefore there was "no house!" Could not the people improve on the hint, and therefore there was "no house!" Could not the people improve on the hint, and therefore there was "no house!" Could not the people improve on the hint, and therefore there was "no house!" Could not the people improve on the hint, and therefore there was "no house!" Could not the people improve on the hint, and therefore there was "no house!" Could not the people improve on the hint, and therefore there was "no house!" Could not the people improve on the hint, and the hint had been expended of late years on the house "no house!" Could not the people improve on the hint, and the hint had been expended of late Established Church of England. A million and a we can do without "the house" for one night, could we half had been spent in the erection of new churches; not do without it for the three hundred and sixty-five another million had been first lent, and afterwards nights of the year? What if we try? Our senagiven to the clergy in Ireland for the arrear of tithe tors seem to like holidays: suppose the people relieve due to them; £400,000 had been voted to the clergy them of their "duties" altogether? in the colonies, and of this sum £11,600 a year was to the clergy of all denominations in Canada. Now, he wished to know why Sir R. Inglis did not oppose the grant of £1,000 a year to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, and the grant of £700 a year to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland, if he

were consistent in his own religious principles? Surely it could not be possible that Sir R. Inglis Mr. Stafford O'Brien moved that the amount of that country. When vast sums to this amount were on that subject, the right hon. Home Secretary (Sir J. real property to be held by the trustees should be expended on the Church of England at home and Graham), in his defence of the Government, made charges abroad, Sir R. Inglis ought to have seen the policy of against Mr. Mazzini, and threw imputations upon the Some discussion ensued, but on a division, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 100 clergy of other churches. When Sir R. Inglis opposed to the clergy of other churches. When Sir R. Inglis opposed to the clergy of other churches. When Sir R. Inglis opposed to the character of that person which he had not since withdrawn. The charge made by the right hom gentleman against the College of Maynooth, he necessarily called the atten- individual to whom he alluded ought, as he conceived tion of the Dissenters to the large sums paid to the under no circumstances to have been made, unless Church of England. Last year there was a vote of £13,800 for the colleges of Scotland, and of £2,700 a year for three academies in Ireland; and in all these sibility attaching to similar conduct in any other place; effect that in the event of the repeal of the bill no institutions provision was made for the payment of and he therefore thought that no imaginable circumprofessor at Maynooth should be considered as having salaries to professors of divinity. Against all these stances could justify any hon, member in making imputaposes; and it was most unjust in us to refuse to the every part of this country — he might say, almost

Sir R. Ixcus replied to the pointed appeal made

ed, from Mr. Carus Wilson's R. Inglis resolved itself into this:-"Truth I am, of that letter, he had thought | truth I represent; error is around me on every side. ny of it to the Lieutenant- I will pay all who will follow me as the truth, and I him to make inquiry will pay no one else." After ridiculing this notion, ions, and report to he proceeded to observe that he could not support e. (Hear, hear.) the abstract proposition of Mr. S. Crawford, because it was meant to impede the grant to the College of (Mr. Bouverie) had been told, since he came down to the would be Maynooth. Though he was acting in opposition to house, that a foreign Government had communicated to the wishes of many of his constituents, he must an hon friend of his, a member of that house, who was der-support this bill, because it was a step in the right not now present, that they had carefully investigated direction, and the commencement of a new course f conciliatory legislation towards Ireland.

lonel Johnson regretted that Mr. S. Crawford "ded his motion that he could not support ion to this grant to the College of

The Lerd-Advocate would state on Wednesday from the ecclesiastical property of Ireland, he should this subject. It does so happen, that if the hon gentlegive it his most cordial assent.

48th of the same reign, for the purpose of showing that the College of Maynooth was instituted for the member for Kilmarnock (Mr. T. Duncombe), communicated member for Finsbury (Mr. T. Duncombe), communicated education of persons professing the Roman Catholic with me, in writing, with reference to this matter; and I religion, and not for that of the priests of that religion exclusively; and then asked Sir R. Peel whether he not at that time in a condition to make a statement which to-morrow to move that the house be called over on Thursday, the 22nd inst.

THE MAYNOOTH BILL.

THE MAYNOOTH BILL.

THE MAYNOOTH BILL.

THE MAYNOOTH BILL.

THE MAYNOOTH BILL. He looked upon this increased grant to Maynooth as | truth and to justice, to institute—through my noble friend a grant to an educational institution, and not as an the Foreign Secretary (the Earl of Aberdeen)—an inquiry endowment of the Roman Catholic Church: He sup- in the quarter where I thought I was most likely to obtain ported the bill with great satisfaction; for he was a accurate information with reference to this subject. Unfriend to education, and was ready to afford it to til yesterday, the information I received, so far from Christians of every denomination. He then attacked | shaking my impression upon this matter, tended rather to the Dissenting body for the opposition which it had those whose petitions given to this measure, and expressed his regret that those inquiries had been directed, I was particularly he had placed upon the table objected to the measure those who had obtained their own emancipation from anxious that the judge who presided at the trial at Rodez, the fetters of the Test and Corporation Acts by the and the public prosecutor on that occasion, should be conpetitions and exertions of the Roman Catholics, should now turn round against them, should assail them with the utmost virulence, and should use every

influence in their power to prevent them from receiv-

ing an act of justice. Sir R. PEEL observed that there was nothing either in the former Acts, or in the present Act, which imposed on the State the necessity of providing education at Maynooth for the Roman Catholic priesthood exclusively. If the State had provided education for the priesthood exclusively, the Roman Catholic body was not responsible for that exclusion. The Legislature, when it passed the first Act on this subject, insisted that the College should be for the education of persons professing the Roman Catholic religion only, not of the Roman Catholic priesthood exclusively. Those who had the management of the College on its first opening attached in consequence a lay school to it, but that school was afterwards repressed at the request of the Government. Ever since that time Maynooth had been practically a school for the education of the priesthood, and in all probability would continue to be so. He then read an extract from a letter written by Mr. Burke in 1779, for the purpose of showing that Mr. Burke, at whose on the present occasion, mean to refer to any other advice the College of Maynooth was founded, was in favour of educating the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics apart from the lay members of that religion. He concluded by stating that, if it were desirable to combine lay with spiritual education at Maynooth, there was nothing in this Act to prevent it, but that he should be deceiving the house if he led it to believe that any intention was entertained at present so to

house was composed of all descriptions of religious Mr. Hindley defended the Dissenting body from the attack made upon it by Mr. Hume. He denied professors, not as formerly, when all were necessarily bound to be of the Protestant faith and that the Dissenters had acted with ingratitude towards the Roman Catholics of Ireland. If the Roman Catholics of Ireland had assisted the Dissenters of England to obtain the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, the Dissenters, in return, had as sisted the Roman Catholics to obtain the repeal of the penal laws. He then entered into an elaborate defence of the voluntary principle, and observed that, though, if Mr. S. Crawford and himself were appointed tellers, they might only find Mr. T. Dun-combe along with them in the lobby, that would not prevent him from dividing in favour of a principle which he felt in his conscience to be correct, and which he expected to see triumphant before the

lapse of many years. The house then divided, when there appeared-For the amendment

Against it 141

Majority against it 139

The report was then brought up and agreed to. Mr. Corry moved the order of the day for the nouse resolving itself into a committee of supply. Before the Speaker left the chair, LORD PALMERSTON asked Sir R. Peel whether h

was prepared to lay on the table the award made by Prussia on the affair of Portendic, and the different tributed for the general benefit of religious sects, in such manner as Parliament should direct. He however, a correspondence still going on upon it

He expected, however, to be able to lay it on the table shortly after the recess. After a conversation, which passed between Capt. Pechell and Sir G. Cockburn, relative to the reappointment of Lieutenant Bridge, of the Cormo-

In the committee, on the proposal of a grant of £610,545, for the purposes of defraying the charge of purchasing provisions and victualling stores for the scamen and marines to be employed during the next year, a lively discussion sprang up between Lord Pal-merston and Sir R. Peel respecting the illegal detention of a negro slave at Surinam, in consequence of an incorrect opinion of the law officer of the Crown at Surinam. It was terminated by Sir R. Peel promising that the case of the negro should undergo reconsideration, and that he should not be damnified by anything which had hitherto occurred. The discussion also extended to the best mode of checking the slave-trade in Cuba and Brazil, and of putting it down on the coast of Africa by a combined effort or the part of France and England to destroy the barra coons, which appeared both to Lord Palmerston and Sir R. Peel a very desirable measure. The committee then proceeded, upon the same grant, to discuss almost every imaginable topic connected with the navy, but more particularly the best mode of manning our ships, and of providing for the defence of our coast in case of a war. The principal speakers were Sir G. Cockburn, Sir C. Napier, Captain Berkeley, Captain Pechell, Mr. C. Wood, Mr. Sydney Her-

agreed to. The Chairman then reported progress The house resumed, and shortly afterwards ad-

TUESDAY, MAY 6.

Wednesday, May 17.

EXCULPATION OF MR. MAZZINI FROM SIR JAMES GRAHAM'S CHARGES.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Poor Law Amendment (Scotland) Bill, Mr. Bouverie (who was indistinctly heard in the gallery) said, between five and six weeks ago a motion was people of Ireland this very small and paltry grant for throughout every part of the world; and in the present the education of their ecclesiastics at the College of case the imputation was stamped with the authority of one of the Secretaries of State,—it was made current by the Minister of Justice of this kingdom. He (Mr. Bou-Mr. Hume said he wished to give notice of a call of the house on Friday next. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. G. Bankes gave notice, that on the order of the day for reading the Maynooth Bill a third time, he should move that it be read a third time that day people of England for the support of any sect; but gentleman (Sir J. Graham) against Mr. Mazzini, or against he held that the Church of England was not a sect; any person whatsoever. But with reference to the grounds communication from outside had been cut off; a treaty, by which we bound ourselves to maintain and the only papers he (Mr. Bouverie) had since received his wife was unable to gain admittance to him; the Roman Catholic religion in that country. He on this subject were those he now held in his hand, t, that he was now shut up from all commu- could not disturb a solemn treaty made eighty years in which there was not a single iota of evidence to with human creatures except the gaoler.

to know whether the right hon. baronet day information on this matter, and Roman Catholic religion in her Majesty's dominions

with human creatures except the gaoler.

ago; but, on the other hand, he could not consent to make now, for the first time, an endowment of the Roman Catholic religion in her Majesty's dominions would only act handsomely and fairly if he withdrew at home. He then proceeded to show the fallacy and his charge against Mr. Mazzini. He (Mr. Bouverie) had had received a letter containing a danger of the voluntary principle, and to oppose no acquaintance with Mr. Mazzini; he was not aware identical with what had been stated the abstract proposition brought forward by Mr. S. that he had ever seen that individual. But there were certain great principles of justice which every one ought Dr. Bowning said, that the argument used by Sir to observe; and every individual, however mean and humble his station, ought to be protected against such attacks as that to which he had referred. Considering the horrible nature of the imputation made by the right honbaronet, and the position of the person against whom it was directed-an exile in this country, he could not think the conduct of the right hon, baronet was justifiable. He the charge made by the right hon, baronet against Mr. Mazzini, and that it was not substantiated by a tittle the motion. of evidence. He hoped, under these circumstances, that the right hon. gentleman was prepared to with-

> Source from which it | Sir J GRAHAM.—The hon, member who has just sat and were taken down gave me notice vesterday of his intention to mention corn.

draw the charge.

man had not put this question, it would have been my divided-Mr. Hume read the preambles of the Irish Act, the duty, had there been "a house" yesterday, to make a 40th of George III., and of the Imperial Act, the statement upon this subject. On Monday last the hon. (Dr. Bowring), I thought it my duty, from regard to confirm it. But, not satisfied with the quarters in which those inquiries had been directed, I was particularly sulted; and at my request those persons were written to. Until two o'clock yesterday I did not receive an answer to those inquiries; and, as I have before stated, if there had been "a house" yesterday, it certainly was my intention voluntarily to have made the statement which it is now my duty to make in answer to the question of the hon, member for Kilmarnock. The hon, gentleman has referred to what occurred when I made the original statement in my place in this house; and those hon, gentlemen now present who did me the honour of listening to what fell from me on that occasion will remember that, when I came to that part of my statement which related to the conduct of Mr. Mazzini, I cited a newspaper. I said that my information rested upon authority which was not official, and, therefore, not so well entitled to confidence as that upon which my other statements were made. I fixed the attention of the house upon that fact. The hon. member for Finsbury (Mr. T. Duncombe), who replied to me on that occasion, mentioned a circumstance with which, till I heard it from him. was wholly unacquainted, that Mr. Mazzini, about the year 1840, I think, brought an action against M. Gisquet, who republished the statement made in the Monitour, and that in that action Mr. Mazzini was successful. I do not, matters but the particular inquiries with reference to that subject to which the hon, member for Kilmarnock has specially directed our attention. That hon, gentleman has said, that in the papers I have presented to the house there is no recognition of the statement I quoted from the Moniteur. I think the hon, gentleman has not looked Affairs, in which there is a distinct recognition of that statement. But I will not dwell upon these facts. I am bound to state to the hon, member for

this explanation will be satisfactory. for, or a retraction of, anything he might have said with re- its owner. ference to a person out of this house, unless they were quite right in abstaining, until this moment, from making

had been a public refutation of all that was stated in the nation was then adjourned till to-morrow. Moniteur. I hold in my hand the judgment of the Tribunal Correctionnelle of Paris in April, 1841. That document might have been obtained from Paris within a week this house: and it was the duty of those persons who suggested the charge to have furnished the right hon, gentleman with this document. That judgment totally acquits Mr. Mazzini of all participation in the conspiracy. The murderer of Emiliani at Rodez was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment for homicide; for, as I stated when this sub-

Sir J. GBAHAM.—The hon, member for Finsbury says this explanation is given at a late period. I am most auxious that the house should do me justice upon this point. The explanation was made at the earliest moment possible. I have here a letter from Lord Cowley, dated the 2nd of May; the answer of the judge who tried Gavioli and the papers from the Procureur du Roi, are dated the 1st of May; and I hold in my hand a letter

Mr. Roebuck withdrew his amendment; the bill went into committee; several amendments were introduced into it: and the house resumed. Sir J. GRAHAM proposed the re-committal of the Physic

and Surgery Bill proforma, with the view of introducing alterations which he conceived to be necessary to the success of the measure. He complained of the difficulties attending legislation on this subject—difficulties which, if he could have foreseen them at starting, might have prevented him from taking up the subject at all; but having devoted so much attention as he had done to the subject, he was unwilling to abandon it without effecting such a vested right as would entitle him to compensation. The clause was, however, negatived without a
division.

The house then resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Monday.

The considered as naving stantes to profession of the unity. Against all these stantes could justify any hon, member in making impurations of so serious a nature upon the character of any time when they were passed individual. By a mere fiction, it was supposed that in spite of his opposition; and he now supported this a charge or slander of that kind made in this house bill on principles of equity and justice. We had the people of Ireland for our ecclesiastical purations of the slander in these stantes could justify any hon, member in making impurations of so serious a nature upon the character of any to the public. The right hon. baronet then stated at in spite of his opposition; and he now supported this was not published; and yet the very next morning dered to be brought up on Monday. June, in the interim taking care to have printed the proposed charter which it was intended to give under the bill. If he should not succeed in this effort at a satisfactory arrangement he confessed he should despair of accomplishing the task by any future exertion.

After some further discussion the bill went through The remaining business was then disposed of, and the

THURSDAY, MAY 8.

ipon the Scottish Central Railway Committee, to the effect that it was the opinion of the committee that the railway station upon the piece of ground called South Inch, in the neighbourhood of Perth. The report was received with considerable cheering.

Sir C. Napier entered into an explanation of some strong expressions which he had used on a former occasion respecting the conduct of Lord Seaton towards the Bandieras. He had since received further information, and was better able to judge of the facts, and this information led him to view the conduct of that noble lord in a more favourable light than he did on that occasion; and exonerated him (Lord Seaton) from much of the blame which from parial information he had attached to him. AUSTRALIAN CORN.

Mr. Hurr moved for a committee of the whole house to consider the expediency of permitting grain and flour, the produce of Australia, to be imported into the United now levied on grain and flour, the produce of Canada. The hon, gentleman went into a series of arguments to show that Australia ought to be placed in the same position as Canada in respect to the importation of corn.

A lengthy debate ensued, in which Sir Walter James, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Baring, Mr. Bright, Mr. Ward,

relative position of Canada and Australia were exceedingly different, and that it would be inexpedient to place them in the same position with regard to the importation of

Lord Howick replied at some length, when the house fate of the man, and cried. He said he had received great For the motion Against it 147 Majority against it ----11

POST-OFFICE ABUSES. Mr. Duncombe postponed his motion on this subject for fortnight, and the house adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

MANSION HOUSE. SATURDAY. - DOMESTIC JARS - THE GREEN-EYED Monster.—Henry Willis, a corn-examiner, was brought ip at the instance of the overseers of Saint Botolph Aldgate, charged with refusing to maintain his wife .--Mary Ann Willis deposed that she was married to defenthree weeks since, and had not contributed to her maintenance; she had given him no just cause for such conduct.— A solicitor, who appeared for the husband, cross-examined Mrs. Willis, relative to an alleged faux pas with a Mr, Sharplin, but without eliciting anything to bear out such a charge.—James Sharplin deposed that he was a dock abourer, and had known complainant since last boxingday. He remembered the 29th day of April last; on that

day Mrs. Willis had sent for him to unfasten her door for her. Something was the matter with the lock. It would not unfasten, and he forced it open. He afterwards went provocation, and admitted him to bail to appear again of into the room, and put his arms around Mrs. Willis's neck. He had also done that which he now much regretted, and was much ashamed of .- Mrs. Willis emphatically de nied the truth of Sharplin's allegation, and said he made those assertions out of malice, she having lately obtained a conviction against him at Worship-street Police Court, where he was fined 40s. for using abusive and obscene language towards her. Sharplin, on being interrogated, admitted that he had been fined as stated by Mrs. Willis. Chalotte Donelly, a smart little girl, deposed that Sharplin was keeping her company. She knew the complainant; and knew that on the 29th of April last, Sharplin was called out by Mrs. Willis to open her door. She thought he was much longer about it than he had any occasion to bs, and went after him to call him to tea. Sharplin was in Mrs. Willis's room, and Mrs. Willis was prisoner was fully committed for trial. standing at the glass curling her hair. She did not see anything improper. — The Lord Mayor could not believe Sharplin's evidence, and should therefore call upon charged with being in a drunk and disorderly state, is Willis to maintain his wife. He should order her to have 4s. a-week, and if the husband did not regularly give that sum he would leave the parochial authorities to deal very attentively at those papers, or he would have seen a with him. The husband consented to this arrangement. letter from Sir A. Foster, our minister at Turin, written The Lord Mayor then severely reprimanded Sharplin, at the time, to the Secretary of State for Foreign who left the court amid the scorn of a crowded auditory.

SATURDAY. - CURIOUS CHARGE OF FELONY. - John Kilmarnock and to the house, that the account I received | Wilcox was charged before Mr. Alderman Humphries, yesterday, resting upon the statements of the judge who with felony, under the following curious circumstances: tried Gavioli, and the public prosecutor, in answer to the | -The charge was that he had stolen a coat, value 15s., inquiries made at my request, are explicit, full, and di- from his brother-in-law, while drinking in a public-house rect, that in that trial no evidence whatever was produced in Redeross-street, Barbican. They were sitting together which inculpates Mr. Mazzini in the case. (Hear, hear.) in the house enjoying themselves, when the complainant I am bound, therefore, to state that if I had known at the being very hot took his coat off, and placed it in a chair. time I made the original statement the facts of the trial, The prisoner shortly after took it up, and went out and —much more, if I had known what was the impression of pawned it. He (the complainant) now brought him up the judge and the public prosecutor, who I conceive are the on the charge of stealing the coat. The reply of the combest authorities in this matter, -so far from making that | plainant to the charge was, that he had taken the coat, statement, I should have religiously abstained from doing and pawned it, under the impression that if it had been so. By the statement I then made a public injury was left where it was, considering the state the complainant inflicted on Mr. Mazziui, and therefore now, knowing the was in, it would have been stolen. He pawned it for 3s., facts I have just detailed to the house, and which were intending as soon as the complainant was sober to take unknown to rue then-I think it due to Mr. Mazzini to it out for him. The complainant was a person of very irremake the only and best reparation in my power-which gular habits, and had caused his relatives much annoyis, that the statement I have now made shall be as public ance, having dissipated within the last few years a conas my former statement. I can only add, that I hope siderable sum of money, which had been left him. The worthy alderman thought the explanation satisfactory, Mr. T. Duncombe. I am sure no hou, members of this and ordered the discharge of the prisoner on the condition house would wish any other gentleman to make an apology | that he would take the coat out of pawn, and return it to

satisfied that such apology or retraction was just and necessary. I think the right hon. Home Secretary was ing portions of it, were brought up for re-examination dren by him, and the money I get won't enable me to keep quite right in abstaining, until this moment, from making such a statement as that which he has just made. I think that right hon, gentleman has good reason to complain of those individuals, who placed the Monitory in his control of the several prisoners; and Mr. Clarkson and as much as you would have got, if not more, under orders the several prisoners individuals, who placed the Monitory in his control of the prosecution.—Mr. Clarkson of affiliation.—(To complainant); Surely, sir, you'd between the cases of the several prisoners are individuals. plain of those individuals who placed the Moniteur in his hands, for it was impossible those persons could have been ignorant at the time that the statement contained in that paper was a fabrication and a gross forgery. That was well known to parties in France; it was also well known to persons connected with the French Embassy here. It is impossible they could be ignorant that there had been a public refutation of all that was stated in the QUEEN SQUARE.

SATURDAY .- FORTUNE TELLING FRAUD .- EXTENSIVE CREDULITY .- An old Irishwoman, who gave her name after the statement of the right hon, baronet was made in Bridget Callaghan, was placed before Mr. Burrel, the sitting magistrate, on the charge of obtaining money fraudulently, by representing herself to be a fortuneteller, and able to rule "the planets." The charge was made by a servant girl in Sloane-street, who stated that about a week ago the prisoner came to the house where should be, imprisonment for homicide; for, as I stated when this subject was formerly under discussion, the Court decided the offence to be homicide sans premeditation. During the imprisonment of Gavioli he murdered his gaoler, and for that erime he was executed; and this was the man who was supposed to have been the instrument of Mr. Mazzini. I am glad the right hon, baronet has made the full and satisfactory statement we have heard from him to-night. I am sure the apology he has made will be satisfactory, not only to Mr. Mazzini, but to the other unfortunate exiles in this country. If I had not been satisfied that Mr. Mazzini was innocent of the charge, I would not have introduced the subject to the notice of this house; for he would have been unworthy of that friendship and hospiwould have been unworthy of that friendship and hospitality which he enjoys among many distinguished persons in this country had he been justly open to such an impulsion of the friendship and hospitality which he enjoys among many distinguished persons at the place where the defendant had represented as her abode, but no such person was known there. The companion of the result is abode, but no such person was known there. The companion of the place where the defendant had represented as her abode, but no such person was known there. The companion of the found the infant bleeding from the abode, but no such person was known there. The companion of the found the infant bleeding from the abode, but no such person was known there. The companion of the found the infant bleeding from the at the place where the defendant had represented as her abode, but no such person was known there. The companion of the found the infant bleeding from the at the place where the defendant had represented as her abode, but no such person was known there. The companion of the found the infant bleeding from the at the place where the defendant had represented as her abode, but no such person was known there. plainant found out that she had been regularly hoaxed.
Yesterday, being out on an errand, she met with the defendant and gave her in charge. The defendant, on being had died from violence ?-Mr. Odling said he was decidedly

dated the 1st of May; and I hold in my hand a letter from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (the Earl of Aberdeen), in which he says, "The enclosed papers, received yesterday from Lord Cowley, are of a different tendency from those formerly communicated by the Prefect of Police and the Minister of the Interior." I did not receive them, as I before stated, until two o'clock yesterday.

MONDAY.—ATTACK UPON A POLICE-CONSTABLE.—Yesterder, was charged with violently assaulting and was a greengrocer and coalshed-keeper, at 53, York-street, and saw the child. It was bleeding at the mouth and nose, and there was a bruise on the temple wounding Thomas Hickey, police-constable 120 B, with a poker, and also with attempting to stab him with a knife. Complainant's head was bandaged, his face was much swollen and bruised, and the appeared to have received them, as I before stated, until two o'clock yesterday.

Mr. T. Duncembe.—I did not intend to attribute to the fect of Police and the Minister of the Interior." I did not receive them, as I before stated, until two o'clock yesterday.

Mr. T. Duncembe.—I did not intend to attribute to the right hon. baronet any unnecessary delay. On the contrary, I said that, unless he was satisfied in his own mind, he was quite right in withholding this statement. He certainly could not have made it sooner.

On the motion for going into committee on the Field Gardens Bill.

Mr. Roebuck moved that it be committed that day six months, it being, in his opinion, a poor law bill in dismonths, it being, in his opinion, a poor law bill in disguise.

Sir J. Graham hoped the hon. member for Bath would not persevere in his amendment. The bill certainly required very considerable amendments, but as its by these or found in the limit for coming the law and defendant, who was drunk at the time, was conveyed to the station. Complainant's statement was confirmed by these or found in the limit for coming the law and withheld his opposition from that grant of £11,600 a submitted to that house relative to the opening of letters year, because nearly £10,000 of it went to the support addressed to persons in this country, and the communication of a Protestant bishop and his subordinate clergy in that country. When vast sums to this amount were that country. When vast sums to this amount were expended on the Church of England at home and expended on the Church of England at home and expended on the Church of England at home and expended on the Church of England at home and expended on the Church of England at home and expended on the Church of England at home and expended on the Church of England at home and expended on the Church of England at home and expended on the Church of England at home and expenses the continued to the determinant's statement was confirmed by the end continued to the country of letters addressed to persons in this country, and the communication that the take weeks ago and total the week ago and total the week ago and total the total to the total to the total to the submitted to that house relative to the opening of letters required very considerable amendments, but as its principle appeared to be generally approved of, he hoped it would be suffered to pass through committee proforma, (his wife) about by the hair of the head, and hitting her:

In the debate of the Companies statement was confirmed by the control to the country. The country is the control to the country addressed to persons in this country, and the communication that the take weeks ago and the submitted to that house relative to the opening of letters and the country and the communication that the take weeks and the submitted to that house continued to the principle appeared to be generally approved of, he hoped it would be suffered to pass through committee proforma, (his wife) about by the hair of the head, and hitting her:

In the debate of the Church of the country and the communication that the country and the country and the country almost insensible. Mr. Bond expressed his intention of committing him for trial, and remanded him.

WEDNESDAY,-William Rayner, a greengrocer and coal-shed keeper in York-street, Westminster, who was charged on Tuesday with a murderous attack upon a police constable in the execution of his duty, was brought up for final examination. Mr. Bond committed him for trial at the Central Criminal Court for feloniously assaulting and wounding. MR. DUNN AGAIN .- EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR .- Just

before the closing of the court, Mr. Dunn, the barrister.

accompanied by Inspector Forbes, of the B division, and James Escot, a police-constable in plain clothes, came before Mr. Bond. Mr. Dunn, addressing the magistrate, complained that he had for some time past been subjected to an annoyance of a most illegal and unwarrantable character. A close watch had been set upon his house, and wherever he went he was followed by Escot. In order to make sure that this was designedly done, he had within the last week two or three times gone out for the purpose and taken a number of short turnings, and made various stoppages, but wherever he went this person, who was a complete stranger to him, was close a t his heels. He left his house that day, and had no sooner set his foot in the street, than the manjumped out of the public-house meeting of Lancashire Miners will be held at tat facing, and again followed him to various places, and on Queen Anne, Dean Church, near Bolton, on Me Me his coming out of a shop where he had occasion to call, day, May 19, 1845; chair to be taken at eleveler Mr. PARKER brought up the report of the committee there he was opposite the door.—Mr. Bond: I have o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a pub publicate do singular to the committee. nothing to do, sir, with the arrangements of the police. meeting on the same day and at the same place, whi, whi -Mr. Dunn: A man, it is true, may walk through the will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and and house ought not to consent to the establishment of a railway station upon the piece of ground called South followed would be justified in taking out a loaded pistol per member. and shooting him, -Mr. Bond: I would not recommend and shooting him.—Mr. Bond: I would not recommend SHEFFIELD.—On Sunday, May 11, a meeting of 1gof 1gof 1go, sir, to carry your view of the law into effect.—Mr. Land Society will be held in the Reading Room, bm, 11 Dunn: Have you any objection, Mr. Bond, to take my Tree-lane; chair to be taken at seven o'clock. A sol A sol information in a case of felony? You have jurisdiction, tea party will be held in the above room on Wbn W charge him with following me with intent to commit a Tucsday. Tickets may be obtained at the room, some felony .- Mr. Bond repeated that the complaint must be addressed to the commissioners of police, and not to him. in the Council Room, Butterworth-buildings, on 5, on 50 Mr. Dunn, therefore, left the office, but apparently much day morning, at nine o'clock. THURSDAY. - CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER. - Charles

Donnelly, a gentleman's servant, was placed at the bar, charged with having caused the death of George Morris, a farrier.—Richard Reid, a cabman, living in Exeter-street, Chelsea, stated that he was at the Crown and Sceptre, in the Brompton-road, on the previous night, a little before Kingdom on payment of the same amount of duty as is twelve, and saw the deceased and the prisoner there. Deceased, who was intoxicated, grossly insulted the prisoner, and challenged him to fight, declaring that he would give him a good hiding, and then having given a dog the held in his arms, and about the qualities of which there appeared to have been some dispute, into the care of some other person, advanced to the prisoner in a and Lord Howick supported; and Sir George Clerk, Mr. fighting attitude. Prisoner struck him a blow on the Darby, Mr. Stewart Wortley, and Mr. Plumptre opposed | side of the nose, and deceased fell on his back on the floor. He was lifted up apparently more intoxicated than before, Sir R. Peel resisted the motion on the ground that the and taken out into the street, where he was set on the stones, and after about twenty minutes a surgeon who had been sent for came, and said he was a dead man. -Serjeant Mulcahy proved apprehending the prisoner at his residence, who appeared much affected on hearing the

provocation, and had struck the blow in his own defence Prisoner said that, on his expressing his addition that -Prisoner said that, the deceased became eq. raged, and made use of such language as he should not like to repeat. He challenged him to fight, and said he would trample him upon the ground; upon which he (prisoner) trample nim upon the growth, and that he con, sidered it would be very improper of him, as a gentleman's sidered it would be very many specific attitude before servant, to fight. Deceased put himself in attitude before servant, to ngmt. December 1 him, when he (prisoner) struck him a back-handed blow him, when he (prisoner, see and see a see a see a see with his open hand, and, being drunk, the man recled against the partition, and then fell on the floor with his against the partition, and the same and an annual Broad head against a person's boot. A gentleman named Broad said that the accused had been in his service for a considerable time, and was an exceedingly quiet well-behaved man. Mr. Embling, of Brompton-row, surgeon, said that he was called to attend the man, and found him lying on Mary Ann Willis deposed that she was married to detend the pavement, near the public-house, quite dead. He had a seriously and found near the pavement, near the public-house, quite dead. He had dant on the 22nd day of February last. That from the promptings of a nasty jealous disposition he left her about examined the body externally, and found no marks of vio. lence upon it, excepting a scratch on the lip. Judging from the external appearances of the body, he should conside death arose from some affection of the head, such as con. cussion of the brain, or probably apoplexy. The stomach was very hard, and being loaded with food or liquor, a blow or fall might have produced apoplexy. Had he not heard of any blow having been given in this case, he should at once, from that general appearances of the body have considered that the man had died from apoplery Mr. Bond considered that the accused had received great the 15th inst.

> SATURDAY .- PICKING POCKETS .- Henry Thomas was placed before Mr. Twyford, on the charge of attempting to pick pockets on Hungerford Suspension Bridge, or Thursday, the day of its opening. The prisoner was sh. served by a gentleman to make the attempt several times, He afterwards followed the prisoner, who was joined to three others, to Exeter Hall, where an attempt was again made on a gentleman who had been present at an Anti. Maynooth meeting. The gentleman gave an alarm to 3 police-officer, but the parties, apprehending danger, de camped. Next day, the gentleman being in the neigh. bourhood, saw the same party at work again, and ma. naged to get him taken up by a police-constable. The

BOW STREET.

DRUNKEN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS. - Three rather swellish youths, belonging to University College, were University-street, and was fined 30s, each, or in default one month's imprisonment.

MARYLEBONE. SATURDAY .- TILL STEALING .- Henry Bennett and John Wallace, two lads, were charged with robbing the till of a shop belonging to Mr. Cullen, in Edgeware-road. The evidence not going to inculpate Wallace, he was discharged; the other was remanded for a week, in order that further inquiries might he made. WEDNESDAY. - MORALITY OF A GENTLEMAN. - Mr

George Wood, a gentleman residing at No. 25, Sussex. square, Hyde-park, attended at this court to prefer a charge against a young woman named Mary Corton. Complainant stated that on the previous day the prisoner came to his house and rang the bell : she also created ; listurbance, and upon former occasions she had conducted herself in a similar manner. He was at length compelled to give her into custody .- Mr. Rawlinson: Why does she do this ? What is it all about ?- Complainant : She makes a demand upon me for money .- Mr. Rawlinson: I must know more about this; in what situation does she stand as regards you or your house !- Complainant : She has nothing whatever to do with my house, and has no legal demand upon me .- Mr. Rawlinson: What reason does she give for calling upon you ?-Complainant : I would much rather not enter into particular details if I can help it .- Mr. Rawlinson: I must know a little more of the case, however unpleasant it may be to you .- Complain ant (after some hesitation): She was formerly in my service, sir, and had a child by me; in fact, she had two. but the second I don't acknowledge, it's not mine. She is paid through my solicitor ten shillings per week .- Mr. Monday.—The person charged with stealing a large Rawlinson (to the prisoner) : Why do you go to the house

son: I shall now let you go, but if you are brought here any more, for annoying this gentleman, you will not get off quite so easily.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET. MONDAY, - CHARGE OF INFANTICIDE. - Ann Poulter was

brought before Mr. Maitby, charged with having caused the death of a female infant, of which she had recently been delivered, by violence.—Diana Hugo, a charwoman, said she went to Mr. Eyland's, boot and shoemaker, 19, Hanway-street, where the prisoner lived as servant, about six o'clock on Friday morning, to do some work. When she was let in she went into the kitchen, and there disconnected interrogated respecting the charge, declared that she had never seen the complainant before. She was committed death of the child, but how the marks came there he was for a month, and the magistrate advised the complainant not to be so credulous in future.

unable to say.—Henry Fowler, E 111, said on Friday morning he received information that the prisoner had given birth to a child in her master's house, and that the MONDAY, -ATTACK UPON A POLICE-CONSTABLE. Yes. Lence had been used towards the child. He went to 19.

> not in a fit state to be abroad. WEDNESDAY. — AN ARISTOCRATIC RUFFIAN. — A per son of military appearance, who gave the name of Walter of Murray, No. 9, Bolton-row, and who is reported to hold a commission in her Majesty's service, was charged before Mr. Maltby with having knocked down, with the buttend of his riding-whip, in Hyde-park, a poor labouring man a named James Magnay, living at 21, Charles-street. The ecomplainant, a man of emaciated appearance, said he was a going to St. George's hospital to carry his wife, who was a patient there, some clean apparel, when, as he attempted do to cross the ride in Hyde-park, with his bundle and a child lin his arms, he was nearly ridden over by the defendant. It. To save himself from being knocked down, he put out his is arm, and his hand touched the horse's flank. The defendant in rode on for a short distance, then turned round, and, on on coming up to him, without speaking a word, felled him to to the ground with the metal end of his riding-whip. Communicated the communication of the ground with the metal end of his riding-whip. WEDNESDAY, - AN ARISTOCRATIC RUFFIAN. - A per plainant was stunned for the moment; he, however, re-re-gained his legs, and as a police constable came up at the the instant he gave the defendant into custody. Julia Meal, eal, 22, Grosvenor-street, said, she was in Hyde-park about sit in o'clock the previous evening, waiting with others to see see her Majesty pass. She noticed the attempt of the con-on-plainant to cross the read and that he put in his hand oddo ner Majesty pass. She noticed the attempt of the complainant to cross the road, and that he put up his hand of to save himself from being run over. Shesaw the defendant and after riding on for some yards, turn back and knock the the complainant down with the handle of his whip. The little child fell into the road, but she ran forward, picked it up and found it had fortunately sustained no injury. The The defendant said, as he rode past the complainant, the restreet plainant kicked his horse between the look and the fet, for plainant kicked his horse between the hock and the fet fe lock. He turned his horse round immediately, and aske ske the man what he meant by such conduct. The man muynu the man what he meant by such conduct. the man want he meant by such conduct. The whilehil tered something, and he then struck him with his whilehil but certainly with no intention to do him any injury. M. M. Maltby considered the assault was wanton and aggravatera to make all the same and and inflicted the full penalty of £5. The defendant pullepulle out a quantity of bank-notes, and paid the fine interior

YORKSHIRE MINERS.—The next general delegalegal meeting of Miners will be held at Mr. Charles Hamlan shire's, the New Inn, Dewsbury, on Saturday, ty, the 17th of May, 1845, at eleven o'clock in the forenodened LANCASHIRE MINERS.—The next general delegalega

BRADFORD .- The members of the council will mill my

THE TEN HOURS' BILL. THE Lancashire Central Short Time Committee mittee

• quest that all petitions now in course of signal signal in Lancashire and Cheshire, be sent to the Secretary "stary" as little delay as possible; filled up and made into parto part addressed, "The Secretary of the Short Time Committonimit t Red Lion Inn, London-road, Manchester." Committee Room, May 5th, 1845.

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 17, Great Winds Windship street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, alter, alt Office in the same Street and Parish, for the r the prietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and publishe ublishe WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brand, Brand street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, News, ton, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No.26, No.25 Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in and, into City of Westminster

Saturday, May 10, 1845.