LAND. From Preston, Worcester, Ashton, and other places, we have received large remittances for the Land Fund on Friday morning, too late for publication. We mention this, lest any anxiety may prevail in these districts until the announcement of the respective sums; and it is not only creditable, cheering, and honourable, but worthy of all commendation, to be able to state that of the numerous working men acting as treasurers and secrecretaries to this enormous fund, not a single farthing has been abstracted, and not a single complaint has ever reached the directors. Who will dare to say, then, that the working-classes are not capable of

managing their own affairs? Note.—It is just as easy to transmit the funds on Thursday morning as on Friday morning; and again year in regaling themselves upon the people's first we have to request the observance of this simple rule.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND ASSOCIATION.

My DEAR FRIENDS,-No General, in addressing England's regeneration. I am glad to find that a possess in two years. delegate meeting has been called, to assemble at Manchester on that day. I propose making one of the tea party on Good Friday, in Carpenters' Hall; and after the ballot on Monday I will address the people of Oldham in their hall. On the whole, next Easter week ought to be the proudest Easter holidays that ever the Lancashire men spent. You will see, by Wednesday's Summary, that I was offered, as a first bid. £2,000 for the land that cost us £1,860. This, I hope, will give you some confidence in my tary. The Catholic college of Pryemezno had been judgment. While, in order that all, even the suspicious, may have confidence in our practice, I and my tionary spirit having been found to exist in it. Pribrothers of the Executive invite their attendance during the time of taking the ballot in Carpenters' Hall, in order that they may see how the business of the working men is conducted.

It would really gladden your hearts to read the numerous letters that I receive from all parts of the kingdom relative to this growing subject. Some persons who hate Chartism, nevertheless use the Land project as an argument to prove that it would destroy fair occasions general surprise in Paris. Chartism. I now tell you what every man in England knows, that had it not been for the Land project, Charreston had been suppressed, the northern governtism would have been dead, and the people sold irrevocably to their oppressors. They tried preaching. exclusive dealing, speaking, turn-outs, and many into Gallicia. If the insurrection had been suppressed other experiments which the poor who work were we should have been told what had become of the intold was Chartism; but the Chartist mind of the surrectionary columns whose march is attested by kingdom had been long seeking the way from the column was defeated on such a day, or that it had house of bondage, and it only required to have the been compelled to lay down its arms. The names of sure road pointed out, to follow it.

There are a great many collateral subjects yet to be taken into consideration—such as education, in- have scrupled to terrify the population by sanguinary surance company, and loan society-which of course the directors and delegates will enter into at Manchester. But there is one subject of a negative character, which I have before mentioned, and to which I shall again draw your attention; I mean the insertion of such conditions in each lease as will prevent our new-born moral society relapsing into the filth, lative to the Polish Insurrection are but few, but depravity, and roguery which now characterise ciety. I mean, that there shall be an express clause against leasing or selling to a banker, a parson, a distiller, a brewer, a pawnbroker, or for the purpose with the exception of two." A letter from Breslau, dated drink, or leasing to any person practising in any which took place on the frontiers of Russia, several sol department in the legal profession. This latter condition may appear strange when we have a solicitor latter detail forming the first of Russian several solicitor distribution and place of Russian several solicitor distribution and forming the Russian ranks and distribution and place of Russian several solicitor distribution and residue of Russian several solicitor dist for our treasurer: but we must bear in mind that he is a glorious exception, and that we must not frame frontier near Ortelsbourg, and captured 700 muskets in our rules upon exceptions.

for six whole days in the week, I long for a breath of fresh air; besides, I long to make myself more the subscriptions received by the National and the While I am pent up in a stinking lodging-house useful. I long to be surrounded by the little children address to the Poles, recommending them to unite in of a hundred virtuous labourers—to read to them, to | whatever country they may have been cast by the teach them, and to learn from them. I want to see storms of revolution, and to form but one band. The them playing about their own fields, and living upon committee next reminds the French nation that the industry of their own parents, without being subject to the horrid dominion of tyrant masters. I calls on the country to aid their descendants in their want to be in a situation to invite some Members of present glorious struggle. Parliament to New England, and I want to be able to show them a hundred freemen of my own making, for the Polish insurgents by the Paris journals, to- time the great body of the people—the proletarians to show them a hundred freemen of my own making, gether with 43 provincial journals, amount to a sum took part in political questions merely as the blind and their hundred happy families. Well, then, do of 88,528f. 55c. you think any monarch on earth will have as good a An address signed by about 400 Polish refugees difficulty of inculcating a knowledge of a new science in a country at a time when the governing mind of years ago, not one in a thousand who are now thirst- cleared by the police. ing after knowledge of agriculture, then knew anvthing about the land? And is not this education and progress in the right direction? While, to those who have attempted to persuade you that the Land project would kill Chartism, I answer-has their duty as directors prevented the present Executive from discharging their duties to the Chartist body with more profit, activity, and success than those duties were ever performed before the establishment of the Land project? I tell you that Chartism and Landism are as the Siamese twins, so bound up together in life and interest, that it will be impossible to separate in their room, Great Windmill-street, for the purthem without endangering the life of both.

Now, I would ask, what possible peg, except the Land, Chartism can hang its hope upon? What we would be proposed to the patriots. The room was most inconwould possession of representation be if not directed to the emancipation of labour? And how, in the by several speakers, who detailed the progress of the present state of commerce and manufactures, can insurrection, and the noble stand made by the labour be free otherwise than by giving to each, in patriots in Cracow and other parts of Poland. The his INDIVIDUAL CAPACITY, the power of exer- the Poles was received with the utmost enthusiasm, cising his dabour, which is his capital, for his own and the sum of four pounds ten shillings and sixpence sole benefit? As soon as this project of ours is ripe was immediately contributed by the members present, for attack, then it will be honoured with discussion; Besides which the members declared themselves and don't I long to get up as a mere mute upon the ready to make any and every sacrifice to serve the and con't I long to get up as a mere mute upon the cause of liberty, and promote the triumph of their platform, and point to the appearance of the free Polish brethren. The events in Poland have excited labourer in comparison with the slave? Don't I long a great sensation amongst the German democrats in to exhibit the innocent children, uncontaminated by vice, brought up under the guardianship of their own parents, as a comparison with those who are brought up under the cursed rule of monopoly?

In the address of the Poles, now struggling for the the states of Europe. About half-past six o'clock, regeneration of their country, they see the necessity John Shaw was called to the chair, and briefly of holding out the expectation of possessing their opened the proceedings. For the purpose of maintainnative soil as an inducement to fight against their ing the character of the assembly, and preventing should save Poland from the robber, the tyrant, and dertaking will be upon those who have pocketed proposed, seconded, and unanimously adopted to the oppressors. What a reflection the success of our unmillions upon millions of the poor Irishmen's money, while famine, pestilence, and death are the only fruits they have reaped from their generosity. Alas! if all the mories squandered in bombastic patriotism had been expended in the purchase of Irish land, to be leased for ever to the Irish people, not a the proceedings so long as he is not a member. Any the many claims upon their generous feelings, but sod of the country would now be in the possession of "rules or regulations," excepting the above, were the pennics of the proletarians will be welcomed as the proud alien invader. Ireland might have boasted of a national militia of one million fighting men, with free hearts and UNBRANDED ARMS, who could be unnecessary, as was also any fixed payof a national militia of one million fighting men, with free hearts and UNBRANDED ARMS, who could be unnecessary, as was also any fixed payof a national militia of one million fighting men, with free hearts and UNBRANDED ARMS, who could be unnecessary, as was also any fixed paypounds; for, whether small or large, the contributions will evidence your sympathy. free hearts and UNBRANDED ARMS, who could tribe not be kept prisoners in their own hovels from an tributing according to his means. On the question hour before sunset till sunrise, and who would be of appointing officers, it was considered that neither Executive Committee of the National Charter Assobetter defenders of their faith, their country, and their homes, than the sentinels they pay for watching homes, than the sentinels they pay for watching an assemblage of men belonging to different countries, spirit, and, simultaneously with ourselves, have their weakness and taking advantage of their cre- for the purpose of mutual information. The ap-

found it? And if I expire after I have located even | Scandinavian, and Swiss. CICLundred men in their own castles, with land G. JULIAN HARNEY reported, that in accordance rom which none can disinherit them, may I not, with the instructions of the previous meeting, the "Address to the Working Classes of Great Britain after setting an example that nations may follow, say with my last breath, THANK GOD, I HAVE LEFT the British journals, including all the London daily THE WORLD BETTER THAN I FOUND IT? papers, and that the only journal which had published My friends, the object of most men is to live as well the address was the Northern Star. (Hear.) as they can in this world, regardless of everything save their own comfort, while my only comfort and enjoyment, regardless of self, is devising means for of the London press, he had received a letter from an let the like spirit be exhibited. Fling away from the meeting of the London press, he had received a letter from an let the like spirit be exhibited. Fling away from your elevation. I shall now take my leave for the eminent literary character, whose name was not present, looking anxiously forward to Easter week | merely English but European, indeed was known when I trust to be rewarded for my poor exertions and admired throughout the civilised world. G. J. H. on your behalf. The time for taking possession of the Rickmanswerth estate will be duly notified to all the Rickmanswerth estate will be duly notified to all who are anxious to join in the ceremony, when a tion:-Committee will be formed for the purpose of managing the proceedings.

jubilce; and to prove to you that the mind of this to the said address, is an additional reason for us recomcountry is not deprayed, many hundreds who were

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1846.

som races, have determined upon applying it this estate. Who, then, will say that hours diverted from excessive toil would be devoted to drunkenness and dissipation, if the honest labourer had a fair inducement to apply them to his own advantage?

his troops upon the eve of a sanguinary conflict with accounts to the delegates at Manchester, and by that at considerable length on the facts of the insurrectheir fellow-men about some baubled privilege of time I hope to be able to shew between £6,000 and tion, in the course of which he highly praised the their oppressors, ever felt half that pride that I shall £7,000 placed to the credit of our treasurer in the feel in addressing you in the Carpenters' Hall on bank; thus, in less than ten months, we shall have could render the Poles free, great, and happy. He Sunday night, the 12th of April, upon the eve of realised more than I dared to hope the Society would concluded by proposing, "That it is highly desirable

> I remain, my Friends. Your faithful Friend and Servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOB.

THE POLISH INRURRECTION.

[Continued from our Seventh Page.] The Universal German Gazette publishes accounts from Posen of the 11th instant. All the small towns of the Grand Duchy had been occupied by the mili closed by the authorities in consequence of a revoluhalf of the persons arrested are said to have been sent into Silesia. It was reported that the Russian and Austrian troops in Cracow could not agree, and that the civilians were treated with great severity. The government alone issued passports.

Paris, Tuesday.

The journals contain no new facts of importance on the subject of the Polish insurrection. The 2bsence of correct and detailed information on the af-

The Reforme observes, that-" If the Polish insurments would have hastened to announce it with great prietor of which paper should be requested to hold pomp. If the insurrection was suppressed, the Austrians would not be obliged to send 40,000 men that the members of the German Society would also their bold action. We should have been told that one the victorious generals would have been announced, and we should have known the number of victims. The organizers of the massacres at Tarnow would not executions

Prince Adam Czartoryski had arrived at Brussel from Paris.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.
THE INSURRECTION NOT PUT DOWN-PROGRESS.

The Reforme states that the accounts received rethat they are excellent:-

of carrying on the business of selling spirits or malt the 10th instant, relates, that during an engagement letter, dated Konigsburg, the 7th instant, which announces that the Polish insurgents crossed the Prussian that town. This fact proves that the insurrection was making progress in Poland.

400,000 Poles died on the field of battle fighting heroically with France against coalesced Europe, and

The National states that the subscriptions received

right to be proud as I shall have when I see this first | was distributed on Tuesday to the Peers and Decolony? Does it ever strike you, my friends, of the puties. In this address the sympathy of the members of the two Chambers in behalf of the Polish cause is warmly appealed to.

The performances at the theatre of Toulouse were that country was wholly set upon diffusing metaphy- interrupted on the 14th by a number of persons calling that country was wholly set upon diffusing metaphy- interrupted on the 14th by a number of persons calling tion is now very different. You are no longer under sical knowledge upon a new science of commerce, spe- for and singing in chorus the Marseillaise and the the leadership of the middle class; you lead yourculation, and plunder of every kind? Do you ever Varsovienne. The disturbance at length became so selves. You have now orators of your own. Governviolent that the curtain was dropped, and after the ments are constrained to at least treat your sentireflect upon the fact, that five years ago, nay, two arrest of some of the perturbators, the theatre was ments with respect, and no decided public opinion

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Sarmatia's on her way. To take her stand, And wield her brand, As in the ancient day.

MEETING OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

On Saturday evening, March 14th, the member of the "German Democratic Society for the Instruction of the Working Classes," held a special meeting pose of considering the important struggle going on veniently crowded, and the most earnest interest exhibited by all present. The meeting was addressed proposition to commence a subscription in support of

MEETING OF THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS. On Sunday evening, March 15th, the usual meeting of this body was holden in the above room, which the intrusion of improper persons. A resolution was the executioner. In that you may not succeed, berolled; that after the present meeting, persons wishing that if Poland is enslaved it is not with your contojoin the assembly shall be admitted only upon the sent. Prove your sympathy with the Polish people, recommendation of two members, sanctioned by the not merely by speech-making and petitions, but also vote of a majority; but that each member may in- by pecuniary contributions for the promotion of the troduce a friend on giving his name to the chairman, such friend not to be allowed to take any part in

That the Northern Star having published the "Address of the Fraternal Democrats to the People of Great I know that thousands are anxious to join in the Britain and the United States," is entitled to our thanks mending it to the working classes of Europe as a true rein the habit of making a purse annually to visit Eq. | presentative of democratic principles.

CARL SCHAPPER seconded the resolution, which was

unanimously adopted. G. Julian Harney said, that at the previous meeting he had given notice of his intention to bring before the present assembly the subject of "the War in India." Circumstances, however, rendered it necessary to postpone that subject, and instead, to take into consideration the insurrection in unhappy As sub-treasurer, I shall be prepared to submit my Poland. (Hear, hear.) G. J. H. then commented manifesto issued by the Provisional Government at ment of their position and the causes that led to the Cracow, as being based on principles which alone that a public manifestation on the part of the British people, of sympathy with the Polish patriots, be exhibited as speedily as possible; and that this meeting commence a subscription forthwith."

CARL SCHAPPER seconded the motion. He spoke it some length on the wrongs of Poland, and the duty of all true democrats giving their hearty support to the Polish patriots. He concluded by announcing that the German Society had commenced a subscription on the previous evening, and that although all the members were working men, and many of them out of employment, they had already contributed four pounds ten shillings and sixpence. (Great

A subscription was then entered into, and £2 2s. 3d collected. It should be stated that all the Fraternal Democrats are working men, and many of them, as members of the German Society, had contributed on

the previous evening.

An eminent Polish refugee next addressed the meeting, thanking the democrats for their sympathy, and assuring them that the present revolution, if sucprinciples.

CARL SCHAPPER said, that as the monies contributed in France for the Polish cause were sent to the public journals which advocated the cause, he proposed, therefore, that the monies contributed at this meeting should be sent to the Northern Star, the prothe monies as treasurer. He was authorised to say send to the Northern Star the money contributed by them. (Applause.) Brother Moll seconded the motion, which was

manimously adopted. It was announced that the South London Chartists were already bestirring themselves, and contemplated holding a meeting on an early day in support of the to give the journeymen carpenters and joiners an Polish cause. This announcement was warmly received, and a deputation was appointed to offer the 27, 1846. co-operation of the Fraternal Democrats.

The meeting then adjourned till Tuesday evening. MEETING OF THE FRENCH DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

At the usual weekly meeting of the French Demo. surplus in the labour market. cratic Society, held in the above room, on Monday evening, March 16th, the subject of the insurrection to turn out on the Monday, when sixty of the smaller

ADDRESS OF THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS ASSEMBLING IN LONDON, TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN. "All men are brethren."

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS, - The long-oppressed The wrongs of bleeding Poland plead "trumpet-

ongued" for your sympathy for her gallant children. Our fathers basely permitted an act of injustice which will for ever remain the shame of the eighteenth century,—the dismemberment of Poland. The present generation are commanded by every principle of justice to aid the gallant Polish people n redeeming the crimes and errors of the past. When, in 1830, the Poles rose against the Muscovite miscreant, your sympathies were immediately awakened and warmly expressed. But, unfortunately, you were at that time led by a mock-liberal government, who, affecting to adopt the policy of peace and non-intervention, made that policy the pretext for withholding from Poland that efficient aid you would generously have accorded. At that instruments of the classes above them. Ambitious aristocrats and scheming bourgeoisie excited the people by party cries and factious watchwords to expend their strength in the pursuit of delusive measurcs, which, when obtained, gave to a few aristocrats place, and to the bourgeoisie power, but which were worse than valueless to the proletarians. Your posican be created without your sentiments being largely

represented therein. Working men of Britain, you have now a power that you possessed not in 1830; we appeal to you to exercise that power in behalf of unhappy Poland. We appeal to all classes of the British people to give their sympathy and assistance to the Polish cause; but we appeal to the proletarians specially, because the cause of Democratic Poland is their cause; and because bitter experience convinces us that the cause of genuine liberty in Poland has but few, very few friends among the privileged classes

It is not necessary that we should dwell on-the horrors of despotic rule in Poland. Despite Siberia and Spielberg, the Russian knout and the German censorship, the abominations of tyranny ooze out: and scarcely a day passes that Western Europe is not horrified at the recital of atrocities committed by the Tsar and his worthy partners in tyranny, the Kasirs of Austria and Prussia. Remember, Britons, that besides the thousands who have perished in battle and by the miseries engendered by war, besides these, innumerable victims have been judicially murdered, or indiscriminately massacred. That thousands of Poland's sons have suffered more than death in being reduced to slavery in the icc-bound wastes of Siberia, or compelled to serve their tyrant in the ranks of his armed slaves. That thousands have been driven into exile, many of them perishing of want or by suicide. That even women and children have been subjected to the most hellish barbarities, too harrible to be described. Remember these things: remember that the religion, language, literature, customs, manners, and feelings of the Polish people have been systematically and ceaselessly outraged and ask vourselves, is it not a sacred duty enjoined upon you, and the people of Europe generally, to ring this reign of crime and wrong to an end?

If you ask what can you do? we answer, thunder in the ears of the government your will, that they cause the government is not the government of the British people; but you will at least prove to Europe that if Poland is enslaved it is not with your congood cause. In specially appealing to the working classes we are not unmindful of their poverty, and

Our German and French brothers are united us in this demonstration. The members of the taken up this important question. A committee has dulity.

What should be the dearest object of a man's life?

Should it not be to leave the world better than he

To the purpose of initial information. The appropriate taken up this important question. A committee has been formed, embracing the members of the Chartist Executive, and next week will see the commencement of a series of demonstrations in London, of a series of demonstrations in London, of a series of demonstration in London, of a thoroughly democratic character, which, if followed up by the people of Britain generally, cannot fail to greatly influence the fortunes of Poland.

People of Great Britain, we request you to hole public meetings in support of the Polish cause. We request you to contribute your pecuniary aid, and to transmit all sums collected to the Northern, Star. In Germany, the people everywhere sympathise

with Poland, and can with difficulty be restrained from uniting with the Poles in combatting against keepers." Show that you are a nation of patriots, humanity, not confined to yourselves, but embracing the whole human race. Poland appeals to the world to aid. Forwards!

Signed by the Secretaries. G. JULIAN HARNEY. CARL SCHAPPER. JEAN AUGUSTINE MICHELOT. PETER HOLM. - Huber. - Мемети,

Trades' Mobements.

ADDRESS OF THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF LONDON TRADES To the Societies and Operatives generally of Great Bri-

Joiners of Manchester and its Vicinity. FELLOW WORKMEN,—In appealing to you for support in behalf of the carpenters and joiners of Manchester, we deem it necessary to give a brief statepresent strike. The carpenters of Manchester have for many years

had an established rule to work fifty-nine hours per week in the summer and fifty-two in the winter.

For the last two years the employers have been agitating the question of an equalization of the hours throughout the year, by which means the fluctuations that have existed in the trade, and have been so injurious both to the employer and the employed, should be obviated; they, therefore, with the workmen unanimously agreed in autumn last, that this desirable object should be carried into effect by commencing work at seven o'clock on the mornings of Monday and at six every other morning during the week, and leave work at six each evening except Saturday, then to leave off at twelve at noon, making fifty-seven hours per week the year round; to this arrangement they have adhered throughout this winter.

The workmen knowing that their trade was in a flourishing state, and consequently an advance of wages had been given in many districts, and knowing also that in other trades an increase of wages had been effected, or the hours of labour curtailed, they gave notice to their employers on the let of January cessful, would result in the triumph of democratic for an advance of sixpence per day, to commence en the 1st of March.

To which notice they received no answer until they were invited by advertisement to attend a meeting of the employers, held on February 27th, 1846, when, after the deputation had waited four hours, the following note was handed to them, "the employers refusing them an audience:"---ANSWER OF THE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS TO THE

DEPUTATION OF JOURNEYMEN. "That in consideration of the working hours being as follows, viz.:-Sixty hours during the week the year round, with the exception of the outdoor hands, who shall work from light to dark in winter, the pay to begin at four o'clock on Saturday as formerly. "The masters are willing on the above conditions advance of 2s. per week."-Albion Hotel, February

The proposition of the employers, when submitted to the journeymen, was unanimously rejected by them, well knowing the great evil of increasing the number of working hours, and thereby producing a The consequence was the whole of the men agreed

are consequently 1,300 men out on strike at the

The Central Association having given a short review of the present position of the Manchester Carpenters (who have ever been ready to render assistlong-suffering Polish people are again in arms for the recovery of their independence and liberty. rously lend their utmost assistance to enable this detheir toil, and to prevent an increase of the hours of By order of the Association,

Joun Bush, Carpenter, Chairman. THOMAS BARRATT. Corkcutter, Secretary.

Since the above was in type, the masters in the other branches of the building trades have discharged all their men, to prevent them assisting the car-All communications to be made to Mr. John Bush

idlers, while the beautiful embellishments of the warehouses and the splendid equipage of the mill-lords mock the misery of the unhappy working class.

LEAMINGTON .- The cordwainers of this town have adopted the following resolution:-" That we, the cordwainers of Learnington, in general meeting assembled, do the wealth they produce.

THE TUBN-OUT IN THE BUILDING TRADE,-There apso great a demand for workmen employed in building. The masters, however, appear to be very resolute in re-

fusing their demands .- Liverpool Times. MANCHESTER .- In consequence of the slaters, plumbers, glaziers, plasterers, and painters, with their labourers, having been called upon for levies in support of the turnouts in the other branches of the builing trades, to which calls they had responded, the master builders of Manhester have felt obliged, in order to bring the struggle to a peedy termination, to suspend building operations entirely; and since Saturday evening, the 7th instant, the whole of the men employed in the building trades have been out of employment. The joiners and carpenters, together with the masons, some time since obtained a reduction in the hours of labour, having been permitted to leave off work at noon on Saturdays, and to resume emon every other day of the week. The demand now made is for 3s. per week extra wages. The masters have offered 2s, extra per week, if the men will return to their old hours ; this has been refused .- Livernool Times. LACE FACTORIES .- The bill now in the House of Commons, bearing the names of Mr. Thomas Duncombe, Colonel Rolleston, and Mr. John Fielden, "to regulate

provisions, and a schedule of five forms to be used in its operation. The preamble declares, that it is necessary (the expression "expedient" is omitted) for the preservation of health and morals, to regulate night labour in all factories where bobbin-net or warp-lace machinary is employed or worked for making lace or any other fabric. Children under eight years old are not to be employed. sary to annex penalties for disabelience of the quantiments. sons shall not act as justices under the act—it has a very sweeping tendency, "That no justice of the peace being a proprietor, owner, or holder of the bobbin-net or warpmaking of any articles on the said machinery, or the not sent to the Star office, arose solely from my Wales, contains an improved provision for its operationa new feature in acts of Parliament-it is not to com-

THE BELFAST SHOEMAKERS .- MEETING AT HALIFAX. evening last, in the Working Man's Hall, Halifax, to take let the like spirit be exhibited. Fling away from into consideration the case of the operative shoemacks you the reproach that you are "a nation of shop- of Belfast, to emist the sympathy of the trades in their of Lancashire, yours respectfully, WM. Grocott, County Secretary. let the like spirit be exhibited. Fling away from into consideration the case of the operative shoemakers favour, and give that pecuniary assistance necessary to whose patriotism is not that of selfishness, but of enable them to withstand the tyrannical project of the masters to break up the union and lay labour prostrate in the dust. Mr. Beaumont, shoemaker, was called to drawn your attention to the admission, in my letter Charles Keen then proposed the following resolu- for succour, let not the people of Britain be the last the chair. Mr. W. Wallace, shoemaker, moved the first of the preceding week, that the seven individuals was able and willing to pay rent in advance, and gave resolution, and explained the conduct of masters and the situation of the mer and called upon his fellow-workmen supersede the miners on strike if they had, on searchsolution, which was supported by Mr. B. Rushton, hand- dred?" I will not retaliate by giving a contrary the last 150 years. loom weaver, and carried unanimously. Mr. Webber, opinion, because it is hard to toll where the following

day of passing.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

Swallow, shoemaker, and ably supported by Mr. Bald win, woolcomber. Carried unanimously. Mr. Evans, shoemaker, moved the third resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Smith, shoemaker. Carried unanimously. Mr. Crossland, handloom weaver, moved the fourth resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Birtwhistle. tain and Ireland, in behalf of the Carpenters and and carried unanimously. Thanks were given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

> vote of thanks was unanimously passed-"That a cor-Reverend Humphrey Price, Vicar of Christ Church, last act we, as miners (speaking for ourselves as one class about! Yet these are called "Christian masters" of working men), would thankfully avoid, though we of working men by heedless or designing oppressors" who have given the advance of wages have taken on a tained a small advance of wages, 3d, per "darg"

nasters had in hand previous to the strike. Severaliprivate good spirits, and confident of success. THE BIREENHEAD CARPENTERS' STRIKE, - Although

left the town. The men are in good spirits; being well

THE CARPENTERS OF KENDAL gave the employers fourteen days' notice for an advance of wages, to take place on March 16th. On Saturday, the 14th, the whole of the nasters agreed to give the advance, and, consequently, the men continued at work. THE LONDON SOCIETIES OF CARPENTERS have had

meetings most nights during the week to adopt means to support their Manchester brethren, and have generally voted money for their support.

Correspondence.

THE LANCASHIRE MINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. RESPECTED SIR,—A letter appeared in your last veek's paper signed by a person of the name of cliffe-bridge. This letter, as well as your own reof Poland was brought under the consideration of the employers immediately gave the advanced wages, marks, calls for a few brief observations from me. members, who testified the greatest enthusiasm in and the men are at work; but the larger masters Mr. Thamer states, that a resolution was passed at Mr. Thamer states, that a resolution was passed at behalf of their Polish brethren. A subscription was being combined together in an association, and trust the Bolton delegate meeting, not to send the Miners' The movement in Samogitia and in Courland is con- commenced, and two pounds ten shillings subscribed. ing more to their long purses than the justice of proceedings to the Star. Now, sir, if Mr. Hamer their cause, refuse to alter their decision. There means the county delegate meeting, which took place about the time to which he alludes, I can as | windlass above. This rope was wet, mouldy, and sure him he has been most grossly imposed upon by they feared rotten, but on trying it, to their great the parties who gave him his information. I was joy, they found it sufficiently strong to bear a man. present at the meeting. I have a copy of the reso- The next difficult was to climb the cope. After sevelutions, and I now emphatically and unequivocally ral failures this was accomplished by a boy, with ance in similar cases), beg most earnestly to appeal declare, that no such resolution was passed, or even the assistance of the men pushing him up from below proposed at that meeting; it is no wonder the dele- with pieces of timber; but when he got to bank he gate from Radeliffe knew nothing about it, for it was notable to wind up a man, so he ran off to a sotnever had an existence, it was never even contemserving body of men to obtain what they are now plated. "Oh, but," says Mr. Hamer, "the Star justly struggling for—viz., a fair remuneration for was secretly burked." This statement is utterly false. The Miners of Lancashire hold no secret meetings, and it is well known the large room of the perilous situation. I dare not trust myself to comincapable of publishing a deliberate lie; and I again FACTS, and draw their own conclusions. Besides No. 1, York-street, York-road, London; or to Mr. respect to parties giving up the Star, I am not pre- forfeited not more than £50, nor less than £20. James Levens, 17, Devonshire-street, Hulme, Manchester.

pared to speak so decidedly; but those I have contor each offence. This Act is commonly called
versed with, all declare they did not give up the
"Lord Ashley's Act;" and it states that no coal-STATE OF TRADE IN BRADEORD.—Every day adds to the solely on account of their being unable to pay for it, age of fifteen and upwards, in the management of this town. Hundreds are being turned off from their Martin Jude being acquainted with such a resoludrawn up and let down a shalt; yet this Mr. employment. Meeting after meeting of the unemployed tion of the Lancashire delegates, or taking part with Jackson has, and is now, employing two bays at

repeatedly expressed their gratitude to it, proprietor for his gratuitous insertion of their proceedings, as well as his disinterested advocacy of their cause! If will insert this in the Star. this be conspiracy, I am proud of being a conspirator, and I am sure the lecturers and other officials of the Miners' Association will all of them glory in the appellation. No, sir, there is not, there never was any conspiracy to injure the circulation of the Star by any the smallest portion of the leading men in is concerned thet other counties answer for themsolves); and I think, sir, you are much to blame in giving credence to reports connected with Trades' Unions without inquiring as to the truth of such reany one was poisoning your mind with such falsohoods. I would have immediately defied the parties to the proof, and the present controversy would have been avoided. You say, you were taunted by the parties who treacherously forbade communications being sent to you for inscrtion, &c. To this, I answer. never was forbade to send any correspondence to you. And now I will explain the reason why the fact of the men's being thrown out of employ was not sont for publication. The men who were the own out thought a short time—as it might be the means of injuring and seem more determined than ever. them, by bringing others into the county. Acting upon this suggestion, I did not send anything about the matter to any one portion of the public It is proposed that night labour shall cease, and that the pross, not even to the Miners' Advocate. I knew the publicity given to our boing out. In conclusion and children and young persons are not to be employed. I have only to reiterate what I have before stated. in the factories beyond the time already mentioned. There never was any secret meetings of the delogates the miners of Lancashire to burke the Star, or even! passed at the Eolton County Delegate Meeting, or and that no stranger be allowed to be on them.

Exercises or Tenester. — On Treader last of the Star; and, once again, I repeat, the only lace machines, or receiving any emolument from the reason why an account of the men's being out was leix, turning one four families 'ear Bachankill, on

father, or the son, or the brother, or the uncle, or the acting on their own suggestion, that no publicity cousin of any such person, shall not as justice under this should be given to the circumstance—at least for a without any covering from the weather. It seems act." The measure, which is to extend to England and short time—as it might injure them by causing an the tenants now ejected took the farms from a perinflux of men. In this they were mistaken; but it son during Mrs. Fitzgerald's absence from this comis monstrous the delegates should be blamed and try, that they paid their rent rey marry, and were in mence till the expiration of one calendar month after the called conspirators, merely because the fact of the rather comfortable circumstance s.—Lensiar Express. men's being out was not sent for publication. With the same justice they might be charged with con- chapels of Eadingarry and Kilmatick, the sacrifice -A public meeting of the trades was held on Monday spiring against their own paper, as nothing was sent of the Mass and prayers were offered, beseening the relative to the men's being out to the editor of the Almighty to grant patience, under their sufferings to Miners' Advocate. - I am, sir, on behalf of the miners forty poor unfortunate persons who had been evicted Sin,-Mr. Hamer having, in last week's Star,

medium of the Sar, that he is altogether wrong when he infers that I had a knowledge of the resolutions so passed at the Bolton meeting. I sincerely declare that no such resolutions were sent here, nor had we any intimation of their passing such resolutions; but we had (and it was that alone which gave us any knowledge of the desire of the leading me n in Lancashire) letters coming frequently, in which it was stated that we ought to make it known as little as possible in our neighbourhood, lest any persons should take advantage of the same, and speed their way to the place so named; therefore, Mr. Hamer has wronged me, so far as he wished to make the inference a very truth. Trusting that you will insert the above in the forthcoming Star, I remain yours, &c.

shall proceed to inform Mr. Hamer, through the

Newcastle-on-Tyne, March 16, 1846.

THE TYRANNICAL "COAL KINGS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. RESPECTED SIE, -Allow me, through the pages of the working man's paper, to draw the attention of the miners of Great Britain, and the public generally, BERWICK MINERS.—At the East District Delegate Meet- have recently been enacted by a Mr. Henry Jackson, to the fellowing acts of fraud and oppression which ing of the miners of the Berwick district, the following coal-owner, of Barmeor Colliery (commonly called Biteabout), in the Berwick district. The men here dial vote of thanks is due, and is hereby given, to the work under a yearly bond, extending from Whitsuntide to Whitsuntide, without reference to the month; Needwood, Staffordshire, for his noble character of the and the prices which they are to be paid are geneminers of Great Britain, as delineated in the pages of rally inserted (or should be) in the bond. The miners their organ, the Miners' Advocate, and also for his strict are no parties to the drawing up of, in any cases, constitutional advice tendered to them in the same pages. these infamous bonds. The owners, or their Jacks-His character of them they hope never to sully, and his in-office," draw them up, and the men are compelled constitutional advice they are determined to follow, with to agree to them or lose their employment. Indeed, the anxious desire that it may be adopted by all the I am informed by the men that, for years together, working classes most heartily and perseveringly, as the the bonds, at some collieries in this district, were only way to obtain their just constitutional rights without never read to the men at all! Thus the men were violence and bloodshed, or through a revolution, which compelled to hire to a bond which they knew nothing good members of society"-are "respectable" (?). cannot but be fully aware of the danger of such events and without doubt would start back with horzor it arising out of the arbitrary, unjust, and cruel treatment told they were robbing their workmen and living by fraud. Let us look further into this. At the last THE MANCHESTER CARPENTERS' STRIKE.—The masters | binding (1845) the men generally in this district obnumber more men to complete the work that the larger (day's work), and the masters, in consequence, rose masters had in hand previous to the strike. Severaliprivate the price of coals to the public 0½d. per boll, stating individuals who had jobs doing for them, have sent this that they were compelled to do this becarse they had week to the men's committee for men to complete their risen their men's wages! Now, an average "darg" work. It is generally expected the employers will make is 48 bolls; \d. advance on 48 bolls would be 2s. an overture on Friday or Saturday. The men are in therefore the masters—kind, benevolentsouls—purely out of love to the colliers, quietly pocketed 1s. 9d. of THE BIREENHEAD CARPENTERS' STREE, —Although the advance given by the public, and gave their 561 carpenters struck on Monday, March 2nd, there are slaves, as their share, 3d.! Yet they were compelled only 294 now out a number of the masters had been slaves, as their share, 3d.! Yet they were compelled only 294 now out, a number of the masters having given to raise their coals one halfpenny per boll, because the advance (2s. per week), and some few men having they had advanced the colliers wages 3d. per day ! left the town. The men are in good spirits; being well In other words, they obtained seven-eightles of the supported by the General Union, they are confident of advance from the public, and allowed their mon oneeighth! Besides this, the men are subjected to re-

peated fines and forfeitures, by which their hardearned wages are materially diminished. Let me now return to Mr. Jackson. At his last binding (Whitsuntide, 1845) he agreed to pay 1s. 6d. per yard for "drift work," and 2d, per day extra for web work, yet he has only paid, all the year, is per yard for the water-head drift, and—nothing for wet work! The men have lately discovered that it is inserted in the bond, "that Is. 6d. per yard be paid for all driftwork, and 2d. per day extra for all wet work;" and, as a natural consequence, the men have grumbled, and hard words have passed, and ill feelings have been engendered between master and men. So lately-to punish, I suppose, his complaining workmen—he took the horse out of the gin by which the men are drawn up and let down the south, and thus left the poor fellows in this pitiable condition, helpless. Richard Hamer, who, it appears, resides at Rad- cold, and dripping with wet, in the bowels of the earth! The men then began to work their way out (every moment in danger of their lives) through old workings, worked twenty years ago, in dangers at every step of being sufficated with "black damp" (carbonic acid gas), till at length they reached the 'rise pit," where they found a rope hanging to atage for assistance, and by the aid of a pitman's widow one man was wound up, who seen assisted his brethren.up. Thus were these, ill-used men rescued from their

Fleece Inn was crowded during the whole time; the ment on this unfeeling, brutal conduct of Mr. Jackdelegates were deliberating upon the various subjects son; and I the more readily refrain, as he will soon brought before them. I feel confident, from the have to answer for the same to the laws of his little knowledge I have of Mr. Hamer, that he is country. However, let the public note well these repeat, he has suffered himself to be misled by par- the above, Mr. Jackson has, fire two years past, tics having some base object in view, and who are been violating and setting at deliance the 5th and now laughing in their sleeves at his credulity. With 6th Victoria, cap. 99, clause 8, by which he had paper from any motives of dislike or ill-feeling, but owner shall employ any other than a male of the have been holden, but nothing, it appears, can or will be them in a conspiracy against the Star, no one who pits as gin-drivers—one only nine, and the other done to relieve the forlorn condition of the unwilling knows him will, for a moment, believe; and for the not thirteen years of age! The latter, too, has been satisfaction of those who do not know him, I must employed as gin-driver two years. Now, will, it be again repeat, no such resolution was passed, there- believed, that on these men applying for redress to fore he could not be acquainted with it; and as to the magistrates, that the Forthumberland maghis taking part in a conspiracy against a paper, regularly and consistently advocating the rights of increase informations? But it was even so! The dustry, it is too preposterous for even his enemies to magistrates, four in number, refused to interfere. consider the old trade of Glasgow have acted an unmanly swallow. Mr. Jude has suffered much, both in purse They told the men to go home and settle it with part in uniting with the masters to defeat and deprive and mind, from his own advocacy of the cause of their master—they were none the worse for being union members of their work; and we consider the Liver- labour, and I am confident he would suffer his left in the pit (nor for being robbed of their wages, pool body, and a few of the men of London, to be equally right hand to be severed from his body before he I suppose!), for none of them were killed! So, it culpable for aiding them. We record our censure upon those parties, and for the future will relieve no old cards, for we consider, until the cordwainers are united in one for we consider, until the cordwainers are united in one for the many placed in the hands of W. F. Roberts, Exq., and the many placed in the hands of W. F. Roberts, general union, they will never obtain their fair share of the victims of it will demand an explanation from frain from further comment. He, without doubt, their delegates. There is no doubt they would have will shortly teach both magistrates and master pears to be every reason to expect a turn-out among all done so ere this, had they not known their delegates that justice is not to be withheld to please a coalthe men engaged in the building trade in this part of the entered into no such conspiracy. You further state, king, nor men's lives be endangered, or their wages kingdom. At Birkenhead the joiners and masons are all you have been warned more than once what was unlawfully stopped, without reduces. A mendamus is out, and the extensive works at that place are at present going on in certain quarters, but abstained from rather a curious thing for magistrates, and indictbrought to a stand-still. At Manchester there is also a noticing it until goaded by the very parties who ments and actions are rather proxiling things for even very general turn-out amongst the men engaged in the trencherously forbade communication with the Star, coal kings. The following are the names of the masame description of business, and there is no reason to and then taunted you with neglect. Really, sir, I am gistrates who remark to act:—Empry Gregson, E.q., hope that we shall escape at Liverpool. The men have certainly chosen their own time well, for there never was the leading conspirators recommending their conKirknewton: Matthew Gully, Esq., Fowbirry-hall; stituents to become subscribers to the very paper they and George Hughes, Esq., of Aricelleton-half-all in were striving to barke, some of them having taken the county of Northumberland. I may here state it from its commencement, and all of them having that Mr. Gregson (or Enight) strongly advised the men, above all things, to have nothing to do with me, but especially with Mr. Poberts! Trusting you liam, dear sir, respectfully yours.

WM. DANIELLS, ED. M. A. Spittal, near Berwick-on-Tyseed,

March 16th, 1846.

P.S.-1 should have stated that when the mester left the mon in the pit he knew the numping-engine the Miners' Association, at least, so far as Lancashire was buoke, and, consequently, the water was "making," as it is called, at the pital indeed is was then only about five feet from the bottom of the shaft! He also well know there was an "old wast." eight fathems deep, above the men's heads, and that ployment at seven o'c ock on Mendays, instead of six, as ports. Had you given me the slightest intimation that the removal of a single stone by the men, in their effects to escape, would bring in this sea of water upon them, and thus cause the certain death of the whole pit's crew!

> The General Delegate Meeting of Lancashire-Miners will be hold on Monday next, at the sign of the Millstone, Pickley-green, near Leigh; chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the foremon. There will also be a public meeting, which will be caldressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and several other-gentlymen. no publicity should be given to that fact—at least for The miners of Botton and its vicinity ere still out.

RAILWAY .- Two MES KILLED .- On Thesasy an in machinery shall not commence working earlier than six very well if an account thereof had appeared in quest was head at the Stockport Infrances, on the o'clock in the morning, nor work later than ten o'clock at night, subject to fines and penalties, which are set that the Northern Star, or even in the Associate, and bodies of Charles Stal, aged gwenty-four, and John at night, subject to fines and penalties, which are set the Northern Star, or even in the Associate, and Birtles, aged twenty-seven, who were kalled with the later than the night of the start forth. The first penalty is to be 50%, and others of 100% the pits, it would have been said, this is all owing to some ballast waggons on the Macclesfield branch of he Manchester and Birmingham Paliway, at St port, on Sunday afternoon, . The juny having deliberated upon the evidence, returned the following Some of the other provisions are for the carrying the act | connected with the Miners' Association in Lanenshire; | vordict :- 'Accidental death, occasion as by the want into force, and Mr. Duncombe has considered it neces. there never was any conspiracy among the leaders of of sufficient attention bring paid to the oxeaks." The jury recommended that coaverent individuals It is provided by the 15th section, that a number of per- injure its circulation; there never was a resolution should, in future, be pinced in charge or the breaks,

Exictions or Tanaxers, - On Treador last, we had the sheriff and twelve policomen from Abbeyproperty belonging to Mrs. Fitzgerald, of Badyrean, and the poor creatures are living behind a few sods, The Limerick Ecominer says-" Upon Summy, at the from their holdings. A sols cription was subsequently made to relieve the immediate wants of the occrer portion of them. The largest sufferer was a Willow O'Donnel, whose term of a farm of thirty-two acres expired with her husbanit's me. She ewed no tent, would have been spared the trouble of coming to the best security for its prespective payment; but the only alternative thrat was left her was to unit, with to come forward and render them all the assistance in ing the Star, found any report of the said strike her four sons, and as many datishters. The spot their power. Mr. Furniss, shoemaker, seconded the re- therein, and remarks, "if seven why not seven hun- which had been in possession of their ancesters for

FATAL PRIZE FIGUR. - On Wednesday a prize fight woolcomber, moved the second resolution, and called out of such a course might lead us to; bandying come off at Blyth, between two men named Reily and upon the working men to be united. Seconded by Mr. opinions answer no good end in such cases. But I Cleghorn, which proved tatal to the former.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL ASTH-MATIC AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS EFFECTUALLY GURED BY

KEATING'S GOUGH LOZENGES. UPWARDS of thirty years' experience has proved the infallibility of these I account infallibility of these Lezenges in the Cure of Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary maladies.

The patronage of his Majesty the King of Prussia has been bestowed on them; as also has that of the nobility and clergy of the United Kingdom; and, above all, the faculty have especially recommended them as a remedy of unfailing efficacy. Testimonials are continually received confirmatory of the value of these Lozenges, and proving the perfect safety of their use, (for they contain no opium, nor any preparation of that drug;) so that they may be given to females of the most delicate constitution, and children of the tenderest years, without besitation. Prepared and sald in Boxes, Is. 11d. ; and Tins 2s. 9d.,

4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each : by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail, by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS. New Gas and Coke Company, Liverpool,

6th Month 7, 1945. Sir, -Your incomparable Cough Lozenges have caused me to become your debtor; and the only means I possess of cancelling the obligation is to tender you my sincere thanks for the wonderful as well as efficient, benefit I have

A few months ago I had an extreme hourseness, which I tried in vain, for about six weeks to eradicate, and noticing your Lozenges recommended, I immediately bought the day, and three or four at bed time-when to my great astonishment, within three or four days, I was restored to my usual health. I have since taken them occasionally, three 2s. 4d. pots in one for 5s 6d. and now enjoy better health, if possible, than I ever did

I beg, also, to inform you that my aged mother (now Lozenges. She accordingly commenced taking them about six weeks ago, and has already experienced such incalculable relief in the part affected, as well as from the healing principle evinced in the regulation of the digestive organs, that she feels it her incumbent duty, and great pleasure, to convey her testimony of esteem, admiration, and gratitude for the change that has taken place-Again, Sir, I beg to thank you, and remain your friend sin-W. F. ARRETT.

Mr. Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul'Church Yard, London.

The following Testimonial of a cure of Cough of twenty years' standing, and recovery of strength, will be read

with much interest :-SIR,—I beg to inform you that for the last twenty years I have suffered severely from a cough, and have been under medical treatment with but little relief, and have not for many years been able to walk more than half a mile a day. After taking three boxes of your walked to Ross, a distance of four miles: for this almost renewal of life I am solely indebted to your Lozenges. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and I shall be happy to answer any enquiries respecting my cure. I remain, Sir, your obedient and MARY COOKE. (Signed) obliged servant. Pencrais, July 16th, 1845.

To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

Sir,-I shall feel extremely obliged to you if you would send me a Tin of your most excellent Lorenges; for having tried them, I find they are the best remedy for cough that can possibly be had; this I can testify from experience, for I have been troubled with a most violent cough for many years, and have tried many things, but without any benefit, until I met with your Lozenges, and they afforded me instant relief. I remain, Sir, yours truly, HENRY WOODERSON

No. 1, North Feltham Place, near Hounslow, Feb. 12, 1845.

To Mr. KEATING, ST. PAUL'S.

DEAR SIR,—Having been for a considerable time during taying down in bed, which continued for several hours lity, loss of appetite, giddiness, flatulency, constipation incessantly, and after trying many medicines without the pains of the head, back, shoulders, sides, &c. slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges; and by taking about half a bex of them, in less than twentyfour hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been perfeetly free from it ever since. I am, dear Sir, yours very JAMES ELLIS. (Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee House, St. Paul's. No. 9, Claremont Terrace, Pentonville,

To Mr. KEATING.

London, 68, Cheapside.

Dec. 3, 1845. DEAR SIR.—Having for some years past, as the winter two small boxes in the course of the last three weeks, I Advice gratis. have no hesitation in saying, that in my opinion, they are the best remedy, and have given me more ease than any. thing I have ever met with. I am, dear Sir, yours truly, WILLIAM WHITE. (Signed)

To Mr. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard. LOCAL AGENTS.

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caries' New Company, 57and 59, Glassford-street. Hanley-Charles Jones, druggist. Hull-Mr. Reinhardt, draggist, 22, Market-place; Mr. J.

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gist, Oxford-street; Mr. Lett, druggist, Oxford-street Messrs. Mottershed and Roberts, druggists, Market of such advantage. place; Mr. Westmacott, druggist, Market-street; Mr. T. Hibbert Taylor, chemist, St. Ann's square, and 45, Great Ducie-street; Mr. W. Holyoake, druggist, 18, Downing-street ; Jewsbury and Brown, druggists, Mar-

Macclesfield-Mr. Henry Hodkinson, druggist; R. and W. Wright, themists.

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fall-victims to the Venereal Disease, owing to the unskilfulness of ignorant and illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, Mercury, ruin the constitution, causing a host of diseases, but too well known to be described kere, till at length a general debility and decay of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

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and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions,

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Bowel Complaints Liver Complaints Bilious Disorders Lumbago and Sciatica *Measles Consumption Purgings and all kinds of Costiveness Colics Fluxes Piles and Fistula Rheumatism Convulsions and all kinds of Scarletina Scrofula, or King's Evil Fits Stone and all Affectious of *Dropsy Debility from whatever cause the Bladder Skin Diseases Deafness Tic Doloreux Dyspepsia Tumours of all kinds Erysinelas *Fovers of all kinds Thrush Ulcers, copic, of the Legs Worms of all kinds Female Complaints of every Hooping Cough Head-aches Gum multis aliis, too nume-Indigestion Itch and other eruptions of rous and too delicate to

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THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach 1 Complaint. Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated

Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:-To Professor Holloway. Sir,-Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this oppor-

tunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent. had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box ever require cither.

Your most obliged and obedient servant, (Signed) Aldborough. A Wonderful Cure of Dropsy of Five Years' standing.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chemist, Stockton, Durham, 17th April, 1845 :--To Professor Holloway. Sir,-I think it my duty to inform you that Mrs. Clough wife of Mr. John Clough, a respectable farmer of Ackiam, within four miles of this place, had been suffering from dropsy for five years, and had had the best medical advice,

ointment, she used them with such surprising benefit that, it, and, if requisite, to refer any respectable person to its in fact, she has now given them up, being so well, and author:quite able to attend to her household duties as formerly quiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical which she never expected to do again. I had almost forgot ten to state that she was given up by the faculty as in curable. When she used to get up in the morning it was impossible to discover a feature in her face, being in such a fearful state. This cure is entirely by the use of your I am, sir, yours, &c., &c., (Signed) THOMAS TAYLOR, A Cure of Indigestion and Constipation of the Bowels.

of the "Book of the Bastiles," &c., &c. The Brynn, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, March 3rd, 1845.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,-I consider it my duty to inform you that your pills, a few boxes of which I purchased at Mr. Moore's, Druggist, of Newtown, have cured me of constant indigestion and constipation of the bowels, which application to literary pursuits had long entailed upon me. I should strongly recommend authors, and studiously-disposed

my permission to publish this note, if you wish to do so. I am, sir, your most obedient servant, G. R. WYTHEN BAXTER. (Signed) A Cure of Asthma and Shortness of Breath.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Resident Wesleyan Minister at Beaumaris, Island of Anglesea, North Wales, January 14th, 1845 :-To Professor Holloway.

Sir .- The pills which I requested you to send me were for a poor man of the name of Hugh Davis, who, before he took them, was almost unable to walk for the want of breath! and had only taken them a few days when he appeared quite another man; his breath is now easy and natural, and he is increasing daily in strength. (Signed) DAVID WILLIAMS.

N.B .- These extraordinary pills will cure any case of

distressing the case may be, even if the patient be unable to lie down in bed through fear of being choked with cough This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases :-Female Irregulari- Sore Throats

Scrofula, or King's Bilious Complaints Fits Secondary Symp-Blotches on Skin Gout Bowel Complaints Headache toms Indigestion Colics Tic Doloreux Constipation of Inflammation Tumours Bowels Jaundice Ulcers Liver Complaints Venereal Affections Consumption Debility Lumbago Worms, all kinds. Piles Dropsy Weakness, from Rheumatism Dysentery whatever cause, Retention of Vrine &c., &c. Erysipelas Fevers of all kinds Stone and Gravel

These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at 33s., each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE, A ND a rapid cure of ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION, A COUGHS, COLDS, and all Disorders of the Breath

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called CURES OF ASTHMAS, COUGHS, AND COLDS IN STAMFORD.

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Nov. 15, 1845, GENTLEMEN-Having been some few months appointed gent for Stamford for your excellent medicine, I have great pleasure in communicating to you the beneficial effects many parties in and around Stamford have experienced from its use in asthmas, coughs, and difficulty of breathing, and the complimentary manner in which they recommend them. One highly respectable gentleman in Stamford has ex-

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CURES IN SHEFFIELD,

Gentlemen-Numberless parties in and around Sheffield, have found the greatest benefit from Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.

Among the rest a gentleman, who has been a leading actor on the Sheffield stage upwards of twenty years, as sured me that he always kept by him u box of Loceck's Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in Wafers, whether at home or when travelling to distant plaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general for colds and hourseness, so peculiarly troublesome in occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of his profession. And the gentleman, who lives at Pitsthe world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely moor, has been for years much subject to illness from colds, and he declares that during a number of years he Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted at has tried almost every medium that he has heard of for

A. WHITTAKER,

ANOTHER CURE OF COUGH AND COLD. 4, Princes-street, Hull, Dec. 3, 1845. Dear Sir, - Having received speedy and permanent relief from the use of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I beg respect-

fully to make known my case to you. Last winter I took cold, which brought on a very bad cough; for some time I neglected it; it soon, however began to wear a serious aspect. Having an aversion to call in a medical man, I was easily prevailed upon by a friend to try Dr. Locock's wafers. The first box did me so much service that I felt assured it only required a little perseverance to obtain a perfect cure. It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I am nov

perfectly restored to health by them. Yours truly, C. PANER.

To Mr. Reinnardt. ANOTHER CURE OF A FOURTEEN YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Edward Preston, Coal Merchant

Paragon-street, Hull.

Dated April 6, 1845. SIE,-Grateful for the relief my wife has by the use of LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, from a distressing Asthmatic Cough, with which she was afflicted for the lastfourteen years, I feel a great desire that her surprising cure should be made known, for the benefit of those suffering as she did, &c .- Yours, &c., EDWARD

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING. From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral.

Lichfield, 10th of July, 1845. GENTLEHEN, -A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS, I was in- out any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as duced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour,-I find by many years, rendering extraction unnecessary. It allowing a few of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice become bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever used, (Signed) SAMUEL PEARSALL.

The particulars of hundreds of cures may be had from every Agent throughout the Kingdom. Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief, and rapid cure of Asthmas, Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs, To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, they are in-

valuable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and considerably increase the power and flexibility of the They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 11d. 2s. 9d., and 11s. per Box. AGENTS .- DA SILVA and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-

Street, London. Sold by all Medicine Vendors. CAUTION .- To Protect the Public from spurious imitations, Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioner have caused to be printed on the Stamp outside each Box, the words Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS, in white Letters on a Red Ground. If purchasers will attend to this Caution they will be sure to get the genuine article. Sold by one or more Agents in every Town in the Kingdom.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. THE BEST APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS ME-L DICINE FOR GENERAL USE IS FRAMPTON'S and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should PILL OF HEALTH, which effectually relieves the stomach and bowels by general relaxation, without griping or prostration of strength. They remove headappetite, relieve langour and depression of spirits; while

not fail to be appreciated. This medicine has for many years received the approval of the most respectable classes of society, and in confirmation of its officacy the following letter has been without receiving any relief. Hearing of your pills and kindly forwarded to Mr. Prout, with permission to publish

"To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London. "Heavitree, Exeter, April 24, 1844. "SIF,-I feel pleasure in being able to bear my strong and unsolicited testimony to the excellence of your 'Framptou's Pill of Health,' which I consider a most safe, efficacious, and very superior general medicine The widow of an officer, an elderly lady, and near relative of mine, has used them-very rarely having recourse to other medicine—for a long period of years; she has recommended them extensively, and in one instance in which she induced a person to adopt them, and supplied the Copy of a Letter from G. 2. Wythen Baxter, Esq., Author first box herself, they have proved of extraordinary efficacy. I think that perhaps there is scarcely any other of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a friend in need'-certainly not possessed of superior claims. I shall be happy on all occasions to give them my individual recommendation, and am, Sir, your obedient

Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, persons generally, to use your valuable pills. You have Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burde kin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove York ; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulk ner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington: Dixon, Metcaffe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, and all respectable medicine venders throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 14d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

Asthma or Shortness of Breath, however long standing or ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT WHAT a painful and noxious Disease is the PILES. and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill. This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerful aperients too frequently administered by the profession; indeed, strong internal medicine should always be himself under the treatment of that emineut surgeon, Mr. Abernethy,-was by him restored to perfect health, and the disorder, over a period of tifteen years, during which time the same Abernethian prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both them for a considerable time. ABERNETHY'S PILE the government stamp. appalling malady.

Sold in covered pots at 4s. 6d. with full directions for use, by C. King (agent to the Proprietor), 40, Napier. street, Hoxton, New Town, London, where also can be procured every patent medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance in taking six at a

the nature of the complaint did not render those who

have been cured unwilling to publish their names.

ime. *** Be sure to ask for "Abernethy's Pile Ointment," and observe the name of C. King on the Government stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. 6d., which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

CORNS AND BUNIONS. PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND. Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, &c.
PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a sure and

speedy cure for those severe annoyances without the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of Corns altogether unnecessary (indeed, we may say, that the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth). It adheres with the most gentle pressure, producing an instant and delightful relief from torture; and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most inverste Corns and Bunions. TESTIMONIALS EXTRAORDINARY.

From Dr. Cummins, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence, at the Aldersgate School of Medicine. Dr. Cummins presents his compliments to Mr. Paul. and begs to inform him that his EVERY MAN'S FRIEND has entirely taken away both his corns, and he has recommeded it ito several of his friends and patients, and in no one instance has it failed eradicating both corns and bunions. From Dr. Ley, Midwifery Lecturer at St. Bartholomew's

Hospital. Dr. Ley presents his compliments to Mr. Paul, and begs to inform him that his corn plaster has taken away his

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one nundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 11d, or three small boxes in one, for 2s. 9d.; and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. King, 40, Napier-street, Hoxton, New Town, London; and all wholesale and retail Medicine-vendors in Town and Country. The Genuine has the name of John Fox on the Stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate Corns. Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Priend."

Sold also by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street;

Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard ; Butler, 4, Cheap-

side; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Johnston, 16, Greek-street, Soho, and 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150; Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsyate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmont. street, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Hunter and James, Webber-row; and Retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London, and throughout the United Kingdom. CAUTION!-Unprincipled individuals prepare the most

spurious compounds under the same names; they copy the labels, bills, advertisements, and testimonials of the original Messrs. Howard and Thomas's Succedaneum. It is, therefore, highly necessary to see that the words "Howard and Thomas" are on the wrapper of each article. All others are fraudulent imitations.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.



DATRONISED by her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and nearly all the Nobility, the Bishops, and the Clergy, Messrs. HOWARD and THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for filling decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in the tooth in a soft state, withhard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth arrests all further progress of decay, and renders them againusefulin mastication. Allpersons can use Mesers. Howard and Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed.

Prepared only by Messrs. Howard and Thomas Surgeon-Dentists, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, price 2s. 6d. Sold by their appointment by the following agents :- Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Den. nis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield: Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Palby, Wetherby; Waie, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and by all chemists and medicine vendors: or the proprietors will send the Succedaneum free by post to any

LOSS OF TEETH. Messrs, Howard and Thomas continue to supply the loss of teeth without springs or wires upon their new system of self-adhesion, which has procured them such

part of the kingdom.

universal approbation, and is recommended by numerous physicians and surgeons as being the most ingenious system of supplying artificial teeth hitherto invented. They ache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c., are adapt themselves over the most tender gums, or remainhighly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create | ing stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extracting quite unnecessary. They are so to those of a full habit and free livers, who are con- fixed as to fasten any loose teeth where the gums have tinually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and sing- shrunk from the use of calomel or other causes. They ing in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will also beg to invite those not liking to undergo any painful operation, as practised by most members of the profession, to inspect their painless yet effective system; and in order that their improvements may be within the reach of the most economical, they will continue the same moderate

Messrs Howard, and Thomas, Surgeon-Dentists, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. At home from

Those interested in the subject will find this statement of their superiority over all others to be entirely and Their new method of fixing Artificial Teeth has obtained the approbation and recommendation of the following eminent physicians and surgeons:-

Sir James Clark, Bart., Physician to her Majesty. Dr. Locock, Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty. Dr. Ferguson, Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty. Dr. Bright, Physician Extraordinary to her Majesty. Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her Ma-

The late Sir A. Cooper, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty. R. Keate, Esq., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty. Dr. Merriman, Physician to her Koyal Highness the

Duchess of Kent. Sir C. M. Clark, Bart., M.D. Sir M. Tierney, Bart., M.D.

Dr. Chambers. Dr. Paris. Dr. James Johnson. Dr. Conquest. And numerous other members of the medical profession.

We have no hesitation in pronouncing, from our own experience. Keating's Cough Lozenges as being the most efficacious remedy ever offered to the notice

Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadeaster; Rogerson, Cooper, of the public for the removal of coughs, colds, ca-Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefract; tarrhs, and such like complaints, which at this incle-Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; ment season have been too rife, and in many instances Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, too fatal. Independent of our own testimony as to Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; the beneficial effect produced by the use of them, we Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley; can state, on indisputable authority, that persons who have been given over by their medical advisers have resorted to them, and are now doing well. It is worthy of remark that these Lozenges contain nothing deleterious; they have been highly approved of by medical men, who themselves have recourse to them for relief. We, therefore, cannot recommend them too strongly to all those who wish for a speedy and sate remedy. - City Chronicle.

Determination of blood to the head, apoplexy, &c., effectually prevented by the occasional use of 'Frampton's Pill of Health," which, by strengthening the action of the stomach, and promoting a avoided in all cases of this complaint. The Proprietor of healthy and regular digestion of the food, prevents a the above Ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed recurrence of those symptoms of this alarming disorder, giddiness, oppression of the brain, singing noise in the ears, headache, &c. They are an excellent has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of aperient, without griping or prostration of strength, create appetite, relieve langour, and invigorate the spirits; while to the free liver or sedentary they offer r great and important advantages. Sold by all vendors s in and out of the Proprietor's circle of friends, most of medicines. Price 1s. 13d. per box. See the e which cases had been under medical care, and some of name of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on x

OINTMENT was introduced to the public by the desire of PILES, FISTULE, AND BEARINGS-DOWN .- A Wonder- r many who had been perfectly healed by its application; ful Cure by "Abernethy's Pile Ointment."-Robert of and since its introduction, the fame of this Oint- Whetherall, of Clapham Common, Surrey, had been n ment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Pro- several years afflicted with piles and fistule, besides a the establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Ray London and of most painful nature, seems and of most painful nature. 3. of Medicine, throughout the civilized world, at the now freely and frankly admit that ABERNETHY'S PILE plaint, without deriving the least benefit. He was as tollowing regions the least benefit. He was as tollowing prices:—Is. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and OINTMENT is not only a valuable preparation, but a advised by a friend to purchase a pot of "Abernethy's " never-failing remedy in every stage and variety of that | Pile Ointment," and, on the first application, found id great relief, and by using three 4s. 6d. pots was com- n-Sufferers will not repent giving the OINTMENT a trial. | pletely cured, and has not had a return, which is now w

Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if eighteen months since he used the cintment.

Poetrp.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION. [We | We suspend for a week our "Beauties of Byron, o make make way for the following lines, which we extract com throm the Illustrated London News of Saturday last.] "And P'And Freedom shriek'd when Kosciusko fell."—Campbell.

Eternal Pow'r! whose Word Divine Hath said "that where thy Spirit dwells There also Freedom builds her shrine!" And there the human bosom swells With thoughts above the sordid earth, With aspirations raised to THEE, Till rapt with love of deathless worth, Man becomes what he ought to be. Wilt Tuou at last dash down the chain Close riveted to Poland's neck ! Wilt Thou at last destroy the reign Of ruthless tyranny, and check The Calmuc vulture's shrick for blood, The blood of beauty and the brave, Who for the Christian cause oft stood, Or, falling, found a glorious grave? Twere blasphemy to doubt Thou art Where Freedom fires the human heart; Who thunders at Vienna's gate ! Why skulks the Hun behind his walls? Why not come forth and braveher fate

Which never valiant heart appals? The Austrian cowers before the Turk-The Cross before the Crescent flies; The scimitar hews out its work, Amidst a Nation's agonies! On !- ou !- the thundering Spahis come, Like wolf-packs o'er the snow-clad plain; And Europe shudders at her doom,

And quail the crests of France and Spain Where are the Champions of the Cross !-Have they forgotten Ascalon f Why rush not to retrieve the loss, And prop pale Austria's tottering Throne ? No! none come forward in that hour Of mortal peril, save One Pow'r. Brave Poland's spear is gleaming high-Her pennons flout the frowning sky; John Sobieski comes—his swords Scatter like chaff the Moslem hordes. The Austrian breathes-his throne is saved-Distates the peace he lately erayed: O'erwhelms with thanks the Polish chiefs-And now-oh, gratitude! oh, grief!-The Hun would trample on the land

What boots it to recall the day When Vistula recoil'd with shame-When Poland's crown became the prey Of Royal robbers, and the name Highest upon Fame's blazon placed, The name of Poland was erased From the broad map of Europe? Strife, Foul civil Discord gave the blow-

Which saved him from the Paynim brand!

That demon, with all evils rife Laid Kosciusko's country low! But still she rose again. Her soul, Contemn'd the despot's foul control. The humblest peasant of her soil, Though worn down by ungrateful toil, Pelt that his spirit was unbroke, And sigh'd to rend the tyrant's yoke. And the day came at last. Uprose Polcnia in her glorious might, Seattering before her freedom's foes,

As day dispels the clouds of night.

The teart of Europe leap'd with joy When rush'd forth hoary eld and boy: E'enwoman grasp'd the pike and sword To save the land they all adored. And saved it certainly had been, But diplomates stept in between The flying Russ, victorious Pole, Baffled the conqueror near the goal. The tide roll'd back in vengeful flood, And deluged the lost land in tears and blood. Again, again, the nation rallies ! Forth from the mountains, plains, and vallies, The hamlet, and the forest hoar, Comes thundering the battle-ery Of men resolved "to do or die," Unequal conflict! Yet the race Not always to the swift is given;

The mighty may not always place His heel upon the weak. Kind heaven! Who seest fair woman scourged to death By Calmuc knout! who seest the brave And noble Pole keave his last breath, Chained, a rtured, in Siberian cave, Raise up a David, to strike down The Geryon of Royalty: Despots who desecrated a crown, Which they (forsooth!) receive from thee!

Let not a noble land become Th' Aceldama of modern times; Let Europe's voice no more be dumb, Nor silence sauction blackest crimes! Troops had extinguished Poland's just desire-" Th' extinguishers themselves" are now on fire.

23 The attention we are just now compelled to de-

POLAND. of the different previnces which constituted the aneffort to become independent of their present rulers. Gallicia, which now belongs to Austria, has an extent | landed much frozen, the mate being the only one able of 1.580 geographical miles, and a population of to travel." 4,797,243, nearly all Poles. About 2,000,000 profess the United Greek religion, about the same number are Roman Catholics. There are rather more than 250,000 schismatic Greeks, 30,000 Protestants, and 283,345 Jews. The republic, of which Cracew is the capita!, has about 21 geographical square miles, and 145.787 inhabitants. The territory and the town form a republic, under the protectorate of Austria, Russia, and Prussis. The Grand Duchy of Posen, which forms part of the Prussian monarchy, has a of Russia; but as they have been separated from the Polish people for more than a century, it is not supposed that they will take any part in the insurrection. The ancient provinces of Lithuania, White Russia, and Samogitia, form the Russian governments of Wilna, Witepsk, Grodno, Kowno, Minsk, and Muhilew. Their population is 4,978,369. These countries have for four years been suffering from scarcity of provisions, and the people are, therefore, in a state of great excitement. The nobles and a portion of the people are Roman Catholic; the rest, who were formerly of the United Greek Church. have now become, by choice or force, members of the Schismatic Greek Church, but a great number of the peasantry have refused to acknowledge the Russian bishops who were appointed to succeed their priests. There are also a few thousand Poles in the Russo-German governments of Courland and Livonia. In the Ukraine and Little Russia; viz., the governments of Volhynia, Kieff, Poltawa, Kurks, dc., the nobles profess the Roman Catholic faith, but the people now profess the same religion as the Russians. The population of these governments, which are of great extent, amounts to eight millions. What is called the kingdom of Poland, and which is under

The Grand Duchy of Posen 1,290,187 Lithuania..... 4,978,369 The Kingdom of Poland 4,769,790 Giving a total of 23,981,376

the authority of Gen. Paskewitsch, is also of consider-

able extent, and has a population of 4,769,790. Thus

The population of Russia is 63 millions, that of Austria 37 millions, and that of Prussia 16 millions. independently of the population of the different provinces of ancient Poland.

CRACOW. The following descriptive account of Cracow will

be read with interest at the present moment:-The republic of Cracow extends over a territory of sixty-four square leagues, and its existence, as a state, which dates from the Congress of 1815, was owing to the differences raised between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, each contending for its possession. As these three powers could not come to an understanding on the subject, it was determined that Cracow should be converted into a free state, and placed under their immediate protection, insuring a neutrality and inviolability of her territory, except in cases where she should be found giving an asylum to criminals from the countries presided over by the three protecting monarchs. The legislative power of this republic is in a body of deputies elected by each community; of three members of the Senzte, one of whom presides at the assembly; of three canons of the Cathedral Chapter; of three Poctors of the University, and of the Judges of the Tribunals. This body holds a makes laws, votes the budget, inspects the administration, and nominates two-thirds of the senators as well as the judges. The executive power is confided to a senate, com; osed of twelve members and a president; the presi

the Polish universities, must have exercised some public employment, and have paid taxes to the amount of 150 florins, a little more than £7 English. The deputy must fulfil the same conditions, only he is eligible at the age | CORDWAINERS' GENERAL MUTUAL ASSISTANCE of twenty-five. The electors are members of the chapter and of the university, all proprietors, merchants, and tradespeople, artisans, or individuals of the learned profession, having paid taxes to the amount of one third of most important to our trade that ever was held in this London they employ men to write letters in disparagement the best of terms. the sum required to be paid by a senator or deputy. The country—because, while the oligarchical and commercial of our principles and motives—in Liverpool they relieve Mr. Russell, of Birmingham, said, he had lived three dashed out. republic has a militia which watches over the safety of the capital, and a body of armed men for the protection of its territory. Its revenues are fully equal to its expenses, more especially as the republic has no debt, being entirely freed from that which belonged to the kingdom of Poland. The territory of the republic is bounded on the north and west by Woïwodre; on the south by the Vistula, which separates it from Gallicia; and on the west by Brinica, which separates it from Silieia. Its leagues; and its breadth, from north to south, about fifteen. The whole extent of territory is an inclined plane towards the south, with occusional small hills, and it is fertilised by numerous water-courses, tributaries of

the Vistula. countries. Under the administration of the republic the condition of the peasants has very much improved. lime, have an improved appearance; they are whitened land, are, to a certain extent, divided by hawthorn hedges. Their fruits are principally apples, prunes, cherries, chesnuts, and even some peaches and almonds. Such is a slight sketch of the aspect of the country princi-

pally in the environs of Cracow. Cracow itself was the ancient capital of Poland; the place where its kings were crowned, and where their remains were deposited in sepulchres. Cracow was. indeed, to some extent, sacred in the eyes of the Polish empire, the seat of which was previously at Gnesne. Situated in a delicious valley on the borders of the Vistula, it embraced the Wawel, the mounain on which, history informs us, Krakus built a castle, which was afterwards reconstructed by the kings, Piast Sigismund I., and under the Austrian dominion, and afterwards transhas since been placed at the disposition of a benevolent society, and thus the ancient residence of kings has become an asylum for suffering humanity. Under the vaults of this palace the treasure of jewels of the crown of ancient Poland were preserved. The tomb of Krakus is on a small rising ground called Mogila Krakussa, near the city. And not far from thence, Polish patriotism has erected, on the mountain of Bronsalawa, a monument to the memory of the immortal Kosciusko. Near this royal castle the finest cathedral in all Poland has been erected, It has been burnt down and re-built several times. Within its walls the kings of Poland were crowned, and their mortal remains repose. The funeral monuments of Polish princes and great men ornament sixteen of the lateral chapels; and, indeed, by passing through these chapels a person may read almost the whole history of Poland, from the time of Boleslasle Frusé to that of Kosciusko and Ponistowski. The tombs of these two celebrated men are in a vault at the entrance of the chapel, where Vladislas Jagellon was interred. National enthusiasm repose in the same place, but the powers of the day refused. The churches of Cracow are of that noble and splendid description, that places that city as one of the finest in the North of Europe. The University of Cracow in Cracow showed its inhabitants to amount (in 1889) to 25,000 inhabitants in round numbers, 5,000 of whom were Jows, while in 1787 the population was 80,000.

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF TWO VESSELS.— EIGHTY LIVES LOST.

Two wrecks, accompanied by a mournful loss of perished, were on Monday reported at Lloyd's—
income-tax be levied to carry on the business of the counnamely, that of the British barque Ida, 550 tons
burthen, belonging to the port of London, and the classes; if corrupt and ignerant statesmen, by their same tonnage-both lost while on outward bound the masters make up the loss by taking it from their men. Tolman, King and Queen, Foley-street, Marylebone.* voyages from their respective ports. The particulars | If a famine threatens to spread its ravages all over the | The levy to go on from Feb. 2nd. relating to that of the Ida, as received, are exceedingly brief. She was commissioned by government is, by immediately reducing the wages of their workment is the wages of the for the conveyance of government stores for Canada, and sailed for St. John's, New Brunswick, on the 4th of January. There were on board, besides the crew, eighteen in number, including the master, Captain William Chamber, thirty-eight passengers. A letter, stated to be written by Mr. Sherwood, the British consul at Portland, thus describes her loss:—"On the 26th of January, being in latitude 44 N., long. vote to the cause of our Polish brethren has left 52 30 W., the barque broached to, while scudding beus no time to prepare our usual "Reviews" this fore a severe gale from S.S.E., and was thrown on her beam ends. The passengers and crew immediately rushed into the long-boat, to the number of forty-five. The land bore N.N.E., distant about thirty leagues. The boat got about two cables-length from the vessel The following notice of the extent and population when she shipped a sea, filled, and all in her perished of the different previnces which constituted the an- The mate, nine men, and one young woman remained cient republic of Poland will be read with interest on the wreck, in the tops, from Monday morning nent when their inhabitants are making an until Friday morning, when they were taken off by the schooner Three Sisters, of Eden, where they were

The fate of the John Minturu, and her crew and passengers, amounting to fifty in number, was of a heart-rending character. The ill-fated vessel was 500 tons burthen, and bound to New York, having, besides a number of cabin and steerage passengers, several shipwrecked seamen, who had been picked up on the voyage. They were within three days' sail of her destination. At half-past nine o'clock on the 14th of February she struck with tremendous force, when she broke but did not separate. Every effort, superficies of 536 square geographical miles; a population of 1,290,187, of whom 372,789 prefess the was made to preserve the lives of those on board, Prussian Evangelical religion, and are chiefly Gernumbering fifty-one. The captain, with his wife, mans by origin and in language. There are 783,916 son, daughter, servant, and cabin passengers, took western Prussia, from Dantzic to the frontiers others into her. It is supposed that the captain, his mate, seen afterwards, and in the course of an hour the ship parted amidships, and the after part drifted away into the sea. The remaining portion of the wreck then floated considerably in shore. Those who were lastied to the forecastle instantly perished. Between eleven and twelve o'clock at night a boat was put off to rescue those who were clinging to "If you do not help us to beat down the union the union pieces of the wreck, consisting of two under mates, two of the crew and four of the steerage passengers, and after almost insurmountable difficulties, they were preserved. In the remains of the forecastle sixteen bodies were found; they laid in a cluster round the stump of the foremast. Among them could be recognized the captain's wife and his children. The following morning at daybreak the todies were brought ashore.

> INDECENT ASSAULT.—At a special sessions, held on Monday, at Stratford, Henry Isaacs, a youth of about sixteen, was charged with having grossly and indeli-cately assaulted Mrs. Pelley, the wife of Captain Pel-ley, and a daughter-in-law of Sir John Henry Pelley. The assault took place in the forenoon, in some fields, called Dog's Fields, which Mrs. Pelley and her sister were crossing in their way to the residence of spoke positively to the person of the accused, and distinctly swear that the accused was the party.-The magistrates, as there was a doubt, decided on sending the case to the sessions; Mr. Charnock, on behalf of the accused, stating that he should be distinctly able to prove an alibi. Bail was then ten-

> dered, and accepted. FIRE IN GRACECHURCH-STREET.—Suspected Robon fire. The brigade engines from Jeffrey-square and Watling-street stations were quickly on the spot. The flames were subdued. The damage done, however, is very considerable; the principal portion of the stock being very seriously burned, as well as the shop itself. Upon Mr. Braidwood making an examination of the premises, he found that the flames had commenced in five or six portions of the shop, and that there had apparently been some tar placed on the wall to make the flames travel faster. Mr. Plant, upon searching the cash-box, discovered that a £10 note had been abstracted, as well as some gold. This circumstance, added to others which have since transpired, leave little or no doubt that the premises had first been robbed and afterwards set fire to, but who the party was remains at the present a mystery. Mr. Plant was insured in the Sun and Globe Fire-

offices. CREMORNE GARDENS, CHRISEA.—The justices of the its cards. Of course, the members of that town can gains strength every day. We are determined to agitate the same as if no and bring in the country, though we pay for it out of our country. The baving failed through another same as if no and bring in the country, though we pay for it out of our country. The baving failed through another same as if no and bring in the country, though we pay for it out of our country. The baving failed through another same as if no and bring in the country, though we pay for it out of our country. The baving failed through another same as if no and bring in the country, though we pay for it out of our country. session annually, which lasts scarcely three months; it refused to renew the license for Cremorne Gardens. suspension had taken place. It is also a fact, that towns

A Poon Man's Life saved by Holloway's Pills. They have union cards to tramp with. In one instance, a com-osed of twelve members and a president; the president and eight of the members being nominated by the Dublin, was afflicted for years with shortness of has not paid a farthing since we have been in office. legislative body, two others are elected by the chapter, breath, spitting of phlegm, night perspirations, and Another town in the south of England broke up, and and two by the university. Eight of these senators are general weakness of body, a want of appetite, sick divided the cards that remained among the members that elected for life, and four annually. The president is headache, besides suffering much from the liver, stand till the last. Now, our reason for mentioning these elected every three years. The senate discusses the laws This man was in the second stage of consumption, and things here is, to point out to the country the manner in before their presentation to the National Assembly; it not expected to live three months, when he com- which this system affects our association, and to prepare nominates to civil and ecclesiastical employments. To menced the use of Holloway's wonderful pills, and by the minds of the delegates, when Conference meets, to be eligible to become a senator, the candidate must be their means alone he is now strong, as hale, and as meet it in all its bearings. thirty-five years of age, he must have studied at one of well as ever he was in his life.

Mobements. Trades'

ASSOCIATION. eve of Conference, and as that Conference will be the most important to our trade that ever was held in this London they employ men to write letters in disparagement the best of terms. classes are quartening among themselves, as to which shall wring the largest amount of spoil from the industry of the working-man, and while the intermediate or emponding the working-man, and while the intermediate or emponding the person relieved calls for his stating that the weather in the Baltic was quite like stating that the weather in the Baltic was quite like stating that there was not a vestige of ice or ploying class, at least of our trade, are watching narrowly, not only the moves of the governing classes, but making inroad after inroad after inroad silently and steadily, till our association of the person so inroad after inroad silently and steadily, till our association of the person so involved that this places the person so living in a wretched abode; they had no furniture, no cooking usensils worthy of the name, and were all but there was not a vestige of ice or living in a wretched abode; they had no furniture, no cooking usensils worthy of the name, and were all but the person so living in a wretched abode; they had no furniture, no cooking usensils worthy of the name, and were all but there was not a vestige of ice or living in a wretched abode; they had no furniture, no cooking usensils worthy of the name, and were all but the person so living in a wretched abode; they had no furniture, no cooking usensils worthy of the name, and were all but there was not a vestige of ice or stead; it will be observed that this places the person so living in a wretched abode; they had no furniture, no cooking usensils worthy of the name, and were all but there was not a vestige of ice or stead; it will be observed that this places the person so living in a wretched abode; they had no furniture, no cooking usensils worthy of the name, and were all but there was not a vestige of ice or stead; it will be observed that there was not a vestige of ice or stead; it will be observed that there was not a vestige of ice or stead; it will be observed that there was not a vestige of ice or stead; it will be observed that there was not a vestige of ice or stead; it will be observed that there was not a vestige of ice or stead. desire among our masters to take advantage of the commercial changes that are about to take place in this counlength, from east to west, is about fifteen geographical try, and thereby reduce our wages to the altered circumstances which class legislation and privileged idleness deem proper to inflict on society at large.

The culture of flax, the rearing of cattle, poultry, and the amount of difficulties it had and still has to contend of London, Liverpool, and he must they had none, but slept on the floor in a closet, on the 1t was captured by a party of young men, between bees, are the principal employments of the occupiers of with, inasmuch as it is now resisting acts of the foulest a fmit at once that their manner of acting is en- parings which came off the cloth, covering themselves Glasson and Sunderland, on Thursday, at the mouth the land. There is an iron foundry at Cracow, and two and grossest despotism, not only of those who live on the tirely wrong, for while the London body employ men with the very garments which, in a few hours, might be of the river Lane. Its length was five feet, and the or three other manufactories in the whole extent of the profits of labour, but by men of our order—working-men, to write letters (at 6d. each) to undermine our position conveyed to the shoulders of some pride-pampered gentle- width of the gape two feet, exhibiting a double row republic; but almost, with these exceptions, the manufactures at the sequel will show, but it is still wading through all and villify our motives, the Liverpool body are snaring man! The poor mother died—her husband grew of true shark teeth. The owner was en route for tured articles in demand reach the people from other those apparently insurmountable obstacles, and will ere our cards, in order to disgust our members, intending, of desperate; he conveyed his children to the workhouse, Bolton and Manchester, expecting to dispuse of his Their cabins or huts, though they are still built princi- those obstacles on the head, and, with a view to assist in enemy for the purpose of depriving our members of their the thraidom under which it laboured. vally of boughs of trees, cemented together by mud and the good work, we will offer a few suggestions; but before employment. Let any honest and fair man compare all outside, and are cleaned within. The roads are well state, that, as the Belfast strike still continues with un- sion that nothing could engender such feelings and ac- had prepared from actual inspection) of the sanatory planted on either side, and the fields, like those in Eng- abated vigour, the levy must remain on eight weeks tions, but a brutal and sordid determination to break us condition of that portion of the trade called "sweaters." nation. According to the old chroniclers, it owes its is not even a shadow of chance of success on the side of therefore think our own shopmates at least ought to give men like Hyam, who would cover the land with poverty chapel, parson, lawyer, doctor, public-house, or the employers, if these men can only be supported a short us a fair chance to work out a system which has already in order to enrich himself. Let me tell you of another pauper, in the place. [Nor editor, we presume. founded it about the year 700 of the Christian era. It while longer; that the association will support them, we done so much good, and will do more, if it get anything "improvement" (falsely so termed) just being introduced Happy Land!] was Bolislas the Great who made it the capital of his have not the least doubt, judging from the feeling mani- like fair play from our own order. Augustus II.; fortified by Dumouriez in 1768, restored also true that the commercial changes which are about to redound to the everlasting fame of our calling, that we can see the ruin, and will not avert it—why, then, we must formed into a barrack for troops. A part of this edifice | an extent as to put it totally out of the power of our memanticipated change by causing strikes in a great many of to our already embarrassed circumstances; for instance, alluded to, will, in some measure, account for the position also, demanded that the ashes of Dombrowski should preve detrimential to their class as masters; but which would quail. experiment we will not try if they (the masters) will be Sname! O, shame, on you! old bodies of London, ormerly sent forth some of the greatest names of Poland; property of others by either word or deed, we only want similar to your own, though seeking the end in a different but since the country has lost its nationality and the republic is concentrated within narrow limits, she has not to make any wanton or gross inroads upon our lt may be as well here to state that, from the manner done little for mankind. The last census that was taken wages, or else we may be tempted to take the advice in which the levies came in, until lately, I was almost Peel, who says "the working classes must take their own affairs into their own hands,"

empire, the way in which the masters try to alleviate it -" an admirable way, truly." If the men of Belfast try to eke out an existence in the land of their birth, their masters at once unite, turn round on their men, and indict them for doing the same, and if one jury do not make them guilty, they can be discharged and another impannelled or selected that will do the job. But we are much mistaken in the boot and shoe-makers of the United Kingdom if they do not get justice done to the

Belfast men. Our object in glancing at these things is to show the association and the public at large the difference between the motives of the master-class and those of the working- laudable effort on behalf of section No. 2. class; in the former we see everything that is immoral tyrannical, and despotic—in the other we see nothing but what is independent, moral, and just. The workingclasses want nothing but their own : the master class want to aggrandise themselves at the expense of others, and wallow in all the luxuries of life, while the workers are compelled to live and bring up large families, of both sexes, from youth to maturity, huddled together in one room, to the utter destruction of their mental and moral

faculties; and, finally, to the injury of society at large. These remarks apply only to those masters who array

themselves against their workmen. It will be borne in mind, that in the foregoing remarks masters of Belfast." The masters of Glasgow of course, at the time. Is there not something anomolous in striking off flints and sending for flints to take their seats of work? But, say the men of Glasgow to the masterswill destroy you." "To beat them down is the very thing that we want," say the masters. Wifit a victory! And what is it for? Did the unionists attempt to reduce wages? No! But the old body said, in substance, they would raise it, and so they told the masters, and the masters, of course, put down the party which they thought would in time be the most powerful to contend with. Thus it will be seen, that while the masters of Belfast are persecuting and prosecuting the unionists for attempting to unite at all, the operatives of Glasgow are knocking it on the head altogether. Verily, you Glasgow heroes you have done a noble deed!-a deed which will shed lustre on the trade of Glasgow. What will the association do after this? Will they still relieve cards from the old bodies? We shall see. For our own part, we believe our own. Seeing the brutal manner in which our opponents are voting towards us, could it ever be imagined

But to return to the Conference; it might be as well to trict meetings, so that the whole of the amendments might oppression out of the field.

The matter will be taken by appeal to the Quarter; write up to London for support in cases of strikes, well knowing that a refusal is certain. But what care they?

being no manner of use; this mode of action on the part one from a neighbour when he went to the shop. Think been little more than 5,000 pipes marked of the of Liverpool places Irishmen who belong to our union, of this—a man who, for the best part of his life, had been first quality—an occurrence unprecedented for a and come over on strike, in a most awkward predica-ment, and we sincerely hope Liverpool will cease acting tain one for himself? His wife had not a gown; she had (24,000 pipes) must be made up from the stock of in this manner. Thus it will be seen our opponents do only an old filthy petticoat, and a dirty rag wherewith to former years. We say it will be important, for, in judging of the things under the guise of liberality, which in reality are cover her naked shoulders. The children were much in amount of good our union has already effected with its meant only to perplex and embarrass. Let any candid and the same condition. The whole of this family were at specimen of that exceedingly rare monster of the necessarily imperfect machinery; imperfect, because of unbiassed man compare the actions of the old bodies work upon a coat—husband, wife, and children. Bed deep, called the ray shark, was exhibited in Preston. long break down every barrier which may come in its way, course, to prove the inutility of our association, while and has not since been heard of. In his opinion the co- prize to the Natural History Society at the latter but it will be for the Conference to meet and knock all Glasgow wantonly and basely unites with the common operative plan, if carried out, would rescue the trade from place. entering upon that part of the subject, it is our duty to these things together, and he must come to the concludistrict. He afterwards read a lengthy report (which he instead of four. At the commencement of that strike we up at all hazards; and for what? Have we ever been the An aged person, an Irishman, living in Kirkgate, who were given to understand that about four weeks would cause of reducing wages? Have we been the cause of worked for Hyam, had his wife confined in childbed, and terminate the contest, but such is not the case. There worsting the position of the boot and shoemakers of in the same apartment there was a rag and bone shop are a number of district officers who wish to know how Great Britain and Ireland? No; on the contrary, our The wife is since dead, and no wonder. The only marvel take 75 steps, in quick marching 180, and in charging the strike is going on, and a number who want to know members have made personal and aggregate sacrifices would be how any being could ever have existed its each 150 steps per minute. whether there is any chance of victory on the side of the for the purpose of carrying out a great principle; and be- a place. The poor tailor works fifteen hours a day, yet THE BLEST.—The township of Tapmen, and not a few who say that Belfast will be the lieving, as we de, that that great principle is necessary to can scarce earn as much as will keep body and soul to- ton, near Chesterfield, is at this time the most singumaking or breaking of the association. Between all secure our independence as a trade, we are willing to pay gether. And this worse than Egyptian slavery is endured larly circumstanced parish or township in the county, these opinions, one thing is certain—namely, that there for the carrying out of so resplendent an experiment; we in order to swell the pride and increase the dignity of or perhaps in the kingdom. There is neither church,

fested within these last few days; for, be it remembered It should be borne in mind, that we are the first trade coats that are to be pasted together. This very week a a correspondent that a game hotice was lately served that there are a number of towns in England which had who solved the problem of whether the working-classes quantity of those articles have arrived in Loads. The on one of his friends to which the names of twentybecome lukewarm to the association, but who rallied (or different countries) could be united for a common ob- coats are made by "sweaters" in London. If the mas- six subtantial farmers in Denbighshire were appended when the position of Belfast was made known. It is true ject, though differing widely in other respects. We have ters refuse to aid us, if they will tolerate a system that and that of the whole number only tourteen were able that the levies have come in but slowly of late, but it is solved that problem, and, perhaps, in after times, it may makes Hyam and Moses the arbiters of our trade—if they to sign their names. take place in this country have paralysed our trade to such | were the first who achieved so desirable and moral an | by co-operation do the work for ourselves. object : for remember, the only hope the privileged idlers bers to pay as they would wish but better times are close of the earth have of living and revelling on the wrongs of a healthy state. A number of other delegates gave in at hand, the spring of the year is dawning upon us; it is man is, that the working-classes of all countries are desti- similar statements. true, too, that our masters have taken advantage of this tute of the elements necessary to form a union strong enough to secure their own interests; remember, too, it was proposed to raise a co operative fund, to be applied short time two ricks, one of barley, the other of hay, our districts, and thereby adding, in a very high degree, that those privileged orders use every artifice which to the purpose of opening depots or factories, in which to were consumed. The prompt arrival of the engines to our already embarrassed circumstances; for instance, wealth can command and scientific imaginations can employ the surplus hands now in the labour market—thus put a stop to the further progress of the fire. The command and scientific imaginations can employ the surplus hands now in the labour market—thus put a stop to the further progress of the fire. The command and scientific imaginations can employ the surplus hands now in the labour market—thus put a stop to the further progress of the fire. The general opinion is, that it is the act of an incendiary: the damage is estimated at £100, and we regret to ham, and Newry-all those places are either more or less the more easily keep up their nefarious practices; re- portion of the trade on the other. The first establish- add that the owner is uninsured. on strike, and all those places have to suppport their own member, then, that the boot and shoemakers were the ment to be opened in Manchester. The above proposition as well as that of Belfast, which, when coupled with the first working-men in these realms that solved the scarcity of employment caused by the changes above problem alluded to above, and that they not only formed a general union, but united men, who, a few years since, in which the boot and shoe-makers of the United were deadly enemies to each other. If the other trades of Kingdom are placed at the present time. But the time is Britain could unite to the extent that we have ... if they fast approaching when these difficulties will vanish, and could unite men of their trades in the different countries when we will prove to those musters who now seek to as we have done practically (despite the machinations of degrade and oppress us, that we will not only establish our enemies), those trades unitedly might form a might; our right to a fair participation in the fruits of our own industry, but that we will try an experiment which may world (whether oligarchical, commercial, or political)

satisfied to give us a fair, honourable, and independent Liverpool, and Glasgow, that do not use your wealth living out of the wealth which we ourselves create, and and talent for higher and nobler purposes than trying to such living we must and shall have. We seek not the destroy an organisation whose aim and objects are

of the greatest statesman of the age, namely, Sir Robert | fearful in calling for another, lest it might crush the asso ciation; for, taking into account the unparalleled depres sion of trade, and the numerous strikes we had, and still It is monstrous to see that everything invented by the have to contend with, I was really fearful that the assoscientific, the philanthropic, and the exalted of our species | ciation might fall under increasing expenses; but, from is immediately brought to bear against the interests of the feeling that is plainly manifesting itself within the the working-classes-every new invention of science or last few days, it is clear that things will be all right now human life, upwards of eighty persons having mechanics is a fresh signal for their degradation. If an you are, therefore, herewith called upon to forward, for income-tax be levied to carry on the business of the coun- the use of the association, 3d, per member per week, for four weeks. Taking your numbers according to the last , your share will be returns at , which John Minturn, an American built ship of near the mal-practices, destroy the trade of the country, forthwith you will please to forward every week to Mr. Thomas

> WM. CLABK, General Secretary. (Signed)

Tailors .- At a Conference of delegates represent ing the tailoring trade, recently held at Levds, the following statements were made by the delegates:-Mr. Hustler, of Bradford, described his section as doing tolerably well, but another portion (the No. 2 section) was in a deplorable state. Connected with the latter portion were a number of superannuated men. The tract of land in Algeria for an agricultural, religious, pose. A poor woman with her child at her breast, No. 1 section found no fault with their present bill of and military establishment, on a basis which will was not even allowed time to quit her domicile, and prices, but members of the No. 2 section had been most permit the members of the order to obey the French in the act of running out a beam fell, and, we are unfairly treated by some of the masters. He mentioned laws whilst they preserve the principle of independ- told, killed the infant in her arms. If we are corthese facts, in order to stimulate the Conference to some

Mr. Worsey, one of the Manchester delegates, said ... For the last sixteen or seventeen years I have been connected with the respectable portion of the trade. When I first | gales in their natural state of liberty, it is decreed. pointed out the ruin that was about to overtake us, I was that every person in Prussia who keeps a nightingate continent of North America, is 3440 miles; to travel told that I was a marked man; this I have been, and have in a cage shall pay an annual tax of ten thalers (forty | which at the present time, would occupy about five suffered accordingly. Prior to last August 1 was paid at francs), and that any person putting a nightingale in months. The voyage by sea, from the same port, the rate of 27s, per week for thirteen hours' labour daily. including dinner hour; now, however, owing to the spirit of unjust competition, and the blight which the system of " sweating" has thrown over the trade, I can only earn 14s. 6d. a week, never working less than fifteen hours per day for that miserable pittance. I have visited a man in our trade of the name of Charles Hall, whose average elative to the difficulties of the association, we hinted earnings, afterslaving six days in the week, only amounted that some of our own order were working against us-the to 8s. 6d. Another of the name of John Bently, was emshort facts of the case are these : some short time since, | ployed on work, and his average earnings, supposing him a portion of the trade of Glasgow thought proper to join to be constantly employed, only amounted to 6s. per week. our association—this portion had from London cards A third man, of the name of George Wildgoose, living in and general laws, and the secretary attempted to put on Springfield-lane, Salford, I found making gentlemen's a levy on those who joined to support the men of Belfast, dress coats for 4s, 6d., and the trade price averages for but no sooner did the old body, as they are called, see the same work 10s. 7ad. Another person visited by me this step taken than they went to the masters and solicited had a wife and seven children. Their condition was them to " aid and assist them (the old body) in putting pitiable; they were living in a cellar, and the husband Roman Cathelics, who are nearly all Poles. The Jews are in number 77,102. Prussia has also other addit and launched over the bows; five of the crew do not help us to destroy the unionists they will soon liam Harrison, living in Garden-street, Hulme, miserably do not help us to destroy the unionists they will soon liam Harrison, living in Garden-street, Hulme, miserably additionable to the trade price. populations of Polish origin in Silesia, and eastern and and the steerage passengers, a Portuguese, jumped destroy you, as well as they are seeking to destroy the wretched: was making tunic suits for 5s., the trade price being about 9s. 6d. This man was working for Hyam, and the pilot remained in the poop, for they were not true to their own interests, united at once with the old and as he had to find his own sewings, he was receiving pody, and they both conjointly struck off every man that only half his ligitimate wages. William Hughes works belonged to our association, and sent to Edinburgh for for Mr Jones, in Deansgate, has a wife and one child. men to fill up their places,-Edinburgh being on strike | This family make up all sorts of garments, and the hosband, wife, and daughter labouring conjointly can only earn 10s. per week. William Worrell works for George rounding localities. On some days not less than six large cloth trousers for 2s. 2 pair, the or cight vonny men are sworn in before the horough large kannaster, and Meulebeke. Webster: was making cloth trousers for 2s. 2 pair, the or eight young men are sworn in before the borough ordinary price being 3s. 9d. Persons working for that magistrates. Smart is also paid by many of the re-

> can be employed. These are not extreme cases. Mr. Glass, of Manchester, said-Gentlemen, you are all aware that Manchester is on strike, and must have smart. fallen had not the Protection Society rushed into the rescue. The men of Manchester owe to that society their lasting gratitude, which is also due to Mr. Parker, whose for some time past has been in a very dull state. To-

every commendation that we can give him. Mr. Alexander Allan, of Allon and Stirling, Scotland, said-I beg to inform the delegates of the circumstances which gave birth to our section. When first we heard of the Protection Society, a person of the name of John Gibson (who wrought in a slop-shop), called a meeting there ought not to be one card relieved in future, except and formed a committee. We then sent to London for rules, and in the next place addressed the masters with a memorial, for we were anxious to mest them in a friendly Lady Ram. Miss Fry, the sister of complainant any body of men could be found in our trade to act spirit. Most of the masters were with us, save one who (and a daughter of the late benevolent Mrs. Fry), in so foolish, weak, and base a manner as to deprive a met us by making out a list of wages B per cent, lower than number of men of employment for merely believing that a it should have been. We called a meeting of arbitration, ther witnesses described the assault, but could not general union is better than a local one? However, it when our opponent promised he would never invade our is now in the hands of the association, and they may rights again. Yet this same man called a meeting of the deal with the act of the men of Glasgow as they think masters, wishing these to reduce wages again. I waited upon him in order to remind him of his fermer promiso, when he treated me most uncivilly, and told me to go. inform the country that there are a number of changes about my business. He next proposed to starve his men is, and amendments to, our general laws contemplated by for a month in order to bring them to compliance, and the men of London, and perhaps the same feelings pervade had it not been for the honourable conduct of another the men of the country; if so, the best and fairest way to employer, Mr. Dawson, he would, no doubt, have tried the men of the country; if so, the best and fairest way to act would be for any district in London or the country to the experiment. On my return we shall commence at reduce all their amendments to writing, and send them once a brisk sgitation, and by that means build up a powerful public opinion; and, supported as we are by the brigade engines from leftrey-square powerful public opinion; and, supported as we are by ult. for Fronsdorf, but is expected to return in transmitted to the country in time for the annual dis- the Protective Society, we shall soon be enabled to drive for sea-bathing.

be seen at one glauce, and their bearing upon each other Mr. J. W. Parker begged to inform the Conference of a general belief in the political clubs is, that the meaclearly ascersained. The constituency might instruct their circumstance which redounded to the honour of their sures of the government, for the immediate reduction delegates as to the manner in which they should vote, Scottish brethren. When the Stirling strike had reduced and eventual abolition of the duty on foreign corn, body of Miss Harriet Newton, aged 58, a lady of inthereby facilitating the business of Conference, and their funds and left them all but helpless, he (Mr. Parker) will be carried in the House of Lords by a majority dependent tortune, who came by her death by burngiving the delegates proper time to consider well the pro- remitted them a five-pound note, promising the single of from twenty-five to thirty. - Observer of Saturday. | ing. It appeared that the decreased lady was moving positions to be laid before them when they meet. It will men 7s, and the married 9s, so long as the strike contest this election.—Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., the fire z a spark is supposed to have latten on her therefore, we think, be only fair that all parties should be tinued, but their reply was "We will only accept 5s. 6d. was brought forward to contest this election with dress, for in a short time she was enveloped in a body was brought forward to contest this election with

There is another subject which the Conference must we have always maintained good credit, and supported committee on Wednesday that he retired from the Pover-road, on the body of Mr Berjam a Charless we have always maintained good credit, and supported committee on Wednesday that he retired from the Pover-road, on the body of Mr Berjam a Charless was always maintained good credit, and supported committee on Wednesday that he retired from the Pover-road, on the body of Mr Berjam a Charless was always maintained good credit, and supported committee on Wednesday that he retired from the Pover-road, on the body of Mr Berjam a Charless was always maintained good credit, and supported committee on Wednesday that he retired from the Pover-road, on the body of Mr Berjam a Charless was always maintained good credit, and supported committee on Wednesday that he retired from the Pover-road, on the body of Mr Berjam a Charless was always maintained good credit, and supported committee on Wednesday that he retired from the pover-road, on the body of Mr Berjam a Charless was always maintained good credit, and supported committee on Wednesday that he retired from the pover-road, on the body of Mr Berjam a Charless was always a popular and the pover-road was a popular and the popular and the pover-road was a popular and the popular and the pover-road was a popular and the popular take into their serious consideration—namely, that of every institution. We have no No. 2 section—all who contest. A Dr. Sleigh was then put forward by the Minors, aged 35 years, lately residing at No. 239, cards; if the association suffers more from one thing work in shops are paid the same rate of wages. The Protectionist party, and the polling commenced on Kent-street, who committed suicide by hanging innathan another, it is from the issuing of cards. For instance, when a town is suspended, that town still retains are not depressed by the sweating system, and our cause 732; Sleigh, 25!

The deceased had been for some time past friday. At the close, the numbers were—Carnegie, in a state of despondency, arising from his business. own pockets.

specially charged by them to thank the trade for the sup- Catholics; and that the Major, though anxious to On Sunua, last the police of Britangham in a passport rendered them in their late strike. Mr. John Leech, of Hyde, drew a fearful picture of

by making them payable to London, our treasurer will salt beef and pork. be obviated by making the orders payable in every case who as he was proceeding in the direction of his home despatched by railway to the ports where they are Let any man possessing an ordinary amount of com- at Tottenham-court-road.

Mr. Cowley, of Leeds, gave in a report of the state of his into the trade. A Frenchman has recently introduced | EDUCATION IN NORTH WALES .- We are informed by

Mr. Barling, of Jersey, reported his section as being in affort, 5,500; ashore, 5,000-total, 40,000;

was transferred to a committee for further consideration. the slooping isle of Ruttray, when they first begin to

General Intelligence.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY .- A few days ago, the Rev. F. S. Guyer, dissenting minister of Ryde, Hampshire, died, and was to have been buried at Binstead in the same county, where two of his children are buried. On application being made to the rectur. buried. On application being made to the rector, Mr. Hewitt, that worthy refused to permit the burial of the body of the deceased, assigning as the reason that the late Mr. Guyer was a dissenting minister, and that he had preached against the Church of Sir Robert Peel's late tariff has in no way diminished England. The deceased was subsequently buried in the value of this noble fish .- Inverness Courier. a vault prepared in the chapel where no had so long aboured

MEHEMET ALI .-- It appears that the Pacha has dereturn of his son. Ibrahim Pacha.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—As a servant of Mr. J min-street, one of them dropped down and died instantly. In order to discover the cause of death the cow was examined by Mr. John Mudge, veterinary midway between the two ventricles, causing ulceration of the coats of the coronary vein, and giving rise

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN .- The Courrier Français ence belonging to the order. PROTECTION TO NIGHTINGALES .- A curious order of

the police was issued at Berlin on the 2nd instant. With a view of preventing the diminution of nightin future into a cage, without giving information to the round Cape Horn, to the mouth of the Columbia police, shall be fined thirty thaters. A WHALE IN LIVERPOOL. - The Welsh steamer

Cambria arrived in Liverpool on Friday morning, having a huge Greenland whale in tow. The monrich vrize.

Tuesday week, labouring under a dangerous attack has since expired .- Tuesa Herald. of fever. PREPARATIONS FOR WAR .- In order to expedite the

the armament intended for the Lakes on the Ameri- mitted on the coroner's warrant for having fired at can frontier in Canada, thirty boys were entered and lailed a woman at Westport during the exciteset to work on Saturday, in the Royal Laboratory | ment of the late election. Department, Woolwich; and on Mouday thirty, men mechanics, consisting of blacksmiths and wheel- forc Mr. Carter on Wednesday, at the Grove-house wrights, and ten lakourers, were also entered on Tavern, Camberwell Grove, on the body of Linna many of the men are now working over-time.

is carried on with great spirit in Leeds and the surestablishment must cut their own garments before they cruits. One of these raw novines paid smart on Monday: in the evening he regretted, and again enlisted; and on Tuesday re-regretting, he again paid that the King of Ashantee extertained him with a

TEA TRADE, MARCH 16 .- The deliveries of tea last week were not more than 473,687lb., and the market prudent advice, friendly coursel, andardent zeal deserves commendation that we can give him.

morrow there will be a small public sale, and it is considered by many that the offering of moderate considered by many that the offering of moderate. considered by many that the offering of moderate by many that the offering of moderate and parcels, and frequently, will be much more likely to then smoothing the locks of the child with a sort of nsure a good result.

PARSET'S COMPRESSED AIR-ENGINE.—The motive power by which this engine is worked is compressed from Lamentations.—American purper power by which this engine is worked is compressed from Lamentations.—American purper.

The Kingsishen.—On Tresony Mr. Lameived. of or condensed air. It is retained in receivers, and operates upon the machinery in the rame way as steam. The inventor undertakes to compress a sufficient quantity of an in a magazine or case to carry or birds are to be found somean the na repons. draw for thirty miles, on any railroad, a train as (engine now in use.

More Perparations for Was. - Government orders for munitions of war have been received both by the Bowling and Low Moor Companies (Yerkshire). The Bowling Company have received an order for several eastings for war-steamers, and the Low Moor Company for several cannon of large calibre. THE EMPEROR OF CHINA has issued a proclamation remitting all arrears of taxes up to the present year,

amounting, it is said, to upwards of 38,000,000 tales. This act of grace is done principally in honour of his and the speeches delivered, it appeared that the mother's seventieth birth-day. THE DUKE DE BORDEAUX left Venice on the 29th scriptions amongst the 12,500 servants that are in

THE MINISTERIAL MEASURE IN THE LORDS .- The

had refused five recruits, brought in by the recruit- of his trade. Verdict- Tenga rary to anity Mr. Parker said, on behalf of Stafford, that he was ing party of the 24th foot, because they were Roman | Seizene of Counterfet Cets is Enmissions get Irish recruits, only wants Protestants.

ARRIVAL OF FOOD FROM AMERICA. - A large American bark, thirty-nine days from New Orleans, has been manufactured in London, and transmitted to *Shopmates should never make money orders payable arrived at Liverpool. The cargo consists of 3,250 dirmingham for circulation. anywhere but to Tottenham-court-road Post-office; for barrels of flour, 600 sacks of maize, and a quantity of Recaults for the Navy. - The walls of I. verpeol

on the night of the 5th inst. was attacked by three | wanted.

mon sense reflect for a moment on the effect of such a the miseries attendant on the "sweating system." In ruffians, who felled him to the ground, inflicting a state of affairs; and he will wonder why it has not Stateybridge slop-work is paid 40 per cent. less than in fatal wound on the left side of the head. No cause broken up our union long before this; together with Ashton. Cheadle swingers are made there for 3s. 6d., and has been assigned for the perpetration of the outrage. a very high degree to our difficulties by relieving cards, crushed by Hyam, and men of his class. His puis-bills Sunday last, by a party of six men, who entered the Associated Shopmates,—As we are new nearly on the of the old body particularly, after the manner in which are to be seen on every corner, and no little master can house of a man named Mearn, and after first knock-

all union cards, it is true, but it would be far better if years in Birmingham, where scenes of wretchedness met The Balanc.—A letter, dated Feb. 28th, has been at all, for it is selling his card for relief, a Liverpool card maked; for the husband had not a coat, having to borrow failure of the Douro vintage this year, there have

THE RAY SHARE .- On Sunday morning & very fine

SPANISH POTATORS.—A large quantity of potatoes

are arriving in Ireland from Spain. Shals,—An immense number of seals have lately been seen in Dornoch Firth.

PRINTERS.—Three members of the U.S. Senate-Messrs. Cameron, Nilet, and Westcott-were journeymon printers. Marching and Charging.—In marching soldiers,

THE NAVY .- The number of seamen required by

the navy estimates is 27,500; boys, 2,000; marines

FIRE AT HANDSWORTH, NEAR BIRMINGHAM .- OR Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in the rick-yard In order to destroy the influence of Jew monopolists, of Mr. Toye, farmer of Handsworth, and in a very A PERILOUS NURSERY GROUND .- The children of

toddle about, are tethered to a stake to prevent them from rolling off into the sea !- Wilson's Voyage round Scotland.Loud Ashler .- At the commission of the Frce

Church of Scotland, on Thursday week, it was agreed

(on the motion of Dr. Candlish) to send an address to Lord Ashley, as a Christian philanthropist, ex-SALMON.—The Duke of Richmond's salmon on the Spey are selling at the high price of 2s. 6d. to 3s. a

pound in the neighbourhood of the fishing grounds. THE DUKE IN DANGER .- On Tuesday night, we regret to learn, a spur was broken from one of the

bas reliefs on the pedestal of the Wellington statue. eided on coming to Europe in the summer, after the This is the third or fourth case of mutitation which has occurred, and we are sure it would be a real gratification to almost the whole community if the Hamley was driving his master's cows through Bod- perpetrator or perpetrators could be discovered .-Glovaow Araus. MODERN TOURNAMENTS .- The correspondent of the

Athenceum says that the tilting of Naples during the surgeon, when, on opening the pericardium, or heart- | carnival proved a sad Quixotic beriesque, not one of bag, a brass pin, one inch and a half in longth, was the knights being unhoused, since the lances were so seen penetrating the fleshy substance of the heart, arranged as to double up on meeting with the slightest opposition. EXTERMINATION OF TENANTRY .- To add to the mi-

to an effusion of blood, which congulated around the sery of the wretched peasantry of this unfixtunate heart, thereby forming a mechanical impediment to country, the landlords are ably contributing to their bittor draught. Day after day we hear of families, aye, hundreds of wretches, turned to die is the ditches anounces that the principal members of the order of by their heartless oppressors, the landlords of this St. John of Jerusalem have been summoned to meet country. Not later than yesterday, we are told Mrs. at Vienna on the 20th of April next. It is said that Gerrard dispossessed not fewer than 447, wretched the object of the contemplated meeting is to examine beings—turning them upon the world, and rasing a plan proposed for establishing the chief seat of the their huts to the earth. A poor man, whose family order in Algeria. If this plan be adopted a demand was lying in fever, implored to have the walls of his will be made on the French Government to grant a cabin left up in order to shelter them ; but to no purrectly informed, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard, have dispossessed upwards of 2,000 human beings within the last few years.-Roscommon Journal.

THE COLUMBIA. - The total distance from New York to the Mouth of the Columbia river, acro-s the EATAL AFFRAT.-A few nights since a difference

arose between two men, about a right of precedence to put corn on a kiln at the mill of Ganaveen, near ster is forty-one feet in length, and was towed by the Glantahe; blows ensued, and some kintout friends Cambria from Carnarvon-bay, where it was taken, of the parties, who happened to be present, took baying got entangled with the rocks. It will prove a part—it is much to be regretted not for the purposes of making peace. One of the men, named Manion. ILLNESS OF MR. GREGORY .- We regret to announce | had his brains dashed out on the spot ; and so severe that Mr. Gregory, M.P. for Dublin, has been, since were the wounds received by the other man, that he

MANO ELECTION. - THE HOMICIDE AN WESTPORT .-The grand jury of the county of May a have removed orders at present in hand for the coast defences and the bill against Mr. Fletcher, who cad been com-MISTAGEN LOVE AND SUICIDE, -- Am investigation.

were entered for the same department. Forty extra which lasted a considerable time, was gone into be-Tuesday in the Royal Carriage Department, where Vokins, aged nineteen, who had committed suicide by hanging herself. Verdict-"Temporary insanity. Tresses Feven, which is rony prevalent in breland RESERVITING.—A FOOL,—Recreating for the army at the present time, is also very prevalent and fatal

Modern Anarons .- At the Cangraphical Society's meesing in London last week, a letter was read from Mr. Duncan, the Afric a traveller, in which he states marats, and performances were truly assumating. CLEMEAL WIT .- 'If we go to war, father,' said & bright-eyed boy the other day to his element carent. "from what part of the bible shall you get the text-

Parsen's Compressing Air-Enorgy. -The motive praternal prode, answered that he believes it would be Newington, shot one of those rare orar, the kingfisher, in Battersea meashes. It is settom these

THE MAGISTERON -- Mr. G. P. Elantt, of the Westheavy as any that is drawn by any steam locomotive ern Circuit, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Henry, at the Lambeth police court, on the prometion of the latter to Bow-street, vice Mr. Twyford. We understand that Mr. Grove, of the Greenwich police court, has tendered his resignation.

SERVANTS BENEVILERT INSUTUTION -On Wedngsday a public meeting was held in the D von and Exeter coll e-house, Tottenham-court-gand, to gate n fund towards the erection of forty aims douses, and also a pension fund, for the seception and relief of aged servants of both sexes. From the report read founders of the institution interd to, cause by subthe vicinity of Fandon, and also with the assistance of the nobility and gentry, the sam of 25,330% tewards the above objects.

DEATH OF A LADY OF FORTENE BY FIRE. - OR Wednesday in inquest was held at Tooting, on the made acquainted with the changes intended to be proposed, and it is with no other view but that of having these amendments printed and laid before the country that we have offered the suggestion.

There is another subject these that the Configuration of the country appropriate the country appropriate the country of the country appropriate the country of the countr

session of a parcel containing a quantity of well executed counterfeit shillings and half-crowns, which had are covered with piacards inviting seamen to enter

have to go two miles to eash money; and when it is taken

More Murders in Tipperary.—We have to record the ships belonging to the royal many, which are now into account that he gets nothing for his services, it is two more murders in the county of Tipperary. The fitting out at the different naval argenals. Considerrather hard to be put to such trouble, which trouble may first that of an industrious man, named James Keane, able numbers of men have entered, and have been the about the numbers of men have entered, and have been the about the country of the numbers of men have entered, and have been the about the country of the numbers of men have entered, and have been the about the country of the country of the country of the numbers of men have entered, and have been the about the country of the country of

(To be had of John Cleave, and all booksellers.) Just published, price 1s. TWO ORATIONS

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sound liberty."-Eclectic Review. "We hail the writer as a new power in the world of poetry, the ruler of a new domain, as yet but little known, but which the public cannot fail to recognise, when its kings of thought shall put on their singing day and Saturday with "Richard the Third." Richard, robes, and with fresh voice and soul speak its praises to the world."—Sentinel.

of the million in their pursuit of sound knowledge and

The book possesses mind—mind which make itself felt and understood, and which, therefore, demands respect.—Athenaum.

Pure, religious, patriotic, he has not a line inimical to the great law of progression. Men may read him as a preacher poet. His lay is for all time. It will make the heart of the hopeful glow with a holy fire when he who penned it has passed from among men. As man strengthens in knowledge and love—as passion or prejudice expire—as reason gains and retains her mastery will this high-souled man's work be increasingly reverenced and read."-General Advertiser. "Well conceived-wrought out with no ordinary amount of power-clearly and concisely expressed."-

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impregnated with power and beauty, and glowing in every page with the illuminings of searching and passionate thought. He wields an intellect of mighty power, We shall not halt in asserting that in the catalogue of England's greatest bards must hereafter be inscribed the name of Thomas Coopen."-Shefield Iris.

"One of those rare works which appear at but distant intervals of time. It proclaims the author to be gifted with the spirit of poetry in the highest degree."-Leicester-

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perusal but with feelings all the warmer for what they have read. They can scarcely fail to be popular with 'the masses;' and, upon the whole, we think they deserve | Waterloo-road; T. Mills, 1, New Inn-street, Shoreditch; "The author excuses the sternness of his pictures by alleging their truth. The justification is all-sufficient, Chartist as these sketches are, they are healthier, in tene

the reading public by some popular writers, that profess to exhibit the life of the labouring classes."-The "Of a truth, this Chartist agitation has thrown to the surface no more remarkable a man than Thomas Coopes. and we much question if there be any one so fitted to re- at the Chartist Halls and places of meeting; at the bar

and sentiment, than the tawdry fictions vamped up for

wants, and expound their wishes, as he .- Kentish Inde- 7, Crown-court, Dean-street, Oxford-street. "Well written and interesting. The stories contain some true and painful pictures of the miserable condition of many of the poorest operatives, while others of them are of a humorous description. They cannot fail to be popular with the thinking and reading portion of the

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pendent.
"A clever fellow is our Thomas, the Chartist, full of rough common sense, and as much imagination as could sibly find room in a head so crammed with the hard knotty prosaims of politics. On the present occasion he has essayed, in his own peculiar way, a metrical story, which, although at times uncouth enough, is written with a heartiness that forms a pleasant relief to the namby-pamby rhymes of most of our poetasters who have sung of the moon and stars above, and the streams with the flowers below, till ordinary folks are sick and tired of the main cause of Irish mis-government, and conschearing of them. We have not for a long time met with svolume of poetry that we could read through with half

as much pleasure."-Churton's Literary Register. "Not having seen the 'Prison Rhyme,' nor any of the poetic effusions of Mr. Cooper, we certainly were not prepared to find from his pen poetry of so high an order as the volume before us contains. The author of 'The Wise Saws' has written a Chrismas Rhyme, which bids tions should give way to sound legislation. The fair to compete successfully with the best productions of rankling differences and irritating controversies Byron or Shelley, and which, without any great exaggera- between Protestants and Catholics were being chation, might be compared to the hitherto unequalled verses of John Milton. It is remarkable that every thought i clothed in poetic diction-almost every line, taken apart presents a poetic image of surpassing beauty."-Glasgor

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LESSEE, MR. JOHN DOUGLASS. T EGITIMATE Week. Second week of Messrs, Abel and Taylor with their wonderful Dogs. To commence on Monday and Thursday with "Macbeth." Macbeth, on Monday, Mr. Howard: Macbeth, on Thursday, Mr. Neville: Lady Macbeth, Mrs. Campbell. On Tueson Tuesday, Mr. Rayner; on Saturday, Mr. Howard. On Wednesday and Friday, "Othello." Othello, on Wednesday, Mr. Bright; Iago, Mr. Farrington. On Friday an entire change. To be followed, on Monday and Thursday, by the "Lucky Dog;" Mumps, Mr. T. Lee. On Tuesday and Saturday, "Drawn for the Militia," Billy, Mr. T. Lee; Natty, Mr. W. Phillip. On Wednesday and Friday, the "Omnibus." Pat Rooney, Mr. T. Lee: Tommy Dobbs, Mr. W. Phillips. To conclude every evening with "Paddington One Hundred Years Ago," in which Messrs. Abel and Taylor, with their wonderful

> Stage Manager, Mr. Neville. Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

Just published, by the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association, Part I. of

THE POLITICAL WORKS OF THOMAS PAINE: 1 to be regularly continued until completed. This edition of the works of Paine has the merit of being the cheapest and neatest ever offered to the public. It will consist of five parts, stitched in wrapper, at sixpence each; and will be embellished with a beautiful vignette of the author, engraved exclusively for this

London: Cleave, 1. Shoe-lane, N.B. Orders executed by T. M. Wheeler, General Secretary; and by the various Sub-secretaries throughout

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES. GRAND FESTIVAL, consisting of Tea, Concert A and Ball, in aid of the Funds of the Exiles' Restoration Committee, will be held in the elegant suite of rooms at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane, Leicester-square on Tuesday, March 24th, 1846. Tea on the table at Six o'Clock precisely. Т. S. Dunconee, Esq., M.P., will pre-Tickets to the Festival-Double tickets, 2s.; single, 1s. 3d. To Ball and Concert only-Double, 1s.; single, 9d. Tickets can be obtained at the following places:-Mr. Parks, Little Windmill-street; Milne, Union-street, Berkeley-square; Cuffay, 12, Maiden-lane, Coventgarden; Harris, 21, Henry-street, Hampstead-road; Overton, 15, Tabernacle-row, Finsbury; Thorn, 2, Prospect-place, Upper Barnsbury-street; Parker, news-agent, Harrow-road: Fuzzen, milkman, Margaret-street, Wilmington-square: Drake, Standard of Liberty, Brick-lane; Watts, Islington-green; J. Shaw, 24, Gloucester-street, lommercial-road: Arnott, 8, Middlesex-place, Somers Town: Isaacs, 5. Upper Ogle-street, Marylebone: Pattenden, 3, Boston-street, Blandford-square; W. Denn, 25, Fleet-lane, Farringdon-street; J. Knight, 20, Vine-street, V. Pakes, 88, Devoushire-street, Lisson-grove; Floyd, baker, Church-street, Deptford; Clarke's coffee-house, 114, Edgeware-road; Simpson, Elm Cottage, Camberwell; J. G. Dron, dyer, Oakley-street, Lambeth; Salmon, Bean-street, Fetter-lane; J. Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane; Hetherington, Holywell-street; Clive, coffee-house, Little Pulteney-street; the Finsbury Institution, Goswell-road; Stallwood, 2, Little Vale-place, Hammersmith-road; Gathard, 5, Page's-walk, Bermondsey; E. Whitmore, 91, Berwick-street; Collier's coffee-house, Holywell-street; present the manufacturing masses, to describe their of the Parthenium; and of Mr. T. M. Wheeler, Secretary,

> PORTRAIT OF MR. O'HIGGINS. We have only this day received the portrait of Mr. O'Higgins, which will be put into the engraver's hands without delay. Mr. O'Higgins' trial is, we believe, to take place in the Queen's Bench about the 19th of April; and we hope to have the portrait ready by that time. All who have seen it admit it to be a most striking likeness.

POLAND. A meeting of all parties sympathising with the Poles, in their present glorious attempt to rid themselves of the triple despotism of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, will be held at the Crown and Anchor, on Wednesday next, the 25th inst. All the democratic members of Parliament and other friends of the Polish cause have been invited, and are expected to attend. Admission free. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1846,

IRELAND.

MURDER OF BRYAN SEERY.

Ar a time when the virtuous press of England is lavishing its condemnation on the cold-blooded murders, not only sanctioned, but invited and provoked, by the Austrian Government in Gallicia, it is but committed in Ireland, under the sanction of law, and justified by the English press. What boots it to the Widow SEERY whether she lost her husband through the influence of blood-money, held out as a tempta tion to the assassin. or to the necessity of offering up a Catholic victim to appease the fears of a murdering Protestant aristocracy? Those who live by pandering to the most morbid passions and worst of feelings are always most ready to moralise upon the actions of others. They profess to shudder at wickedness committed a-far off, while they gloat over scenes o devastation which they themselves have provoked at home. There is a strong parallel between the case of Poland and Ireland, as far as the government of the countries is concerned, while, beyond all comparison, the physical condition of the Irish people. -not judging from their present, but from their invariable state of poverty—is much worse than that of the Polish serfs. But as the murder of an innocent thropic and Christian-like, to express a high sound- advance the moral, and consequently the social and the sympathy and approbation of every state in Euman is the subject under our present consideration. w shall not launch into any general review of govern ments or policy, but shall at once proceed with our

It is admitted by all that religious feuds have been quently of Irish distress. A kind of tacit compact appeared to exist between all classes of society, not excepting even the most rabid Orangeman, that sectarian differences should no longer distract the counsels of the State, and that theological disputaracterised by a less intensity of angry feeling, and none seemed more to court this moderation, and to desire a cessation of hostilities, than the Times news-

sired to arrest.

clergy and the Roman Catholic people of Ireland. name. It is not many weeks since it became our duty to analyse the legal defence set up by the Times on behalf of its Protestant clients, when we showed that a desire to convict SEERY had betrayed the writer into an exposure of his own legal ignorance; and that a more gross and scandalous libel never appeared having since discovered that the question was now interesting to every Englishman with a particle of justice or humanity in his breast, that journal, on Saturday last, published the fellowing atrocious libel against the Rev. Mr. Savage, the confessor of the murdered man, his twenty-nine coadjutors, and their diocesan, Dr. CANTWELL. The following is the letter to which we refer, and to which, and our comment thereon, we call the attention of our readers :-

"SIR .- As a lover of truth and justice, I enjoyed your manly and able defence of the proceedings in L CASES, and every other articl used in making and it due to the vindication of the administration of our mounting the above can be had of J. Egerton, No 1, law, the character of the jury, and, indeed, of the anti-Christian genius of Popery, to make you acspecting Seery's tenancy and subsequent settlement with Sir Francis Hopkins is true, and the treatment of the latter produced in Seery's mind respect and gratitude, but Scory was a Ribandman. The members of that society take an oath of implicit obedience to the committee or superiors; and by reason of its being voluntary, and invested, as they suppose, with a religious hue, they esteem it more sacred than any other obligation. Sir Francis Hopkins was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death for some subsequent evictions of cottiers; and lots were drawn amongst the parties supposed to be aggrieved at a meeting of the society; the lot fell on Seery. His companion, the second man at the offence, was appointed to see that he did not flinch from his duty his own death and violation of his oath, which ho more abhorred, would be the consequence of refusal; Secry, therefore, resolved to undertake the supposed duty, but, true to the lax morality and jesuitical teaching of his pastors, resolved likewise to fire wide of the mark, which he accordingly did. This fact will account for the declaration, oft repeated, of his innocence of the crime of which he was accused, namely, firing with intent to kill,

"There can be sittle if any doubt that these facts are well known to Mr. Savage and his diocesan. Dr. Cantwell, and the 30 priests who joined in the requiem to this 'innocent' victim. But what can be thought of the system that has so blinded the moral sense of these 30 persons—what of the spiritual tyranny that holds up as a martyr the victim whom they doomed to an ignominious death to preserve their power over men's minds, and have an opportunity of libelling the laws and British institutions and connexion ?

ion?
"I am, Sir, yours obediently,
"R. M."

The above is characteristically signed "R. M.," and which, we presume, means "Real Murderer. We are justified in this supposition, because "R. M." admits himself to be an accessory after the fact, and all accessories in murder are held in law to be principals. Now for a word of comment upon this letter: this ruftian thinks it due to the vindication of the law, to the character of the jury, and INDEED TO THE UNFORTUNATE VICTIM HIMSELF, to make the Times acquainted with the facts. Sweet, amiable sympathy for the character of the unfortunate victim! He says, "that Seery was a victim to the ANTI-CHRISTIAN GENIUS OF PO-PERY." We would ask the Real Murderer, how many thousands of poor Seery's faith have been victims to the anti-christian genius of Protestantism? In this advocate's attempt to defend Sir Francis HOPKINS as a landlord, he is obliged to admit the fact, that several poor cottiers, as well as Seeny, had been victims to this best of landlords. He then goes on to state, with minuteness, the manner in which Sir Francis Hopkins was doomed to death, and the mode in which the sentence was to be carried into execution. He says, "his companion, the second man at the offence, was appointed to see that he did not flinch from his duty, his own death and violation of his oath, WHICH HE MORE AB-HORRED, would be the consequence of his refusal." Now, then, let us criticise those words, and let us take them in connection with a passage in a previous: article in the Times, to the effect that, after all, the law was of man's creation, and to the same agency the culprit looked for release. But what will now be said or thought of the disregard sought to be attached to the dying words of a man to whom death itself was preferable to the VIOLATION OF HIS OATH? Can we suppose the most hardened wretch capable of preferring death to the violation of his eath, and so tender of life, as to fire wide of his victim rather than at him; so blunted in feeling, so depraved in heart, so regardless of a future state, and the consequences of dying with a lie upon his lips-can we, we say, affix the sin of perjury to his God, to whom his last confession was made through his pastor, to one whom the Real Murderer has proved to

What a thread the sophist would hang his condennation of Seery upon! that his innocence was pleaded by his having fired wide of the mark, whereas he was charged with firing with intent to kill. The laxity in SEERY's morals is ascribed to the fact of his being a ing with the laws of that association. Of this there use it as an argument to refute the scandalous libel against the thirty Catholic clergymen and the Rev. Dr. cence. It will be seen that an English Chartist bar- in wealth and station. rister, who read the trial attentively and cautiously, dence against an Irishman.

office of Catholic censor, has he ever taken the trouble to compare the cleanness of the Irish Catholic clergy, with the filth, the sodomy, the lust, the incest, the adultery, the drunkenness and depravity practically inculcated by the State Church priesthood of England? If those things narrated by him with such plausible precision and conciseness are so well known to him as to justify him in using them as the condemnation of SEERY and the Roman Catholic clergy, and in justification of Sir Francis

priests who joined in the requiem to the murdered man; and we assert, without fear of contradiction, in print, and that a jury of English Protestants, under the direction of Lord Chief Justice DENMAN, thought of the system that has so blinded the moral sense of these thirty persons-what of the spiritual tyranny that holds up as a martyr the victim whom can be thought of a base and brutal press, which, under the protection of an anonymous slanderer, would seek to fabricate facts to aid in the defence of the murderers of an innocent man. While the press of the factious teems with libels upon the dead, and those who would rescue their names from the world's censure, it shall be our task to take the mask of hyprocrisy off the murderers, and to expose their hypocritical advocates to the criticism of sound opinion and the punishment of self-reflection. This last murder of an Irish Catholic shall not be hastily forgotten, nor shall English sympathy cease until English Chartism has established its first monument in Ireland, by locating the widow and orphans in a habitation of their own, from which tyrants cannot drive them, or tyrants' laws eject them. The people are too much in the habit of resting

satisfied with the mere temporary expression of their horror of such deeds; but if they will prevent their recurrence, they must seek justice in season and out of season, for every victim who falls by the hand of the assassin, whether it be the Austrian bloodhound or the anti-Catholic Saxon law.

No! Seeny's murder shall neither be forgotten nor forgiven.

THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

On Wednesday next Mr. FIELDEN brings on his motion for a Ten Hours' Bill. A motion which, if properly understood by the working classes, and unimpeded by free trade millowners, would be looked upon by the nation at large as of paramount importance, even of greater importance than all the measures that have been discussed since the meeting of Parliament. It is strange that that portion of the press which, when in opposition to government, made advecacy of the Ten Hours' Bill a sine quanon in the qualification of representatives, has now, since its adhesion to the Perl administration and the Perl policy, become mute upon the subject. It is not less strange, however, that those of the working classes who profess a desire for its accomplishment, should anticipate more beneficial results from the canvassing of individual members, than from public exposure of the atrocities under the present system, and from appeal to the interests, if not the feelings,

of the middle classes generally. The Ten Hours' Bill delegates now in London would vainly hope to achieve their object without the glory to their Chartist brethren. We tell them. however, that every movement made in advance by Sir Robert Peel, every "bid" offered by Lord John Russell, and every forward step taken by parties and public men, are all so many confessions of Chartist strength - so many tributes to the undying Chartist body alone can emanate such an agitation. and such a direction of the national mind, as can insure the success of any national project. It is true. that white they advocate peace and moral appliances by a profligate press and by interested slanderers. branded as infidels and Socialists; and it is true, that while they are the creators of all wealth, and have, therefore, the greatest interest in its preservastroyers of property. But, it is also true, that no party in the State, save the Chartist party, represents the national mind of the country.

have been so tenacious of an oath and so tender of Why, then, upon this critical and all-important nlumage, to denude it of its greatest strength? We invited the country to elect a Convention to sit in London previous to the introduction of Mr. FIELDEN'S motion, which would have bespoke the national will. Ribandman, and the consequent necessity of comply- but the Short Time Committee, in obedience to a is no proof; we have the mere assertion, but we shall to the interests and prejudices of some free trade em_ ployers, have hoped to confine this national flame within the precincts of free trade toleration. We tell CANTWELL. Now, it is a well-known fact, that the them, as we have often told them before, that this is faces against, and openly denounced, Ribandism, and, | will never be conceded by their love of justice. They therefore, the fact of SEERY being a Ribandman boast of wealth, and can command ample funds to would not only have diminished the sympathy, but | deluge the country with tracts, establishing the right, would have aroused the suspicion of Mr. Savage, and the justice, and the propriety of the measure. We would have made him more scrupulous in his exami- have furnished them ourselves with topics for nation and preparation of the victim. We have as volumes. We have brought the subject under its serted before, and we repeat it, that no Roman Ca- two most important heads, RESTRICTION and tholic who has led the most depraved life has, in the DISTRIBUTION, within the compass of the last awful moment, when standing upon the brink of | meanest understanding. We have shewn, which they eternity, withheld one, even the blackest transaction may more familiarly illustrate, that this measure of that life, from his confessor. We have further would place LABOUR the PARENT, and CAPIadded, that there is not an instance upon record of a TAL the CHILD, in their just, their proper, and Roman Catholic clergyman expressing sympathy for legitimate relation one to the other. That it would one who has been adjudged to death upon clear and go far to relieve the real middle classes, the showunmistakeable evidence. And upon these two facts keeping community, and small traders from the imalone, apart from the illegal trial of Seery, the position of poor rates, police rates, and local legal doubtful, contradictory, unsatisfactory, and conflict- expenses, now multiplied to an enormous amount by ing evidence against him—the unconstitutional mode the capidity, the caprice, and injustice of leviathan of trial, and the lucid, clear, and unequivocal evi- capitalists, who direct and controul machinery for dence given in his desence, would of themselves their own individual benefit, regardless of the hardpurge our mind of all and every doubt of his inno- ship that their monopoly imposes upon their inferiors We have shown how the measure would strip the

has subscribed a pound for the relief of the widow and labour-market of its present idle reserve, and orphans. Will the Real Murderer say that he, too, is a throw the unwilling idlers into honourable and emuvictim to the lax morality of Popery, or that he wishes lative, instead of disgraceful and injurious, competito see licensed barbarism supersede the constitutional tion in the labour-market. We have shown how the laws of the country? Ah! it is well, it is philan- hours diverted from toil to mental improvement would just, and moderate character, which would secure ing horror for the victims of aristocratic barbarity, physical condition of the people. We have shown how rope, and of the whole civilised world. while the national religion of an Irishman, which the change would conduce to the moral elevation of the neither the terror of the most sanguinary laws, the women of England and the children of England, and fear of the bayonet, nor the dread of the scaffold can we have refuted the libellous assertion that the change or destroy, is advanced as presumptive evil hours spared from toil would be devoted to drunkenness and dissipation. But if we want an argument compelled to sell his labour to another, do we require more than the fact that BRIGHT and the free traders, Fox and the pious preachers, with their tribe of hired lecturers and their prostitute press, are the sternest opponents of the measure.

Must not the continuance of the present system be considered of paramount importance to the owners of machinery, when a pious Quaker will disgrace himself by the expression of wilful falsehood in the Senate-house to maintain it? We have made a calcupaper; but, fearful lest it had wounded and might Horkins—if he knew that Seery was to have been lation which, if put forth to the world by the Short must keep either in active industry or forced idleness. have entrenched themselves in the defiles of the paper; but, learning less it had wounded and might the marksman, he also must know who the second in the defiles of the kill the goose with the golden egg, it seizes upon a the marksman, he also must know who the second in the defiles of the Carpathian mountains; they are said to number most infelicitous opportunity, not only to raise the command was; he must know (or he must be a liar for of the middle classes in favour of a Ten Hours' Bill. UBSDELL AND CO., Tailors, are now making up a most infelicitous opportunity, not only to raise the command was; ne must know (or ne must be a nar for of the induct classes in layour of a Ten Hours Bin. employment and receding of the people by means of complete Suit of Superfine Black, any size, for £3; ery of "No Popery" once more, but to widen that stating what he does not know) all about the mode We have laboured hard to prove, AND WE HAVE their own industry, thus called into exercise by a large of the people by means of unfortunate breach between Catholics and Protes- in which Sir Francis Horkins was doomed to die, PROVED, that the unjust accumulation of an overtants which all seemed to deplore and every one de- and he is a murderer by withholding those facts from grown fortune by one man, which legitimately belongs the public. He expresses anxiety to do justice to to, and should be distributed among, those who have industrious, not idle, and consequently destitute, we Since Bryan Seery was murdered, the Times has the character of the victim himself. Let him then, produced it, is an act of the greatest injustice to the cannot refuse to the bill of the government our applications. Since Bryan Seery was murdered, the lines has the character of Sir Francis Hopkins, shopkeeping community. And we have proved, that probation, so far as it goes. In itself, it is not suffice to the character of Sir Francis Hopkins, and laboured hard at its vocation to defend his murder- in justice to the character of Sir Francis Hopkins, and laboured hard at its vocation to defend his murder- in justice to the character of Sir Francis Hopkins, and laboured hard at its vocation to defend his murder- in justice to the character of Sir Francis Hopkins, and laboured hard at its vocation to defend his murder- in justice to the character of Sir Francis Hopkins, and laboured hard at its vocation to defend his murder- in justice to the character of Sir Francis Hopkins, and laboured hard at its vocation to defend his murder- in justice to the character of Sir Francis Hopkins, and laboured hard at its vocation to defend his murder- in justice to the character of Sir Francis Hopkins, and laboured hard at its vocation to defend his murder- in justice to the character of Sir Francis Hopkins, and laboured hard at its vocation to defend his murder- in justice to the character of Sir Francis Hopkins, and laboured hard at its vocation to defend his murder- in justice to the character of Sir Francis Hopkins, and laboured hard at its vocation to defend his murder- in justice to the character of Sir Francis Hopkins, and laboured hard at its vocation to defend his murder- in justice to the character of Sir Francis Hopkins, and laboured hard at its vocation to defend his murder- in justice to the character of Sir Francis Hopkins, and laboured hard at its vocation to defend his murder- in justice to the character of Sir Francis Hopkins, and laboured hard at its vocation to defend his murder- in justice to the character of Sir Francis Hopkins, and laboured hard at its vocation to the character of Sir Francis Hopkins has a sir Justice to the character of Sir Francis Hopkins has a sir Justice to the character of Sir Francis Hopkins has

The writer then proceeds with the following among the shopkeepers in a district, than the same accept it as an omen of better days, and better

atrocious libel against Dr. Cantwell and the thirty sum usurped as the lion's share by one employer. would flat our opinion by a verdict of Guilty against paratively insignificant employment is demanded by that fell by the slaughter of Waterloo. Of the the libeller. He proceeds thus—"But what can be shopmen and others, and acquiesced in by their misery, destitution, orphanhood, and widowhood empleyers.

they doomed to an IGNOMINIOUS DEATH, TO now toil their very lives out, and bring on a premalaws and British institutions and connexion?" We tunity which even yet presents itself of backing the the case of the late Bryan Scery. I therefore think will add but a word to this climax—and what can be measure by their petitions. There is not a man who thought of the ruffian who professes a thorough feels an interest in the restoration of Frost, Will-Hours' Bill, and the working classes have yet from slave and the free labourer.

Of this, however, we are certain, that neither the dread of a government, the cupidity of employers, nor the timidity of the labouring classes, can much longer withhold a measure which justice, morals, christianity, humanity, and even common decency so loudly calls for.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW. The dispute respecting the Oregon territory was

formally brought before the House of Lords on Tues-

day by the Earl of CLARENDON, who moved for the production of such portions of the correspondence between the Foreign Office and our Minister at Washington, as the Earl of ABERDEEN might think it consistent with the public weal to lay before Parliament. The tone of the speech by which this motion was introduced was worthy of a statesman of a powerful country, which deprecates, but does not fear, a war; and which, though prepared to take any reasonable step by which the enormous evils which as England and America may be averted, is, at the even of the ultimate success of the present struggle. rame time, fully determined to maintain its own unwarrantable aggressions. The whole conduct of full of the misery, crime, and bloodshed which have and sore discouragement" to the friends of Poland. and their attempts to seize upon the territories of "Poland is in arms. She is in arms, not for the Chartist intervention; and, believing that victory is others. One would have thought that at this time of sake of any wild theories of government, but for the within their reach, they would deny participation in day the people and the statesmen of the New World sake of that which is admitted to be a right by every tutions calculated to secure internal prosperity and of foreigners." Now, once for all, let us tell this comfort. The "earth hunger" by which our trans- | "Polish Committee," that if Poland is in arms perseverance of Chartism; and that from the atlantic neighbours are devoured, is all the more merely for the sake of nationality, such a cause will lamentable when it is recollected that of the immense | not meet with the sympathy of the great mass of the territory already in their possession, how large a British people. We desire the restoration of Poland's ness of nature, or is but scantily inhabited by the be one of the necessary means to the great end of alone, that they have been denounced as destructives hardy backwoodsmen, the first pioneers of civilisa- Poland's regeneration. But the mere nationality tion. In their yet unsettled boundless prairies, and of Poland—that is, the substitution of the It is true, that while they advocate temperance, they dark forests, they possess the means of locating a tyranny of Polish aristocrats for the tyranny of have been branded as drunkards. It is true, that population equal in amount to that of the great empire Nicholas, Ferdinand, and Frederick William, has while they deny the right of one man to interfere of the East; and a quarrel for a few thousand more none of our sympathy. We war against systems with the religion of another, that they have been acres of soil, which can only be reached by tra- rather than men; we only war against men, when, as tion, that they have been stigmatised as the de the most deplorable description. Lord CLARENDON the world over, and if the mass of the Polish people subject, seek to strip the question of its fairest | that we had advanced none, in the justice of which | conceal their hatred of justice. We know what this paltry policy, and from a dread of running counter impartial tribunal. That the government of the the "Polish Committee" in London, are all "wild could not be found in the records of any nation an of which they are the professed champions. priesthood of Ireland have, almost to a man, set their a boon that must be forced from their fears, and that act more wicked than that two countries bound together by the strongest reciprocal ties, should, owing THEM, go to war about an almost unoccupied territory, the whole value of which could not compensate for one single month of war and its evils." This is the tone which we could have wished to hear the Democracy of the New World speak on such a question, thereby showing to the old monarchies that Democracy is identical with "peace on earth and goodwill towards men;" and leading on by moral example the other nations of the earth to the adoption of those political principles and institutions which practically vest the government in the hands of the whole

> The firm but conciliatory speech of Lord Clarendon drew forth a cautious but equally temperate reply from Lord Aberdeen, who said that, believing war was the greatest calamity that could befall a nation, and the greatest crime generally that a nation can commit. every effort consistent with national honour would be made to avert it. He entertained a strong hope of bringing the matter to a satisfactory conclusion; and if, unfortunately, this was not the case, he was determined that not only should the entire people of this country acquiesce in the propriety of the war, but that our proceedings should be of that conciliatory,

despotism of the Few.

upon the principle of the statute of ELIZABETH, was made by Mr. WAKLEY. Such a law would make the As the Real Murderer has taken upon himself the that comes home to the mind of every man who is support of the destitute fall where it ought to do upon the land and property of Ireland. It is the first duty of property to find employment; and when being informed of the facts of the struggle is very eviit fails to fulfil this duty, it devolves upon the State to compelits discharge. Let the landowner know, that as often as he gives a tenant notice to quit, he is jealous supervision of the censorship. The Prussians adding one more to the roll of out-door employment, and Austrians have established a double line of or relief by the parish, the rates to pay for which must come out of his pocket, and he will become more chary in his evictions, more solicitous of finding the means of profitably employing those whom he thing is certain, that a large body of the patriots employment and feeding of the people by means of three thousand, but it is probable that they are at perception on the part of the owners of property. that it is for their interest that the people should be can choose the colour and quality of cloth from the laboured hard at its vocation to determ in market at its vocation, so far as it goes. In itself, it is not suffil the l'oles may hold out for almost an indefinite largest stock in London. The art of cutting taught. It must be evident that but a slight success

THOMAS COOPER. THE CHARTIST'S COLOSSEUM.—NOTICE.—PRICE OF ADMIS—not shrunk from the publication of the most atrocious and establish upon evidence what he has dared to the millowners and the shopkeepers. We have connection with other measures introduced for WORKS.

SION DURING THE HOLIDAYS!! and scandalous libels against the Roman Catholic publish under the protestion of correct to his shown that \$50,000 a-year, divided amonost 2 000 the rolls of the publish under the protestion of correct to his shown that \$50,000 a-year, divided amonost 2 000 the rolls of t individuals, would be more profitably expended government on Irish questions generally, we legislation for that unfortunate and oppressed If ever there was 2 time when Parliament was country in future. If there is anything which we ready to legislate favourably upon this subject, it is could wish to see added to the Fever Bill, it would be now: and if ever the mind of the middle classes of a clause extending to operatives in England and London was ripe to hear argument upon the subject, Scotland. Typhus is a perennial plague in all our it is the present; when remission of labour in com- great cities, and annually kills more persons than all which it causes, few can have any conception, who Never was there so great a question preceded by have not practically examined the districts in which such culpable apathy. The working classes, who it commits its ravages. The atcompts to arrest these ravages ought not to be left to individual PRESERVE THEIR POWER OVER MEN'S ture old age, to be spent unheeded and uncared for charity, but be undertaken by the State, which should MINDS, and have an opportunity of libelling the in the loathsome bastile, should not lose the oppor- institute not only curative but preventive mea-

Since last week the Protectionists have recovered their courage, and instead of making speeches. knowledge of the circumstances interesting to all LIAMS, and JONES, who should not feel an equal interest which, like the passages in old houses, lead to mankind, and who yet has the dastardly cowardice in the reduction of the hours of labour; and on their be- nothing, have followed up their opposition by divisions quainted with what I have heard and believe to have to withhold proof of them from the world? Or what half 3,000,000 of signatures were presented, with less upon the silk, brandy, cattle, and other items in the than ten days' notice, to the House of Commons. new tariff. Another great battle is promised by The same number of signatures would secure a Ten | Lord G. Bentingk upon timber. In every case the Protectionist party have been beaten by varying ma-Saturday to Tuesday inclusive, four days, to aid Mr. jorities; although, we certainly think, that in the FIELDEN in his struggle. If the time is lost, the case of rilk the decision was one of numbers, and not fault will be theirs, not ours. For weeks past we have of argument. The facts adduced by Mr. BANKES, and endeavoured to arouse the working classes to a sense | Mr. Brocklehurst, one of the largest manufacturers of their duty upon the subject; and if they fail in its [in the country, as to the effects of free trade upon performance the fault is theirs, not ours. Apart from | the wages and comforts of the operatives employed in all other considerations, we wish for two hours spare the silk trade, were, in our opinion, but slenderly time each day, in order that the factory slaves may met by the vague generalities of Sir Geo. CLERK and have the recreation of visiting the freeman's habita- | Sir R. Peel. Indeed, some of the free traders tions, which we hope to establish in their respective | themselves admitted that there were circumstances neighbourhoods, for contrast between the life of the | connected with this trade which almost called for its exemption from their favourite system.

But, for the time being, the star of Free Trade is in the ascendant. Its doctrines are the mania of the hour; and the Premier, backed by the League, the Whigs, and the 112 Conservative gentlemen, who, as Mr. D'Israell sarcastically says, " have become the regenerators of their country by changing their opinions," bears down all the opposition of his quondam friends. Their courage under these circumstances is really wonderful; the dogged obstinacy with which, night after night, they keep up their unavailing struggle, though wearisome, is thoroughly English in its character. "Even though vanquished, they can argue still."

THE POLISH STRUGGLE. " Freedom's battle once begun, Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft, is ever won."-BYRON.

Poland breathes, even struggles—there is life and hope yet. Though Cracow is lost, and some hundreds of additional martyrs sleep in their bloody must ensue from hostilities between two such countries | shrouds, we cannot despair of Poland; no, nor yet In our latest edition of last Saturday's Star we rights and dignity against all unjustifiable claims, or gave publicity to a document purporting to be an "Address of the Polish Committee to the British this country, with reference to this dispute, contrasts People." We published that address, not because we most favourably with that of America, and we make approved of it, but because we desired to publish all the confession with no small mortification. It is pain- that related to the Polish struggle, and especially ful to us to see the greatest Republic of ancient or all that the Poles might have to say for themselves modern times imitating the worst features of monar. It would have been well, however, had that address chical brigandage. The history of the Old World is never seen the light. It has been "a heavy blow arisen from the all-grasping covetousness of its rulers, In their address, this "Polish Committee" say.

would not have had to learn the lesson, that the well- reasoner, and felt as an instinct by every manbeing of a nation does not so much depend upon its | national existence. She is in arms, not for the purterritorial extent as upon the just administration of pose of replacing one form of government by another. wise and equitable laws, and the maintenance of insti- but for the sake of freeing herself from the dominion portion yet lies unreclaimed from the primeval wild- nationality, because we believe that restoration to versing a dreary, and in some places an almost the supporters of bad systems, they render their own impassable desert of upwards of two thousand destruction necessary in order that the systems they miles, seems not only utterly unreasonable, but of support may be destroyed. Tyranny is tyranny all powerfully put the position assumed by England in are to be trampled on, it matters little whether their this unhappy dispute, when he said, that in proposing tyrants are Poles or Russians. The "Polish Comto submit the whole question of our claims to arbi- mittee" repudiate "wild theories of government." tration, we had given the best proof to the world This is the cant always employed by aristocrats to we were not able to confide; and that, however con- language means. The Cracow manifesto proclaimed fident we were in the belief that these claims were the abolition of all privileges, universal citizenship. well founded, we were at the same time so little de- the destruction of class property in land, the right sirous of obstinately adhering to them, that we were of every man to the products of his own industry. quite willing to have the whole case submitted to an and fraternity with all men. These, according to United States will persevere in rejecting this offer of theories." Under the guise of invoking British arbitration, appears to us, as was well expressed by sympathy, they have issued a counter-revolutionary Lord CLARENDON, "A moral impossibility, for there address, which can hardly fail to injure the cause

Committee?" Do they really represent the Polish emi-TO THE REFUSAL OF EVERY PEACEFUL OFFER BY ONE OF grants residing in England? Not at all. They are but a faction and a fraction of the Polish emigration. They are the King-Adamites, or partisans of Prince Czartonyski, who wish to impose a king on Poland, They are but a fraction of the emigration, both in France and England, and their sentiments are abhorred by the great mass of the emigrant Peles who are democrats. But if so, it may be asked, Why have not the democratic Poles replied to the counterrevolutionary address of the "Polish Committee?" Because, under present circumstances, such a reply would have a bad effect; it would exhibit disunion amongst the Poles themselves, which would be faral to people, substituting the rule of the Many for the their cause. We, therefore, think that the Polish democrats have acted wisely and discreetly in abstaining at present from protesting against the sentiments of the five aristocrats calling themselves the "Polish Committee." A few words more to the King-Adamites, and wo

But who are the men that compose this "Polish

have done with them. That they, a small minority of the emigration absent from Poland, should go th ng i the farce of electing a king for their countryme , is the "wildest theory" of government we ever head toll of. We saw recently that Prince CZAR-TOLY: KI and abdicated his pretensions to the throne of Pound. In so doing he acted discreetly, and we advise his partisans not to attempt to induce their chief to resume the pretensions he has laid aside. Let them, with becoming modesty, leave it to the Polish people to choose their own gavern On Wednesday the Fever Bill, introduced by Sir ment, which, we doubt not, will be a government JAMES GRAHAM, was discussed, and a strong represen- based on the great principle of the Cracow manifesto tation as to the necessity of a Poor Law for Ireland, |-justice to all, privilege to none!

We said at the commencement of this article, that we did not despair of the success, even of the present struggle. That the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Despotisms are conspiring to prevent Western Europe dent. The German papers publish only the news supplied to them by the government officials, under the troops along the whole of the frontiers, so that the news-gatherers for the French and English journals can learn little or nothing of what is passing. One icase double that number. In the Carpathian mountains they are in communication with Gallicia on the one side, and Hungary on the other, in both of which the materials of revolution abound. The Carpathian mountains are full of difficult passes and defiles, and

ooke a oke a general rising through Poland. Ever Even out of the mysterious peasants' war in Galideia, icia, good may come. They have massacred the PPolishPolish nobles, but they have also hung the Austrian commonmissioners. They are demanding the abolition sif for forced labour—that is, their own emancipation; and iand if the Polish nobles have found them enemies like Ahe Austrians have not found them friends. The klatestlatest accounts represent the Austrian authorities as vin a sin a state of great alarm, and preparing to make war

con thon the peasants. The These facts should warn the British people that not :not an hour is to be lost in rousing themseives to the assis assistance of the Poles. Next Wednesday evening 2 gr 2 great metropolitan demonstration will be holden at the the Crown and Anchor. Let every democrat in Lon London be at his post that evening, and raise the show shout of fraternity and sympathy for Poland. Let dist district meetings throughout London immediately follow. Let similar demonstrations simultaneously tak take place throughout the country. Let opinion be org organised and money subscribed. Above all thingslet let every meeting be thoroughly democratic. Let us hav have these means, and the result will be such an agi agitation throughout Europe as will emancipate me more lands than Poland. Thrones and privileges sh shall fall before the shock.

> And, like the baseless fabrick of a vision, Leave not a wreck behind,

POLAND AND THE ENGLISH PRESS.

[From the Democratic Pacifique.] THE great English journals remain silent on the Polish insurrection, and nothing has transpired in 1 Parliament concerning it. However, we must not conclude that the cause of Polish liberty does not whittington and Cat obtain any sympathy among the English people. On the contrary, the proletarians en masse, and the popular journals, pronounce themselves energetically in favour of this noble cause. The Northern Star has made an appeal to the Chartist party, and calls on every one to subscribe, be it even for a small sum, in order to show the sympathy of the whole English people for unhappy Poland.

After all we have heard from our neighbours, it is to be presumed, that if the Polish revolution should spread in the Slavonian countries, and is able to resist the first efforts of Russia and Austria, England Preston, per James Berry*
is greatly disposed to pronounce itself in favour of Charles Bell, ditto resist the first efforts of Russia and Austria, England the national unity of Poland.

To Acaders & Correspondents.

HOW TO WEITE FOR NEWSPAPERS .- 1. Have something to write abou. 2. Write plain; dot your i's; cross your t's; point sentences; begin with capitals. 3. Write short; to the point; stop when you have done. 4. Write only on one side of the leaf. 5. Read it over, abridge and correct it, until you get it into the shortest space possible. 6. Pay the postage. VAN DIEMIN'S LAND .- THE CHARTIST EXILES .- A letter

has recently been received by Mr. O. H. Parry, veteripary surgeon, in this town, from Mr. Edward Bullock, formerly of Charville Farm, near Twyford, Berks, and who a few years since emigrated to Van Dieman's Land. As an account of this place may be interesting to some of our readers, we will give a few extracts from this leter. It bears date Long Port, Probation Station. Maria Island, September 26, 1845 :- "In reply to your inquiries respecting the Newport Chartists, I will just tate that Jones is guard to the Launceston and Hobar Town mail coach; Frost is shopman to a large greece in Hobart Town; and Williams is overseer of a party of sawyers in the Peninsula, which is separated from the mainland by narrow straits. Beaumon: Smith, who forged to the amount of £100,000, is clerk in an office at Jericho. Taylor, the harness-maker, late of Reading twho was transported for torgery) I have not heard anything about, as I have not been able to ascertain the M. N. .. ship he came out in. The island is beautifully situate in the open sea, about 120 miles from l'obart Town, and is very similar to the Isle of Wight, but the scenery is more beautiful. Trade and agriculture are much improved here within the last twelve months, and, in fact, everybody is doing well—if not, it is their own fault. Port Philip. Port Adelaide, Port Albert, and all the coionies, are wonderfully improved lately, except that wretched place, New Zealand."-Reading Mercury. JOHN WILLY, MALTON.-We do not know Mr. Bairstow's address, and he really must excuse the publication of his letter; it would be impossible to open the columns

of the Star for such a subject, nor can we give an opi-The Land .- We have re cived several communications of estates to be sold, for which we thank our friends, and request that we may still continue to receive notices that come within the reach of the several secre-T. S., Manchester .- William Carpenter, the Editor of

Lloy I's Weekly Newspaper, was the first person who introduced the subject of physical force in the Convention of 1889. He sat under two spears crossed, and declared they were the physic-moral-arms of Chartism. He was one of the party who was chiefly instrumental in deceiving Frost as to the intentions and state of prepareduess of the people. He got blazing drunk as chairman of the dinner given to Mr. Duncombe atter the presentation of the national petition, made a most violent physical-force speech, and brought Chartism into such contempt, that many left the room declaring that Chartism was "the mere howl of drunken destruc-

J. BAND .- We fear that neither petitioning, nor any other step that he could take, would get him justice: justice is only for the rich, not for the poor. GENERAL ANSWERS .- It would be utterly impossible for Mr. O'Connor to answer by letter the several private

MR. G. HENDERSON, Newtown, Kircaldy.-Green covers alone are the indication of the termination of the quar-

ter. Yours was not a green one. VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS AND CHILDREN'S FUNDS .- I beg to acknowledge the receipt of 6s. 6d. from Mr. Thomas Jameson, Drypool, Hull. My own ducting expense of room; and 7s. 10d. by last Monday evening's lecture at Colchester, Essex, after deducting

MILITIA ADDRESS of the Complete Suffrage Association. No room this week. J. WILLIAMS, STOCKPORT .- The notice was mislaid:

H. Hawkins .- The lines are respectfully declined.

Biackfriar's Road.

travelling expenses .- Thomas Cooper, Secretary, 134,

lines shall appear as soon as we have room, S. PARKER, KIDDERMINSTER.-All the communications

received at this Office respecting the Bridgworth strike W. M. Tanneb. Totness.—Next week.

THE EXILES.—We have received several communications respecting Mr. Duncombe's late motion in the House of Commons, which we will try to make use of in

TRADES AND TRADES' UNIONISTS. its columns the wrongs and grievances of the working were oppressed, to at once induce us to open our columns for their statements. But with the best intentions, it is clear we cannot always serve the working men if the working men themselves will not do their business in a business-like way. Repeatedly, we are blamed for not giving publicity to matters of which we receive no account whatever; or we are found fault with for "cutting down" a report that comes to us in so "questionable a shape" that its appearance in the state received by us would do the parties sending it more harm than good. Another complaint made by some of our correspondents is, that we postpone reports or addresses, not inserting them until th week after they are sent to us. Lust week we received a communication from Leeds purporting to be a report of a tailors' delegate meeting holden in that toon. The meeting commenced on Monday, March 2nd, and we received a report of two days proceedings on Thursday, March 12th. We heard no more from the Tailors' Conference until Thursday last, March 19th, when a pers in called at the office with several columns of matter, which, of course, we could do nothing with, our first edition being then nearly filled up. A strike of the building trade has been going on in Manchester since Monday, the 2nd of March. Not a word did wa receive from the proper quarter of this strike until Thursday morning, March 19th, when we received an address from the Central Com: i te:of London Trades. which, being within reasonable compass, we gave to the compositors. The same evening we received two parcels, one from Mauchester and one from Hull (where the sailors are on strike). These purcels contained huge placards, printed matter and manuscript,

which altogether would have filled acarly a page of the

Star. At the time those parcels were received, the

compositors had matter in hand fully sufficient to fill

the first edition. Friday morning we have not time to

put in type more than a very small quantity of matter.

We, therefore, cannot do anything this week with the

matter received from Manchester and Hull. We must add that the Hull placard we might and ought to have

received a week ago, and most of the Manchester copy

should have been here several days ago; indeed, one

of the placards was printed so far back as March 2nd.

So long as the business of the trades is conducted in

this slovenly manner, we cannot, and will not, be held

responsible for the non-insertion of their communica-

Barnsley, per John Ward Leicester, per George Noon Derby, per William Chandler Stockport, per Thomas Woodhouse Nottingham, per James Sweet ... Hyde, per Joseph Hough... Butterley, per G. Yarnold Blackburn, per Wm. Sutcliffe Ashton-under-Lyne, per Edward Hobson W. J. P. Wilkinson, Exeter Shrewsbury, per Joseph Powell ... Halifax, per C. W. Smith Hindley, per Joseph Bowden Wigan, per Thomas Fye.. Whittington and Cat, per C. Doyle Westininster, per C. Doşle Tunbridge Wells, per Lawner Jo n Pomeroy Manchester, per John Murray Dodworth, per Thomas Croft Liverpool, per William Ratcliffe.. Darlaston, per Robert Gellings ... Newark, per William Walton Leeds, per Wm. Brook .. Bristol, per John Newman Wakefield, per Wm. Farrand Bacup, per John Mawson Northampton, per William Munday Oldham, per William Hamer 🔐

MANCHESTER.—The amount received from Manchester last week should have been £18 4s. 1d., not £18 14s. ld., as stated. We sometimes make a mistake on the WRONG

Nottingham, per James Sweet ... Tunbridge Wells.. Northampton, per William Munday LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFERENCE. PER ME. O'CONNOR Nottingham, per James Sweet 👑 Whittington and Cat Nottingham, per James Sweet ...

Westminster ... Newark, per William Walton

Plymouth, per E. Robertson Burnley, per William Crossley NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. PER MB. O'COMNOB. FORTHCOMING CONVENTION. NATIONAL ANTI-MILITIA FUND. PER ME. O'CONNOR. Nottingham, per James Sweet ... James Winthrop ... Hulme, near Manchester, Richard Town

FOR THE WIDOW SEERY. PER MR. O'CONNOR. From Sheffield chemical works, per John Dodd 0 10 A Chartist Barrister, who believes Secry was murdered ENVELOPES.

POLAND'S REGENERATION FUND. PER MB. O'CONNOB, The German Democratic Society The Fraternal Democrats The French Democratic Society ... The Foreigh Philanthropic Society of Boot and

Shoemakers in London

Warrington.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY,

> PEB GENERAL SECRETARY. Clitheroe

Greenwich, Sweetlove.. Mr. Moore, Mary-Reading .. Coventry Addingham M. N. Birkenhead. Sudbury .. John Cam 🐽 Dunfermline . 0 16 0 Glasgow, William .. 0 1 4 Dorking CARDS AND RULES. Mr. Overton .. 0 2 3 Manchester.. Reading 0 0 6 Bath Mixendea Stones.. 0 2 6 Manchester.. .. LEVY FOR DIRECTORS. Mr. Bearman and Manchester 0 0 6 Lambeth friends 0 0 6 Lambeth 0 0 6 Notice.—On and after Saturday, March 21st, all com-munications for Mr. Wheeler must be addressed to him at the office of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, 55, Dean-street, Soho. Sub-secretaries are requested to T. M. WHEELER, Sec. NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. .. 0 8 0 Leicester, profits Preston, per Mars-.. .. 0 10 0 EXILES' RESTORATION FUND.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

Forthcoming Meetings.

STOCKPORT.-A tea party and ball will be held in lowing places:—Mr. Royles, 13, Barlow-street; Mr. exclaimed the middleman justice, starting to his feet, Kellitts, Lord-street; Mr. Birch, Portwood; Mr. "I'll drink that fellow's health; that's the fellow Clark, 4, Edgiey-brow; Mr. Pownal, Brown-street; hamble efforts, I am gratified to state, have this week Mr. Kerslake, 26, Castle-street, Edgley; Mr. Hadfield, also added 17s. 103. to our receipts—viz., 10s. by last Hedgeley-school, Castle-street; Mr. Gell, Vernon-Sanday evening's lecture as the Parthenium, after de. street; Mr. Wright, Lancashire-hill; Mr. Smith, 54, Toll Bar-street; Mr. Williams, 9, Lowe-street; Mr. Brown, Ardern-pool; Mr. Rhodes, Turncroftlane; and Mr. Woodhouse, 4, Angel-street, sub-

> MANCHESTER.-A lecture will be delivered in the Carpenters' Hall, Garret-10ad, on Sunday evening, in the house nearly up to the hour of the division, March 22ad, by Mr. Robert Wild, of Mottram. Chair to be taken at half-past six o'clock. A meeting of the shareholders of the Co-operative Land Society will be held at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the Large Ante-room. The foundation stone of the Manchester People's Institute will be laid on Irish prisoners; but we richly deserve it for resting Good Friday, April 10th, by Feargus O'Connor, Esq.
> The shareholders and friends of the Institute will assemble in Carpenters' Hall, at ten o'clock on the morning of Good Friday, and walk in procession to held in the evening of the same day; the abovenamed gantlemen will attend.

ROCHDALE .- A lecture will be delivered in the Chartist-room, Mall-street, on Sunday evening next. Beadford. The members of the O'Connor Brigade operative Land Society will meet in their room, on Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the afternoon. Persons wishing to join the Land Society may do so; the officers are in attendance from twelve o'clock

at noon until five o'clock in the afternoon. South Lancashine. - A district delegate meeting will be held in Oldham, on Sunday, March 29th

TEA PARTY AND Source.-The Chartists of Pil-3rd, 1846, in the school-room, Higher-lane,

OLDHAM.—On Sunday (to-morrow), Mr. A. Hurst, will lecture in the school-room of the Working Man's Hall, at six o'clock in the evening.

COVENTRY .- A meeting will be held at the British Queen, St. John-street, Coventry, on Monday evenng next, at eight o'clock, of the members and friends

ROCHDALS.—George Dawson, Esq., who has been lecturing to crowded audiences at the Athenseum, Manchester, will deliver two lectures in the People's Institution, Bailey-street, on Wednesday and Thurs-

Волгох.—The shareholders of the Chartist Cooperative Land Society of this locality are requested to attend a meeting of great importance, on Sunday next. March 22nd, at six o'clock in the evening, in

THE MEMBERS and friends of the Co-operative Land Society will hold their next meeting on Sunday evening, March 22nd, at six o'clock, at the Seven Stars, Barker-gate.

Hull.—A public meeting of the Chartists of Hull whereas, if kept to the performa will be held on Sunday, at two o'clock p.m., at the the men would have triumphed.

CLITHEROE. -- Any person wishing to join the Land Society, may do so by applying to Joshua Stowell, tailor and bookseller, bottom of King-lane, Lower-

To BE OR NOT TO BE?—How often has the popular candidate, surrounded by the enthusiastic spirit of very much reminds us of the conscious security of the candidate of the Electors, while the choice of the non-electors serves but to amuse him. The hands held up to day are struck down and paralysed by the votes registered on the morrow. New, so it is with the Lords. We affirm, as we have frequently asserted, that Stanley will lead on the old dukes and the young hereditary peers against the great captain and his confiding fogies, and that they will either throw the measure out, so damage it that the Commons must reject it, or keep it suspended in debate until frightened by the prospect of a bad harvest and actual famine, or emboldened by the prospect of a good harvest, and the cry that the famine spoken of as existing months ago has not yet arrived. The abandonment of the skirmishing fight by the Protectionists in the Commons was rather a part of their tactics than any proof of their acquiescence in any portion of the measure. However, end as the controversy may between Peers and Commoners, Protectionists and Free-Traders, Monopolists and anti-Monopolists, we now, with nearly two months' experience furnished by the debate before us, and strengthened by the manly exposure of Mr. Duncombe in the House of Commons on Friday last, assert confidently that for fere in time. Now, what is the proof that Mr. Duncombe has given, and we here insert it in large type full, whole, and entire, in order that every working man in the kingdom should preserve it as the index pointing to his share of the promised blessings from extended trade and unfettered speculation:—

* The letter containing this order stated that the Post. | vantages, paid no excise duty upon the article. | just as right in resolving to have office order was for 10s., whereas it was only Ss. 6d., He wished to ask the right hon. baronet if he any benefit that accrues from it. would not remit the whole of the protective duties upon bronze powder and pigments?"

> Now, lest any man may suppose that Mr. Duncombe's statement was a mere repetition of an unfounded assertion made by the men, let us hear what

Sir George Clerk had had an interview with a deputa- thirsty, rebelious bill. tion of paper-stainers a few days ago, when they made statements similar to those put forward by the hon. gentle- ing hard at its beastly vocation to bring Ireland and

Let the working men well consider this subject. We have now for many, many years written and Irish feeling as to what murder really is. Some few spoken upon it, and we are not prepared to retract a | years ago, an English capitalist purchased an estate sentence that we have uttered, but, on the contrary, in the county of Tipperary, and proceeded by the we now repeat that free trade, if not accompanied by | Cork coach to Cashel to take possession. A respecthave everything in their power: let the free trade rous murders that were said to be committed there. chain be quietly rivetted upon them once, and they When the passengers had started, the stranger said the Parliament of capitalists.

withholding the franchise from them. No value is that there's not quieter boys nor the Tipperary boys." attached to the knowledge of building a house or furnishing it and decorating it—no importance is attached to feeding, clothing, warming, and in every wishn, is it them sort? Yea, them, to be sure, they way sustaining its idle inmates; no importance is the head to the northwarm of the northwa attached to the performance of those several works tithe devils now and then; and how can the craythurs which, if not performed by the industrious, the ignorant wealthy would starve and die. If we are to alone, but worrying them and harassing them, and look for knowledge anywhere, surely it is within the driving them out of their lives; but I declare to God precincts of the court, and in the neighbourhood of the wonder is that they lets one of them sort live at Eton College, and from the first magistrate of Wind- all." sor—he has the opportunity of picking up a bit of "LARNING," and even a smattering of Latin, from .. 0 12 9 the young gentlemen of Eton; and now let us see how o 0 6 far this important officer is gifted with that important all coman election for the borough, and the fight being all upon one side, he had no opportunity of displaying activity recently displayed at our dockyards leaves his partiality for the court candidate. When the proceedings were over, a vote of thanks, as is usual in such cases, was proposed to his worship the mayor, when, in reply, the first magistrate of Windsor said "I am sure I have every reason to be grateful to those honourable gentlemen who have so cordially drank my health. (Three cheers, and 'Long life to you!') Yes, he repeated it. He was unaccustomed Mr. Knight's ditto 0 2 6 to public speaking, and had his health so often drunk Mr. Rogers' ditto. 0 2 2 at small tea-parties, that he thought the present was makers, per Mr.

I. King 0 4 19 Mr. Arnott's ditto . 0 2 2 at small tea-parties, that he thought the present was a repetition of the many such compliments that had Winttington & Cat 0 3 0 Gr. Godwin, Raffle 0 7 6 been paid to him." What would be said of a Chartist that didn't know the difference between an election tist that didn't know the difference between an election and a tea-party? We can furnish but one parallel for this case of ignorance. Amongst military men, hope and trust that the attempt at national regenera-'General Breezo" is a favourite teast, and means was appointed to the commission of the peace, but trust that a universal, not a mere national associawho couldn't write his own name, by some accident tion, will be established, entitled STOCKPORT.—A tea party and ball will be neld in the Chartist Institution, Bomber's-brow, on Saturday evening, the 21st of March, in commemoration of the first purchase of land by the working men of England. Tea on the table at six o'clock precisely. Tickets may be had of the committee, or at the following policy starting to his feet.

The Powles 12 Barlow street Mr.

who couldn't write his own name, by some accident problems of a regiment whose officers he had allowed to sport over his grounds. After the usual catalogue of toasts was exhausted, the great object of Poland's regeneration is accomplished.

Tuesday of our legislation must be problems of the problems of the problems of the problems of the part of pullbage and the problems of the that saved us from Boney, though I forget where he

O'CONNELL AND THE WELSH MARTYRS.—We have received several letters inquiring whether or no it is true that Mr. O'Connell pledged himself to vote for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones. Yes. it is quite true that he pledged himself to Mr. Duncombe to vote for the motion, and yet that neither he nor a single joint of his tail, although they were all voted for it. This is too bad, and made apparently more galling to us by the fact that on the very day of that division we paid £7 17s. 6d. expenses, incurred by getting up the Covent Garden demonstration, on the 1st of July, on behalf of O'Connell and the other any hope on such rotten reeds.

RUSSELL AND THE WHIGS .- There remains not a shadow of doubt that Russell's motion, to be brought should contrive to have our flock ready to exhithan the travelling expenses of their delegates; and from whence delegates are to come.

most of the building trades have been compelled to Anti-Tithe League.

sum? Will they say-"I contracted for £1500 when

MAN'S LOAF. THE LONDON TAILORS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS .-More of the blessings of free trade, with uncontrolled with God's blessing, before this day twelvemenths, power in the hands of capitalists, are being daily ex- we will furnish a practical illustration of it, and before hibited in the tailoring department. The masters this day five years, whatever may be the result of have reduced wages by ninepence in every two shil- Peel's measures, and however necessary they may be also actually overholding work in expectation of cheap | liament representing a completely new state of things, food making still cheaper wages. Again, we ask, if it a new country, and a new mind, capable of forcing is not time for labour's parliament to assemble in the new opinions upon new men. metropolis, and for labour to have a mighty demonstration after its day's toil, to enforce such TIMELY hour of triumph to pass.

are still suspended between hope and fear. The hope every shilling saved to the workman in the price of produce, fourteen pence will be stolen from him in loose with the war question. Shares are, and have pound an acre. Is this a Christian country, then? Is thus a civilised country, when a church, an army, been for sometime, at a stand-still, and the funds are list his a civilised country, when a church, an army, and a navy receive as much annually as would pay a IRELAND.

"Mr. Duncombe called the attention of with sorrow the following extract from a letter rethe house to the article of bronze powder, ecived from a relation of our own :- "As to the seed amount of machinery could produce? And yet these which was much used as a raw material in the potatoes you write for, you cannot form the least idea Malthusians tell us that the land is over-populated, which was much used as a raw material in the process of paper-staining, and observed that it was greatly desired by the paper-stainers that this article should come in duty free. The Cork, and many GENTLEMEN are actually purtable with the finest country in the world, EXCEPT IREmaster paper-stainers, it had been represented chasing them at 8d. a stone, in expectation that the to him, were determined that, by the reduction of the duty on stained paper, the loss if any of the duty on stained paper, the loss, if any, their servants partly upon potatoes have now, one should not fall upon them, and they told their and all, been obliged to substitute bread; in fact, the workmen so. He had been informed that, in newspapers convey but a very slight notion of the one case, an extensive employer was holding back a fifth of the men's wages till this question was settled. Now, he held it to be very unfair towards the workmen that all the loss should fell wron them. The macters gold there is a sevent of the country, and the much worse that used to be fourpence a weight for good ones, are now selling for a shilling a weight for bad ones."—Would not the should fell wron them. The macters gold there is a sevent and mountage if under guelt. should fall upon them. The masters said they Hall patriots as savages and monsters if, under such were not able to compete with the foreign circumstances, they resisted what even PROMISES paper-stainers, who, in addition to other advantages, paid no excise duty upon the article. just as right in resolving to have their full share of tists are right in not resisting free trade, and are Coencion.—We are not, on the first day of the

week, in a sufficiently amiable temper to write upon a law which subjects the Irishman who shall be found tion for fifteen years; but this we will say—Oh! that the Irish people had the Polish leaders, or that the Sir George Clerk, the minister who manages the Polish leaders had the Irish people! This is not only they have been severally perused, we make no doubt a damnable bill, but an infernal, rascally, blood-that many a reader has said, "Eh, but it's true;" MURDERS'IN IRELAND. - While the Times is labour-

he Irish priesthood into odium and contempt, we will here relate an anecdote, which bespeaks the the working classes is the great cause assigned for murder is ever committed here; and I'll engage but "Well, but I understand that they murder their landlords and the proctors here frequently." "Oh, help it? Sure, when the devilor ever they'll let them

> AMERICA. - It appears that the Cambria mail packet set off with one side of the question, and only brought half mails—the peaceable halves—while,

> somehow or other, the warlike halves have been not a shadow of doubt upon the subject, and, as we stated five months ago, the first announcement that the nation will receive from Sir Robert Peel will be something like the celebrated declaration of Mr. Canning, "that three war ships are now on their way to chastise Jonathan and to assert our RIGHT to the Oregon territory;" but Jonathan remembers the old story,—"Catch a weazel asleep, and shave his eye-

Poland.—The tyrants have not yet succeeded in subduing the rebellion of the natives against their tyrant usurpers; and, however the unholy triple alliance may remain in quiet possession of Cracow, we tion now spreading throughout the land will be ulti-"the glass." A very ignorant Irish middleman, who mately successful; and, should it even fail now, we

be amusing to foreigners: we read of railways and fever in Ireland, coercion and paper staining, Irish Arms Act and horrors of the Poor Law Amendment

Lead that the promigate press of England would make a money-jobbing speculation of the American news, and we were right.

Poland.—We rejoice to think, that notwithstand-Bill, murders of rich individuals, and of thousands of poor but unprotected Irishmen, almost in the same breath; and eager as the new school of political cconomists may be to inculcate the doctrine of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market, of of its duty on behalf of this gallant nation. To day the glorious spirit of rivalry and speculation, and of a respectable deputation of foreigners waited upon the honest reward of commercial industry, we never Mr. O'Connor, to request that he would become can, and never will, enter into the philosophical consideration of those circumstances which create a class of overwealthy, gorging oppressors, and a class of stunted, famishing oppressed. We will continue to preach the doctrine, because we entertain it, that no idler has a right to his dinner until every man who is willing to work for one has had a good one, The righteous rules of nature have been wholly subverted. It is cruel, nay, it is unchristian, immoral, and we will add illegal, to see fox-hunting idlers and voluptuous pleasure-hunters macking the ground, where F. O'Connor, Esq., W. P. Roberts, E-q., the Rev. J. Schofield, and W. J. West will address the spectators. A ten party and ball will be dress the spectators. A ten party and ball will be is after Easter that we shall have the bidding institutions whether in Church or State, that does on after Easter, relative to the state of Ireland, is in-tended as a feeler for power. It is always after East the idle and the industrious so gallingly striking to is after Easter that we shall have the bidding institutions, whether in Church or State, that does for public favour; it is after Easter that we not cost more money than the feeding of all the poor in England. It may be considered prosy in us, but move to Weippert's band in the cause of Poland bit in the best possible state. Again, we repeat we will repeat it until we convince every man of its they would allow the Polish serfs to hug their chains, that no Chartist constituency will have to pay more truth, that one idler in each parish has a much if unrivetting them was calculated to loosen the truth, that one idler in each parish has a much if unrivetting them was calculated to loosen the larger income than is allowed for the maintenance of English fetters. The hour has arrived when labour will meet in Mr. Leadley's room, Butterworthbuildings, on Sunday (to-merrow), at one o'clock in
the afternoon. The members of the Chartist Cothe afternoon. The members of the Chartist Cothe afternoon, at the members of the Chartist Cothe members of the chartist in a 3 much larger income than is allowed for the maintenance of the chart partial mas a much larger income than is allowed for the maintenance of the chart partial mas a much larger income than is allowed for the maintenance of the chart partial mas a much larger income than is allowed for the maintenance of the chart partial mas a much larger income than is allowed for the maintenance of the chart partial mas a much larger income than is allowed for the maintenance of the chart partial mas a much larger income than is allowed for the maintenance of the chart partial mas a much larger income than is allowed for the maintenance of the chart partial mas a much larger income than is allowed for the maintenance of the chart partial mas a much larger income than is allowed for the maintenance of the chart partial mas a much larger income than is allowed for the maintenance of the chart partial mas a much larger income than is allowed for the maintenance of the chart partial mas a much larger income than is allowed for the maintenance of the chart partial mas a much larger income than is allowed for the maintenance of the chart partial mas a much larger income than is allowed for the maintenance of the chart partial mass a much property alone, if laid out in the purchase of lands rejoice to find that the veterans who are still in exile delegate ready for the emergency, and the Execu- for the people, would locate five millions upon two for endeavouring to give liberty to their own country tive will issue their instructions in time, as to the acres each—that is, would support in affluence and are yet alive to the cause of Poland, and in proof of number to constitute the Convention and the places comfort hard upon double our population—TWENTY- which we give the following extract from the French FIVE MILLIONS—and spent as it is now, it pro- press:-Thane. - From the several manufacturing districts | duces brothers, incest, immorality, ignorance, decepthe trade reports are more awful, in consequence of the anticipated future, than even from the present ness, lewdness, drunkenness, strife, debanchery, rape, subscription list includes the names of many deputies, depression. From Bradford, we learn that an im- rapine, and murder; in fact, the State Church of and among numerous other subscribers occurs the name mense quantity of machinery is idle, while hands England is the mother of all mischief and the father of Arthur O'Connor, so well known for the part he played kington, near Manchester, will hold their annual are unemployed, prices looking down, and specula- of all crime, and we will gladly join in the establish- during the rebellion in Ireland, ten party and soirce, on Monday evening next, March tors cautious. In Manchester, the masters are so ment of an Anti-Church League, or, lest that might 23rd, 1846, in the school-room, Higher-lane, Pil. anxious to have the first shot at free trade, that sound as heterodoxy in the cars of the ignorant, an

strike. We may be told that they have struck, not | The Army.—To follow on this subject, there is against a reduction of wages, but for increased paid for the support of an insolent, idle soldiery, wages. So they ought!—that is the most legitias much annually as would locate four million heads wages. So they ought!—that is the most legitias much annually as would locate four million heads as much annually as would locate four million heads of families upon two acres each of the best land in extensive contracts, which Peel's tariff will enable. Expland the property that we purchased for £1,860 on Friday week, has just called to offer us TWO THOUSAND POUNDS FOR THE PURCHASE, extensive contracts, which l'eel's tariff will enable England—that is, twenty millions of human beings them to complete much below the estimate at which could live happily, and furnish a more extensive they have taken them; and as labour is the impormanched than the world now presents to the manuof the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, when take material in all such contracts, why, we should have rejected it; so that we then devil "wages" steps in, and they discover that if the people's exchequer in one day? Had he offered the devil "wages" steps in, and they discover that if the people's exchequer in one day? Had he offered the devil "wages" steps in, and they discover that if the people's exchequer in one day? If and he offered the devil "wages" steps in, and they discover that if the benefits of free trade? Will the contractors a man knew the value of his free labour, to make the £2,500 we should have rejected it; so that we will be contractors a man knew the value of his free labour, to make the £2,500 we should have rejected it; so that we may colored to the free labour. offer their employers a drawback upon the estimated profit, they should work all by inanimate machinery. Well, be it so. We now lay down a principle which prices were so-and-so—I now find that I can execute we defy mortal man to upset—it is the very opposite the work at £200 under that amount, and I will give of free trade, it is total prohibition of every single day, March 25th and 26th, to commence at eight you the benefit of the reduction?" Not a bit of it. article produced by native industry, provided the free They will persuade the employer that the proposed labour market was open to that industry. Now, we'll tariff has actually thrown impediments in their way. explain. If even one million heads of families were Now, we will give the Manchester trades a little located upon land on lease for ever, we would rejoice counsel: they should only strike in cases where spe- to see nothing used except what was produced at cific agreements for the performance of the work at home—that is, as a staple. We should wish to see a send a respectful deputation to the person for whom | for twenty-four hours a day for six days in the week; | as will be seen by our subscription list of this week. the contract was undertaken, and state their case, and we pledge ourselves, with these increased facili- As Mr. Edmund Stallwood is secretary, we have to It was by the government aiding Peto and Grissell its present amount, in consequence of the increased in this way, that enabled them to heat their hands: ability of the free labourers to purchase it. Of handed to Mr. Stallwood, to enable him to keep his bearing the signature of "Publicola," sill continuous in secretary, we made to Mr. known to the public as the writer of the letters fitters fowarded to Mr. bearing the signed "Publicola," is dead. Lette Letter hands is ability of the free labourers to purchase it. Of handed to Mr. Stallwood, to enable him to keep his bearing the signature of "Publicola," still continuous in a secretary, we made to Mr. known to the public as the writer of the letters fitters. Of the manual continuous in secretary, we made to Mr. known to the public as the writer of the letters fitters. Of the manual continuous in a list of details, to be the Dispatch signed "Publicola," is dead. Lette Letter hands it is present amount, in consequence of the increased of the Dispatch signed "Publicola," is dead. Lette Letter hands in the public as the writer of the letters fowarded to Mr. Stallwood, to enable him to keep his bearing the signature of "Publicola," still continuous in a secretary, we made to Mr. I observe the public as the writer of the letters fowarded to Mr. I observe the public as the writer of the letters fowarded to Mr. I observe the public as the writer of the letters fowarded to Mr. I observe the public as the writer of the letters fowarded to Mr. I observe the public as the writer of the letters fowarded to Mr. I observe the public as the writer of the letters fowarded to Mr. I observe the public as the writer of the letters fowarded to Mr. I observe the public as the writer of the letters fowarded to Mr. I observe the public as the writer of the letters fowarded to Mr. I observe the writer of the letters fowarded to Mr. I observe the writer of the letters fowarded to Mr. I observe the writer of the letters fowarded to Mr. I observe the writer of the letters fowarded to Mr. I whereas, if kept to the performance of the contract, course, we would not deny admission to articles of accounts. cons Trade.—Notwithstanding the continuous at-

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

LAND SOCIETY.

SHARES.

MONDAY.

SHARES.

MONDAY.

Stands as a competitor to every home-grown quarter suits, fancies that what he is edjoying is a blessing, and the present time. He hopes, however, to make a of wheat. We may be told, that bread made from that he enjoys it in the only mode in which it could tour of land-inspection as soon as the meeting on below.

MONDAY.

Stands as a competitor to every home-grown quarter suits, fancies that what he is edjoying is a blessing, and the present time. He hopes, however, to make a of wheat. We may be told, that bread made from that he enjoys it in the only mode in which it could be enjoyed, but he never thinks of valuable substitutions and Jones, are over. flour; we admit it. Neither is salt pork as good as tutes: thus, thirty years ago, if a man was told that Williams, and Jones, are over. roast beef, and yet, if the price of salt pork was two- he never again should have a candle in his house, he sent struggle between the quiet confident Lords, lying it is made a substitute for beef and mutton. It is was told that he should never again go from London of their own country, it appears, are all coming to life singular, however, that the reduced price of wheat to Birmingham on foot or by horse power, he would of their own country, it appears, are all coming to life has not had the effect of commensurately reducing despair of seeing Birmingham during his natural again, while a great many more of OUR OFFI. the price of bread. We are sorry to be obliged to re-life. The same may be said of steam navigation, the CERS AND MEN, at first reported missing, now cur to our old lessons; but we have often told the printing-press, and all the operations now performed appear to have been killed. What a pretty subject working-classes that no Parliamentary regulation by steam. Well, then, we use the argument to show ill regulate the retail price of the WORKING-that there is not half that value in existing institu-vote of thanks from both Houses of Parliament!

tions and things which ignorance attaches to them. We are now only speaking of this new theory; but, The Navr.—The same may be said of this clorious

branch of the nation's pride. The annual amount CONCESSION as the necessity of the times demand? | spent upon this department, maintained for the solo We are even fearful that labour will again allow its purpose of being insolent to foreigners and bullying the natives, would also locate four million heads of Money and Share Market.-These twin devils families, or twenty million individuals upon the land. THE LONDON POLICE.—The money paid annually of free trade, and the fear of war keeps up such a to these skull-cracking ruffians, these kitchen spies Stock Exchange fever, as to make it impossible for and pimps, would locate two hundred thousand heads the speculators to operate without considerable risk; of families upon the land, or one million of human

pound an acre for twenty-six million acres of land; FAMINE AND PESTILENCE. - These are the Irish and which, at two acres to a family, would locate twins, and are gaining daily strength. We cannot thirteen million heads of families, and at five to a much rely upon the interested information we receive family, would maintain sixty-five millions of a popufrom the patriots or the free traders, while we give lation in peace, comfort, and happiness, and make them actual competitors for all that our present protect itself, and England in three years would be the finest country in the world, EXCEPT IRE-LAND. Now, this may not be considered as a legitimate summary of the week's news; but we contend that it is the most legitimate summary, because it is a complete answer to the horrible blasphemy preached on Monday night in the House of Commons. Moreover, it is precisely that description of news that we wish the working men to understand, because they

must be acquainted with their degraded position, their power to elevate themselves, and the better prospect; which present themselves from their union. THE LAW. - We estimate the money expended in this department, much below its real figure, at twenty millions per annum, not a farthing of which would be necessary in a well-regulated state of society; and this amount, at two acres to a family, would locate ten million heads of families, or a population of fifty millions, upon the land. THE NATIONAL DEBT .- The interest paid upon this

debt, incurred for the preservation of Church and out of his house an hour before sunset, to transporta- of families upon two acres each, or a population of patriots while poor Scery was being legally murdered, and "but it's shocking," and "I never knew it

before." Now, see what labour imposes upon itself. DRUNKENNESS.—This item far surpasses all others such measures as the working classes can now enforce able old dame, a fixture, had been in the habit of father, that oppresses his wife and children—the un-suppression of the fact, and the withholding from the from divided faction, will lead, firstly, to poverty, attending the passengers while at tea. The pur- natural tyrant son, that oppresses his parents and Irish the real state of English feeling, We don't distraction, destruction, and strife. The people now as to the disturbed state of Tipperary, and the name- Oh! that we could spend one year's dissipation- talk about what they are culpably ignorant of, or to

chain be quietly rivetted upon them once, and they when the passengers had started, the stranger said would be satisfied, after one year's probation, to vest to the dame. Pray, my good woman, is it true that the government of the country in their hands; bemust have its Parliament, or labour must succumb to there are so many murders committed in this councause they would pass the strongest laws against a try?" "Wisha then, my God, who tould your vice of which they had been the victims; and because in the Queen's speech, we invited them to come to have a speech to be a propose of large and the like of that? Sure, then, the devil a justice must always flow from a representation of the England to defeat the minister who dared to propose House of Commons owe their seats to drunkenness. space devoted to murders, rapes, and police news, but this is the very depraved taste that we seek to every week destroy. Poor Laws.-The money spent annually in de-

> millions a year; a sum that would locate four for the widow Seery and her family. We beg to move million heads of families on two acres each, or a that it be appropriated to that purpose, if any patriot population of twenty millions. Now, is not this a at Conciliation Hall will second the motion. sad but true picture of the present condition of England; and will not our friends bear in mind, that in November, 1835, we told them, that in two years. labour could purchase the church property of the country; in five years labour could purchase all the land of the country? And yet, after cleven years, we are obliged thus to commence the A B C of this system of education for them.

AMERICA.—The news from America is considered

unfavourable by the 'Change banditti, and the Times has the insolence to proclaim the falsehood, that the national mind of England would prefer war with America to any further giving way upon the part of our government. We tell the Times, and we tell the world, that the Northern Star, and the Northern Star alone, speaks the national mind, and that that mind is against war; but if that war should be considered inevitable to preserve and uphold the league of kings, and their intervention with American policy, that, however the national mind of England may regret the loss of English life in a struggle for monarchical ascendancy, that the English people, in such event, would rejoice in the triumph of the Republican army over English mercenaries. We tell the Times more, that the English people, if indeed they constitute any portion of the nation, will neither aid nor assist THEIR GOVERNMENT in a war with America; but, on the contrary, will present every constitutional passive resistance to such a project. We early foretold that the profligate press of England would make

ing the cold-blooded indifference of the English press with respect to the present glorious struggle by the Poles for the regeneration of their country, that the treasurer to the POLAND REGENERATION FUND.

And, however the present struggle for liberty may terminate, it is the intention of a new society,

to continue their labours, in peace or in war, by the publication of tracts, the diffusion of knowledge upon the history of Poland, the brutal tyranny of its oppressors, by public lectures and otherwise, and to keep up and maintain an effective agitation for this glorious purpose, in which every officer, from the highest to the lowest, regardless of labour and danger, will be expected to discharge the duties of their several offices without fee, salary, or reward. It is useless to look to the lords and ladies, who will only

WEDNESDAY.

The Land.—The most important news of this day, at all events to our readers, is, that the auctioneer

who sold the property that we purchased for £1,860 meaning, we have no doubt, if we expressed a desire to sell, to make it two thousand five hundred. Ilowever, we will estimate our day's work merely at the £140 may calculate that we have done a good day's work for our friends. What will the brawlers say to this? Will they now continue to din into our ears the folly of the Chartists not being able to buy land with money as cheap as other people? We continue to receive packages of letters congratulating us upon the first purchase of land for the people. We hope by next Saturday, the 28th of March, to be able to astonish the weak minds of those who foreboard such evil things of our regeneration society.

tempts of the free traders, the tender-hearted naillers cannot be induced to purchase beyond the hand to mouth supply. Indian corn is coming in wholesale, and every quarter of Indian corn that comes in, consequence of active engagement in existing pur-

MONEY MARKET .- The American news has sent

IRELAND. BRYAN SEERY .- It will be seen with pleasure that

the English people are resolved that the widow and orphans of this murdered man shall not starve. There was a letter in the Times of Saturday, signed lings, or about thirty-five per cent.; while they are in the present state of Ireland, we shall have a Par-DERER, to which we shall devote more extensive comment, merely observing for the present that a more gross and scandalous libel upon the Reman Catholic clergy of Ireland, and the Irish people, never appeared in print, while the libeller at the same time unintentionally, no doubt, acquits Seery of the murder, and saddles himself as an accessory after the fact, and, consequently, is a principal, for all accessories, in cases of murder, are principals. The Times, true to its savage calling, is doing more than ever the Orange Association attempted-to get up a NO POPERY cry in England. Not a number that does not teem with palpable falsehood, with lying abuse of the Catholic priesthood, and with vituperative denunciation of freland and the Irish. The conductors of this journal sent an English special pleader to report upon the state of Ireland, who actually didn't know whether a calf was under his bed or in the street, and finished his labours, as they were intended, by an individual squabble with a political opponent. We'll meet those fellows once more at Phillipi,

UPON THE HUSTINGS, where we have met them before, and there we will

not allow them to separate themselves from the resuonsibility of their tools and their paper. We were willing to forget many of Mr. Walter's sins, and to wish to see him once more opposing the Poor Law Amendment Act in the House of Commons, but he has cancelled the good he has done by the many libels he has published against Ireland, the Irish, and their revered priesthood. That Seery was murdered no man can now doubt, and we shall prove it, even if all other evidence of his innocence was deficient from the pen of the Real Murderer.

CONCILIATION HALL,-Irish ignorance of the English mind was never more manifest than in the speech of s Mr. Mitchell, an attorney, who took the chair at the last meeting in Conciliation Hall. In speaking of the Times' abuse of Mr. O'Brien, this attorney says, "it is an index of the English feeling towards Ireland." Now, he knows no more of the English mind than a hedgehog knows of theology, but he did know that a part of the tactics of Conciliation Hall is to keep the Irish mind in a state of ignorance as to English feeling. If he knows anything, he might have known that the English people actually feel more for the Irish than they do for themselves, and that they have bestirred themselves more on lrish than on State ascendancy, would locate fourteen million heads | English subjects. Where, we would ask, were the seventy millions. Now, those are all cruelties which and while the Northern Star was proclaiming, that if he was tried a second time he would be murdered? What have they done for the victim's family?

Mr. Grattan said, "that the present policy of the English press was to hunt down all who struggled for lrish nationality." Now, we tell Mr. Grattan that the policy of the Irish patriots is to hunt down all put together in amount, in injustice, and in sad re- | who fight the battle of Ireland otherwise than by sult. In amount, because it exceeds the others; in obtaining seats in Parliament and screwing money out injustice, because here drunken, dissipated labour of the starving Irish. The Northern Star has done preys upon sober, virtuous industry. It is not the more for Irish liberty than the whole of the Irish tyrant that oppresses here, or rather, it is not the press put together, and Mr. Grattan knows this: but irresponsible tyrant—it is the unnatural tyrant he owes his return for the county of Meath to the family; this is the most unnatural of all tyranny. know what business these men can possibly have to money upon locating drunkards on the soil; and we withhold knowledge that would be serviceable to the Correion .- The patriots are now wrath about the

sober mind of the country. We assert, without fear it. We new tell the people of Ireland, that if the of contradiction, that the majority in the present | Coercion Bill increases the Repeal rent, every patriot who lives upon it will bless it in his heart; but, We know that many readers would rather see our I thank God, the Irish people will have an opportunity of having it denounced from the altar one day in The Rent for the week, including £100 from New

Coercion Bill; while, the moment it was mentioned

York, amounted to £249. This sum would buy grading honest poverty amounts to more than eight twelve acres and a half of excellent land, for ever,

> AMERICA.—No news is as bad as bad news for the Stock Exchange; and, there being no news from

INDIAN CORN.

The importation of Indian Corn, which is going on both in England and Ireland, will prove of little service in alleviating the wants of the poor, unless they be informed of the best methods of preparing it for food. This information it is now in our power to afford; the following receipts having been kindly forwarded to us from North

America. Indian corn when ground makes excellent gruel, prepared in the same way as catmeal gruel; and what is called mush, is the same thing as Lancashire outneal porridge; but it is necessary in making this, that it be very well boiled. In summer it is eaten cold and is very much is considered a great improvement either in white or brown bread; about one third of Indian meal should be mixed with wheaten flour ; this is especially advantageous

in case of the flour being damaged by wet. Indian bread is excellent, and is made thus :- To a quart of sour milk, or buttermilk, as much corn meal little salt, and a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda dissolved in water, acts upon the acid of the buttermilk, and the effervescence causes the bread to be light; a spoonful of course sugar is an improvement, as is also a little e butter or melted lard. This must be baked in wel l greased tine, sufficiently large to allow the cakes to be e bout an inch thick they must be baked in a quick oven. I They are best eaten hot, but are very good cold. Treacle le is excellent with these. When sour milk cannot be proeured, fresh milk may be substituted, adding a table le spoonful of vinegar; but the carbonate of soda must not ot be stirred in until just before putting into the oven. n. Another way of making this bread is to pour boiling sweet et

What is called Indian Slap-Jack would be very available le n those parts of Great Britain where girdle cakes andod brend of that description is used. They are very ex-excellent and are thus made :- Scald a quart of Indianan meal; when lukewarm add a few spoonfuls of wheatenten flour, halt a tea-cup full of yeast, and a little salt, and ad when sufficiently risen bake them on a well-greased bake-kestone. They are best eaten hot. Another way, and thethe most approved here, is to mix about half the meal intente boiling milk and water; when cool, stir in the remaindeade of the meal so as to make a thick batter, mixing in twitten or three spoonfuls of flour, three eggs, and two tea-spoonson

milk over the meal, and when cool, add three eggs and a. a

fuls of salt. To make Johnny Cakes :- Scald a quart of Indianian meal with a sufficient quantity of water to make it into tto t thick batter; stir in two or three spoonfuls of salt; moulculd it in the hand into small cakes, rubbing a good deal oal o. flour in the hand, to prevent them sticking. Theshese cakes are fried in lard; when browned on one side, turnutt the other. They take about twenty minutes in bakinging Eat them hot with treacle. To make Hoe Cakes :- Scald a quart of Indian meames:

with a pint of water, enough to make a thick batter; sti; stii in two tea-spoonfuls of salt, and a small quantity of batteatter melted; put it in a well-greased tin, and bake it half aif ar Homing is made from the ungrown Indian corn. It It

hask is freed from the grain in a mill, and the grain ain if this state resembles the finest tapioca. Boil it till soll sol in water. It is extremely good thus boiled and eaten ten milk, and with the addition of a little sugar and spice, ree, re sembles English frumity. What is called Star's Komffomil in made by steeping the grains in weak ley, which loose oose sity of the mill.

Bannocks or Indian Cakes are made thus, and are fit & fit if the most luxurious table. Stir to a cream a pound and butter and a pound and a half of brown sugar; be; bee up six eggs and mix altogether; add a tea-spoonfubnfull cinnamon and the same of ginger; stir in three pourpours moulds, and eat when cold.

and and quarter of sitted Indian meal and a quarter ofer of pound of wheaten flour. Bake in cups or small hall to The Rent.-Neither O'Connell nor his eliquelique no, nor his press—can check the desire on the pase pas of the more honest repealers to know what has beas bee done with their money subscribed to the "rent rent;

The Pilot (Mr. O'Connell's organ) openly arows time time the people of Ireland have never paid one shillishilli. to the repeal fund for any other purpose but that that the Liberator may have it to apply to any purpose, or e, or every purpose, which to him may appear most cost ecc ducive to the ends of the association." Such braz brazz assurance as this is anything but satisfactory tory too large body of subscribers, and hence the continuations bickerings amongst them, which are daily increasifreasiff DEATH OF " PUBLICOLA."-David Williams, bets, better to appear in the Dispatch, but the "real Simon Purn Purn

is no more. FOOLISH PRACTICE. - Or. Wednesday an inquest weest we held on the body of a gentleman, believed to be to be the brother-in-law of the Hon. G. F. Nugent, and wand we

Assise Intelligence.

MATO (IRELAND.) turiourious Case,-George Ormsby (one of the old high with the Conservative anti-Catholic yeomanry of Mayo) put put on trial for discharging a loaded gun at his own ighteighter (Fanny Ormsby), with intent to main, disable, liguragure, or do some grievous bodily larm. The prisoner is an e an old man, aged 70 years, or upwards. The proutrixutrix, a stout, healthy looking, coarse, and apparently . t. From the evidence adduced the fact was estail afid after much provocation from the prosecutrix, fire a nded ded gun at her, which was charged with gunpawder id and small shot, the contents of which she received in her it shot shoulder, and from the effects of which she laboured der der severe illness for several days. The prisoner and ss fais family had been much at variance with each other eviceviously. The jury brought in a verdict of Guilty, with on hin he had received. The most carious part of this sase , th, that the prosecutrix on her examination admitted, at cat ever since the commission of the offence charged she nd bid been living with her father, the prisoner, who was nt out on bail; and, since the occurrence, frequently combed is his hair, spoke to him in a friendly manner, dined ud lid breakfasted with him. and, after the trial, intended ret return to his house and live there.

FAIFATAL EFFECTS OF JEALOUSLY .- An individual named 3 lo longer be concealed. An angry altercation followed, oror this homicide the prisoner was indicted. He adresessed the court in a speech of considerable eloquence. cliciaring he had no intention of hurting any person. weven years' transportation.

OMIGH (IRELAND), WEDNESDAY. erenteel" style, stood forward in the front of the duck, d an estate in the county of Cavan, at a place called of his Cavan estate .- Court : Did he get it ? (Laughter.)-Witness: If he did no person saw it (Laughter.)-Examination continued: When he came first to my house he was much disgusted with the houses of my neighbours; he used to put his hand to his nose to prevent his inhaling the smell from their dung-pits. (Laughter.) Shortly after that time I took a suspicion of him, and I wrote off to a relation of mine who lives at Drumkeeran, in the county of Cavan, about him and his estates. He wrote me back that such a person was unknown there. After I received this letter I made it known to the neigh bours. When I spoke to my neighbours they told me stories which he had been circulating among them to my ill fame. The prisoner had left my house at that time, but he came back again. The evening on which he came I met my boy, who told me that the "wee gentleman" was come back. (Laughter.) That was the name out of pure and disinterested motives. Never heard of a we used to call him by. As soon as he saw me he wished to make his exit again. (Laughter.) I wished to have A juror: Of course you told the story to save your neck! an explanation of certain matters, but he ran off out of Witness: Of course I did. my house, where he was at the time, and took up in the himself for being the wife's cousin .- Court: Prisoner, have you any questions to ask witness?-Prisoner:

house of a man named Crozier; in Crozier's he passed Witness, you would not allow me to leave your house .-Witness: I did not know you were the rascal you are .--Prisoner: Your mother went round the country claiming kindred with me, because, although I am arraigned at the case and called Joseph Barton, overlooker at the the bar, I am come of high and noble blood. (Laughter.) | Cinderhill Colliery, in the parish of Nuttall, who said--Hugh O'Neil examined: I know the prisoner; he is The deceased, Thomas Soars, was employed in the pit the person who called himself O'Neil, O'Riely, Alexander, on Friday, the 22nd of August. There is a cage used and all the other names; I saw him last winter; I saw him in the house of the last witness; he left it, and went worked by means of a steam-engine. Joseph Rollinson to live in Crozier's, who thought that he was a relation of his; he slept in my house for one night; on that oceasion he slept with myself; I rose up before morning, and ordered him out of the bed, and out of my house, because I thought he was as imp; he left my house in the morning; I am not certain where he went to; I heard that he engine at work, in obedience to the signals. Rollinson went to the house of a person named Donaghee.—To the Court: I heard that he was under the character of leaving his own country for being present at a murder of a that time. It is the duty of an engineer to let an engine magistrate.-To Mr. Schoales: The prisoner told me that he once attended a gentleman up the country as a it is a signal to go on if the engine be still, and if it be in purrasite for six years,-Prisoner: When did I tell you that !- Witness: When you were leaving my house .-Prisoner: No; I told you what your neighbours said of you; they said that you were a bad character, who used to dress in female's clothes and go about to pass bad notes. | banksmen were about the mouth of the pit, and the two My lord, I am a persecuted man; I swore against the prisoners were in the engine room. Moses Barton-I am man who murdered a very good gentleman, Mr. Bell overlooker of the machinery at Cinderhill Colliery, and prisoner drew his knife and stabbed prosecutor between Booth; I got a man arrested for him, and I was persecuted ever after; I got two more arrested in Fermanagh; told both prisoners never to go on without the signals. It penetrate the lung: it was a very dangerous wound,-I was brought before Sir Edward Tierney, the crown is well known that when a man is coming up, or is stand- | Eighteen calendar months' hard labour. solicitor; I was introduced to him by Mr. Daustable, a ling on the cage, he should shout "hold ou." He should magistrate; these two men I got put in gool for a length | not touch the cage until he has given this signal. (Other of time; oh, I have been persecuted.—Edward M'Gucklan | witnesses proved that the deceased omitted doing this.) examined: The prisoner told me that he was present at Langdon has frequently been allowed to do very impora marder in the county of Cavan; he said that he was | tant duties, because he is steady and intelligent. On the only witness in the case; I remember seeing him at this occasion, having charge of the engine at the moment the lough shore at Caltagh; he then made some very of the accident, I think he made a mistake by being improper propesals to me; he asked me if there was any over anxious. At the time the accident occurred, the thing to do in the hay-yard; I said no; says he, does cages were being drawn up, minute by minute, alterthere be anything taken out of it? no, says I, come into nately. There are two shafts to the pit, and the depth of James Collins's, for I wanted to get rid of him .- To the each is 220 yards. The cages were brought up emptied, Court : I wished to get rid of him, because he gave me to and let down again, alternately, in the short space of one understand that he was a hermorphredite,-Prisoner (in | minute. I am not aware that Rollinson was the cause a violent rage): You don't know that there is a God above of the death of a man in a similar way a fortnight beyou. Don't dawn yourselves, for you know that you are fore, although one was killed. Other witnesses proved prisoner became almost demoniacal. His small grey eyes moment of the accident, and Rollinson was set aside, shone brilliantly with anger; his thin bloodless lips were being exempted from the charge by his lordship; and parted, showing his bare white teeth, which were gnashing with passion]. He exclaimed, "you are damning your--; you returned me 'evil selves to the lowest for good and hatred for my love; you are all in a conspiracy against me, every one of you." (Here the wretch became so choked with the violence of his passion as to be unable to give utterance to any more of his blasphemons imprecations. Nor would I have reported those above were it not to show the public the true character delineated by one of themselves, of those unfortunate tools of government, professional swearers,-His Lordship briefly charged the jury, who in one moment returned a verdict of Guilty. Sentence, seven years' trans- as no evidence could be adduced against him, further abandoned human being to conceive. It is no wonder yet this devil has been made the man and the Christian the Swan and Salmon public-house, when he was disunmade, by the influence of government blood money. missed from that service. It appeared that shortly be-The prisoner is the man, as he himself boasted, on whose information poor Heany was arrested and confined in met in Newark the unfortunate deceased, who some Cavan Gaol for the murder of Mr. Bell Booth. The time time previously had left the home of her parents at has come when an enlightened government should feel Leicester and taken to a bad life. The charge against ashamed of using such base and mercenary tools as this the prisoner was, that he had been guilty on the night infamous "Rody the Rover." KILDARE (IRELAND).

head. The principal evidence against the prisoner was complice freely made, have perhaps never been exceeded nesses examined on the trial who corroborated in some acquitted Quigley, manifestly under the impression that it was not he, but Reilly, who had murdered the poor cripple. Quigley, however, will not utterly escape, as he robbery committed with Reilly, on the night subsequent evidence:-Francis Reilly (an approver) examined by

had; went to a public-house in Naas, kept by Mrs. saw distinctly the prisoner Horner, whom he well knew, Powel, near the barrack; there were two Connaught men and whom, being without his hat, he supposed to have tower, near the particle, the supposed to nave there playing cards, and I wanted to rob them, as I saw gone over to a loaded boat to try and get it out of the man who was in a gig, and who lives in Castlek-ely; we over the lock-gate, and up a passage which led man who was an a 5.65, which he was going home at night; into the Town-street. Closed the window and went I suggested that we should rob the Connaught men, but to bed. The light that he was undressing by was the prisoner said we should get more with the Scotchman; in sight, and within sight of the lock gates. The educeducated female, from twenty to twenty-five years of it was dark when we left Powel's; we then went to next morning got up shortly after six o'clock, Caragh, about three and a half miles; we had the pis- and saw four or five men vainly endeavouring to move sshedshed that the prisoner did, in a moment of excitement, tol; we went into a public-house at Caragh; we then the lock gate. Thought he saw in the opening went about a quarter of a mile and sat down to light a of the gate a cloth of some sort, and looked more closely, pipe; we struck a match; there were two women coming and then saw a body, which they got out, and which up at the cross road towards Caragh, and they met a man; proved to be that of deceased. Her shawl was twisted there is a gravel pit there; the prisoner and I were on tightly, as above described, but not fastened with any the corner of the ditch; the night was dark; the women knot, or pin, or other thing. Did not know the deceased, asked the man if he saw a light, and he said "yes;" The witness deposed to the same effect to-day.—Jane when the prisoner leaped up and said he would show Greaves said: I knew the deceased Mary Ann Perkins. revioeviously. The jury prought in a vertice of the provoca- him light, and then a tussle ensued for a while, when the On Tuesday, the 3rd of March, had seen her, and had prisoner called me to assist him; the nomen were going been walking about with her. I set out to walk again on then, and I turned one of them back; I desired the prisoner to put it (meaning the contents of the pistol) through him, as that was a password; he had the pistol and met with a man against Middlegate. She left me. in his hand, and he fired the shot at the man; I was a and told me to wait for her against Mr. Sauders's, the yard behind the man, and some of the shot whizzed by my grocer. This is close to Taylor's gin-shop. She said ear; Quigley fired the shot and the man fell; I stepped over his body; saw the prisoner next day in Dublin; we I know Horner, but it was not he. I never saw her went into a public-house, and saw an account of the murder in the Freeman's Journal; that was on a Friday; had been living in Newark about two months. On the Subsequent to this evening, a few lucifer mutches were FAIFATAL EFFECTS OF JEALOUSLY.—An individual named indiced in the Prisoner's bed-room, and evidence was shushus Macklin, respectably connected, was indicted for we met at Blanchardstown that evening with a person morning of the day I last saw her she appeared very unfound in the prisoner's bed-room, and evidence was 10 ue murder of a person named Carwell. The prisoner named Doyle, where we robbed a man; I was arrested in the Castle-yard, but I don't know what brought me fresh (drunk.)—Robert Dale said: I am one of the which he had purchased shortly before the fire. The Be pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter, the there. Cross-examined by Mr. Gorman: I swear I don't pit:pital charge having been withdrawn, and the Crown know what brought me to the Castle-yard; I had business nowlowed the plea. Of course the details of the case did there, but did not think of what it was till I went there; ot, it, from the course taken, publicly transpire. The I went to the Castle-yard to give myself up for the robcts.cts, however, are as follows:-Sometime last summer bery, but I did not think of that till I went in there; it e pe prisoner got married to a young lady in Monasterevan, was an hour after I went there that I thought of it. I evievions to which, it appears, he was attached to am twenty-one years of age, as I have heard. Mr. Gornothother. Shortly after the marriage the prisoner was man: How did you support yourself for the last three esenserved one night walking with his former lover, and years? By money.—Mr. Gorman : Got honestly? Yes; others were perceived entering his garden. His wife was some of it I borrowed from men.—Mr. Gorman: Borrowed forformed of the matter by some good-natured friend, and from men with a pistol at their heads! Yes,-Mr. Gorne we went, of course, to look for them in the garden; when, man : And that's what you call getting money honestly? av avoid her rage and delude discovery, they retired to Witness: Of course, I got money any way I could; if I susummer-house in the garden. The wife having traced got it honestly so much the better, but if not, I robbed: nement there, locked it on the outside, and went to you know you get money honestly if you can, but when I all ill some friends. The prisoner broke open the house, could not get it that way, why I procured it in the best and ad was in the act of letting out the lady, when his wife manner I could; can't form the most remote idea of the ad ad some other friends came up, and his companion could number of outrages, robberles, and crimes I have been it." Huselby said, "Aye, who ?" And Horner replied, house at West Clifton; the woman became very much inengaged in. I can't go within twenty of the number. hehen the prisoner, in a paroxysm of rage, ran to his Can't tell within ten of how many houses I have broken mouse for his gan, and fired amongst the persons who linto and robbed,-Mr. Gorman: Tell me within five erere assembled. Three of them were wounded slightly, times of how often you were tried ? Oh, I was seldom adad a fourth died from the effect of injuries received, caught, you know. I generally put in another in my place, and that was my business to the Castle. My consoicnce smote me when the man was murdered, and I went out and committed a highway robbery next night. hehe Chief Justice of the Common Pleas sentenced him to I I was afraid I would be hanged, and then my conscience smote me, so I said I would save it and my neck together. I thought as much of my neck, if not more, than I did F RODY THE ROVER. - Robert O'Riely, alias George of my conscience. I feel great inward quakings now. liciely, alias Robert Alexander, alias George Rowan, alias If you were a priest or minister I would tell you more lulugh O'Neil, was placed in the dock resterday, and pre- about it .- Mr. German : If I were I would not wish to emented by the grand jury as being a vagrant, having no have such a parishioner as you. Witness: You might struggled severely after having been thrown into the and asked if he had seen a man and woman on the road. etettled place of residence. Prisoner, a small middle-aged have a worse, I assure you!-Mr. Gorman : On your oath, man, dressed in what might be termed the "shabby do you think there is as great a villain as yourself breathing the breath of life this moment? Witness: I and in a shrill, but bold tone of voice, pleaded not guilty. I don't think there is .- Mr. Gorman : Do you think, from ull the females and juveniles in the court were then Adam to the present day there ever existed a greater rerdered to withdraw. After the court being thus cleared, I villain than you are! I think not; I carried a lifr. Schooles, Q.C., proceeded briefly to state the nature pistol myself according to circumstances; we had ff the case as it afterwards appeared in evidence. James only one pistol at the Blanchardstewn robbery, and collins examined: I know the prisoner; he lived at my Quigley had it; I had it in the park that day; have witnesses to prove it." On the second day he said, couse for some time; he represented himself to me as the stock of the pistol was broken before that, but I canweing a person named Robert Alexander, son of the Rev. not say how long; it was broken before the murder; Doyle who lives as 'boots' at the Swan and Salmon Inn, at ceeded. He got into a field adjoining the turnpike road, Mr. Alexander, and grandson to Lord Belmore; when he was with us at Blanchardstown; when I met Quigley in Newark, met a young woman, whom I do not know, near and looked over the hedge, saying, "Stop, they've had same to my house, he told me that he had been witness to Barrack-street, I told him I supposed the man was dead ; Mrs. Weller's shop in Stodman-street, on Tuesday night enough." The prisoner was then beating a man, who was the shooting of clergymen in the south, and that he had I was taken up; my account of the robberg at the trial was last, about half-past ten o'clock. We all went together down on the ground. The man was holding up his arm to preween persecuted by the Roman Catholics because he wis that I was not there at all; Doyle gave me a whip that he the Swan and Salmon yard, leading to the navigation | vent the blows striking his head. The man so striking was ggoing to swear against them there; he also told me that took from one of the men; I always assisted at robberies, side, and also to the lock entry from Castle-gate, into a the prisoner, who said, "D—n your eyes, you're not half a and often knocked down men, but would not like to kill stable in the Swan and Salmon yard. We then went down Drumkeeran, and that he would not allow me to remain a man: "put it through him" was a password, not to put to the water side, where I shook hands with the girl, and The woman at this time was staggering about the road, much longer in Tyrone, because I was living in a rascally to contents through him; my comrade understood that as was going up the lock entry, when Haselby called the girl cursing and swearing, and was as drunk as could be. ppart of it; he told me that he would give me twelve acr s to frighten the man; told the story eight days after the of land on his estate when he would get it, and he was to trial to an inspector of police in Bridewell-lane; went thave paid £6 for me, which I was due another man; he to give myself up as a person concerned in the deed , also pretended that he was a friend to my mother, and can't say where Doyle was the night of the murder, used to be counting relationships with her; he also told but met him next day at the King's-bridge; did me that he was then about to get a remittance of £25 out | not tell him a word about the murder; he was an old companion and friend of mine, and I parted him near King's-bridge and went to Tighe-street; methim next day in a public-wouse in Barrack-street; the prisoner asked Doyle to come to Blanchardstown to commit the robbery, which we thought no crime at all; we three often went if I could have got the pole I could have got her out. I out-so often, that I can't tell; we would rob any one or any place, and did so for years. We were regular old partners in crime: I know the prisoner four years or more, and was acquainted with him before we robbed several places in the county of Dublin, Doyle and I were robbers and housebreakers long before we knew the pri soner. Doyle always carried a pistol, powder, and shot. He carried the same sort of shot as was found in the man's head, and so did I. Doyle and I are seven years on the road, and we have committed all sorts of crimes .- To

> NOTTINGHAM, FRIDAY. CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER,-Joseph Rollinson, aged 34, engineer, and William Longdon, aged 18, engineer. both in the employ of Messrs. Wakefield, North, and Morley, were charged upon the coroner's inquisition, held at Nuttall, on the 25th of August last, with feloniously killing and slaying Thomas Soar. Mr. Wildman stated for the purpose of lifting coals from the pit, which is had the care of the engine that day, and was assisted by William Longdon as stoker. There is a bell in the engine-house, the handle of which is at the bottom of the pit. It was Rollinson's duty to remain in the enginehouse and watch the bell, and it is also his duty to set the stand when no signal is given. When the bell rings once, motion it is a signal to stop. This is a regular rule at mony of the woman Cree. Babbington Colliery, as well as at Cinderhill. At the time the accident happened, I was gone to breakfast, and as I was returning, I heard that a man had got killed. The

the jury: I don't expect to get any reward. I do it all

reward. The crime lay heavy on my mind, I assure you.

after a very able defence by Mr. Macauley, the other prisoner was acquitted by the jury. SATURDAY. THE CHARGE OF MURDER AT NEWARE, - William Horner butcher, of Newark, aged eighteen years, and William Haselby, labourer, of Newark, aged seventeen years, were charged upon the coroner's inquisition, held at Newark upon-Trent, the 6th day of Murch instant, with the wilful murder of Mary Ann Perkins, single woman, aged fifteen years, by throwing her into the Trent. The grand jury found a true bill against Horner; but in obedience to the recommendation of the Chief Justice, acquitted Hazelby, fore eleven o'clock on the night in question the prisoners to ten years' transportation. in question of the murder of the deceased, and the suggestion for the prosecution was, that he and the other Quigley was indicted for the murder of a poor cripple duced her to accompany them to the back yard of the who resided near Naas, by shooting him through the Swan and Salmon public-house for improper purposes, and, after the twofold accomplishment of a purpose, an accomplice who had become approver; and the disclo- thence to the lock-gates of the Newark division of the prisoner and the informer had been in company together the water, where she was drowned, and the dead body

Naas; stopped in a public house in Sallins; before we help; and next somebody passing rapidly over the dock-people." A few mainutes after this he was met in a wall to discharge and re-load a pistol which the prisoner was a boisterous night. He then opened the window and some money with them; we were going to rob a Scotch- water, run, in a hurried and confused manner, back with her about nine o'clock in the evening. She seemed again. She was living by prostitution. The deceased of the charge; I never was with the girl-in fact, I don't | crime imputed to him, know her." When I was putting the irons on him at Newark, previous to bringing him to Nottingham Gool. after his committal, and when Haselby sat beside him, water. He had no doubt death was caused by drowning, There were no marks upon the body indicative of violence having been used to cause death. - Thomas F. A. Burnaby, gentleman, coroner of Newark, produced the depositions taken on the inquest. Upon being cautioned. the prisoner said, "I don't know the deceased: I don't know that ever I saw her in my life. I was not near the lock last night; I went to bed at a quarter to eleven, and "I and another young man, named William Haselby, back to look at a pole which was in the water. She did Roper asked him if the woman was his wife, and prisoner did not cry out, but I shouted for assistance several times, and no one came. I stayed until I could see her no more, when I went away. If any one had come to my assist. ing in the water, and I tried to reach it, but could not: then went to my lodgings in Parliament-street, and as I yesterday, when he said he did not mean to chuck the in the ditch, heard a noise outside her door. She went girl into the water, but that he was fresh. He certainly was fresh, but not so much so as not to know what h was doing," On the third day he made another statement, which was very similar to that given on the previous day .-- Mr. Macauley, with much eloquence and at | begged him to get up, but he did not speak. The woman great length, addressed the jury, clearing up many dark | procured a camile, and then saw there was a wound in points against the prisoner with great advantage, and the deceased's face and head. The blood had dried over setting in the most favourable view every circumstance the wound. The deceased never spoke. The woman of a mitigating nature. The learned judge summed up went to Chilcott's public house. She afterwards revery carefully and with much calmuess, and impartially commented upon the various parts of the evidence, Whilst the jury were considering their verdict, Superin- put him under a garden-wall in the road. The witness tendent Whitworth came into the court in great haste, saw him about two in the morning, and he was then and informed the counsel and attorneys for the prosecu-| snoring. Every one thought he was drauk, The next which of the prisoners it was that committed the murder and throw her into the Treut. His lordship, upon being fined a shilling, and discharged.

tion, that a female named Cree had just arrived from morning (Sunday), about six o'clock, the deceased was Newark to give evidence on the trial. She was not sure found where he was left the night before. He was quite until she saw them, but that she saw a young man caught the deceased with his wife, and had beaten him (Horner, she believed), on the night in question, strike well about his head and cars.—The jury returned a the deceased with a pole, wrap her head in her shawl, verdict of Guilty of Manslaughter,-The prisoner was informed of this circumstance, directed the woman's deposition to be taken. After about a quarter of an hour's the strange witness who had just arrived at the eleventh had been employed as engineer about a year or more, and in custody, and discharged Haselby on his own recog-Longdon had been his assistant for nearly the whole of nisances to appear again when called upon. In the course of Saturday evening, Horner was discharged from custody in obedience to an order from the judge's lodgings, thus showing that no reliance is placed on the testi-STABBING,-Maday Bell, aged 16, was indicted for ma-

liciously stabbing William Hayes on the 12th December prosecutor and prisoner lived servants together at Mr. Ingley's, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, and having quarrelled, the was so at the time of Soar's death. I have repeatedly the seventh and eighth ribs on the left side, so deeply us to

NIGHT POACHING,-Benjamin Lowe was convicted of being out in the night in company with three other per sons armed with guns, for the destruction of game, in Highwood, near to Moor-green, the property of Lord Melbourne. No resistance was offered by the prisoner, who received an excellent character, and who, when taken, case finished the business of the Assizes at twenty minutes

after four o'clock. WORCESTER, FRIDAY. CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF A CHILD. - Emma Oranmore, aged twenty-nine, was charged with having on the named Martin Jennings, a bricklayer's labourer, 19th of February last, at Alvechurch, concealed the birth all damning yourselves. [Here the appearance of the that Langdon had the management of the engine at the of her female child. The prisoner was a dressmaker, and the body of the child was discovered in a state of putrefac- | sudden, Jennings called for a quartern of gin. Upon cloth and an old petticoat. The learned Judge being of opinion that this fact did not constitute a concealment ury, under his direction, returned a verdict of Not Guilty. HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- Daniel Willis, aged twenty-five. pearance, was placed at the bar, charged with highway robbery, at Chaddesley Corbett, in this county. The proportation. Previous to the passing of the sentence the than the confession of the other prisoner.—The case for gled him, and knelt upon his chest till the blood gushed blow, which knocked her down upon her back, her per 70 lbs., several lots of Western Canal flour at 27s. prisoner made use of some of the most blasphemously the prosecution was conducted by Mr. Wilmore, and Mr. from his ears; after which, leaving him in an insensible head striking the wall of a dusthole as she fell. Mr. per barrel, and Indian corn at 31s. to 33s. per 480lbs. aulcy defended the prisoner. The prisoner was a state, he made off, taking also a stick and tobacco-box be- Inspector Tierney, upon being made aware of what butcher at Newark, and William Haselby down to the longing to the man who but an hour before had entertained had happened, sent a number of constables, with the that the witness O'Neil believed him to be an imp; and day of this occurrence had filled the office of "boots" at him. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty. The priwhom there were two other indictments, was sentenced

DORCHESTER, SATURDAY. Arson.-Joseph Way was indicted for maliciously setand nine o'clock, the prisoner having previously left the house, an alarm of fire was heard. The persons drinking in the tap-room left the house, and they found the prisoner standing outside. He then exclaimed, pointing to sures of atrocities, outrages, and crimes which that ac. Trent navigation, where the prisoner had alone, or in the fire, "Look at that light there!" One of the men said, conjunction with Haselby, wrapped her shawl over her it must be the moon, or the light from the mail-coach, in the career of one so young in years. There were wit neck and face, to the depth of nine or ten inches three or which passed the spot at that hour. The prisoner said, collateral points the approver's evidence; such as that the or otherwise making an alarm, and then thrown her into farm of Mr. Benjamin Biles, where they discovered a rick of barley on fire. The prisoner assisted in extinguishing on the day of the murder. The jury, notwithstanding, picked up on the following morning. Suspicion fell this fire, and he was heard to say, "This is enough to upon the prisoner, and he was brought, on the next day open any farmer's eyes. Rather than turn a man out

went to Mayro ith we stopped at the Duke of Leinster's bridge. The sound of one cry only reached his ears. It gateway in the neighbourhood, running with all spot where the first fire took place. The person who then saw him came in close contact with him, and observing he was breathless and agitated, he said to him : "Holloa, my friend, who are you?" The prisoner made no answer, and the witness took hold of him, exclaiming, as he pointed towards the fire, "Do you see that _ what is "It's a fire," he replied. "Witness said, "How do you know that !" and he made no answer. At this moment two gentlemen came up on horseback, and, as they approached the prisoner and the witness, one of orts maintained their value, but are not dearer, them exclaimed, "For God's sake open the gate!" The witness said, "No, I shall not open the gate till I know who this man is." The prisoner then said his name was Joseph Way, and the witness immediately let him go, and ran as fast as he could to the place whence the flames issued. The witness had known Joseph Way before, but the night was dark, and he did not recognise him at first. In addition to this evidence, it was proved that about ten minutes before the occurrence of the first fire, the prisoner purchased a box of lucifor matches, and that during the second fire his conduct was so indecent, that the to be in very good spirits. We walked round the town clergyman of the parish felt it his duty to reprove him. He made use of very violent language, and amused hinaself by throwing dung at one of the persons present, He was also observed to stir up the fire with a pole, she would not be many minutes. I don't know the man; under pretence of putting it out, but the clergyman fearing that he was adopting means which might extend the flames, desired the pole should be taken away from him. happy and uncomfortable, and said she should like to get | given to show that these did not belong to the same box Newark borough police, and apprehended the prisoner jury returned a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner was sen-Horner. He was in the market looking at some fowls, tenced to transportation for life, and when taken from and said. "I know what you want me for; I am innocent | the bar, he strongly protested that he was innocent of the THESDAY. Pierre Benard Mallet was indicted for the wilful mur der of John Meckew, at Netherbury, on the 6th Decem ber. The prisoner, although he had been for many standing on his legs, he said to the crowd, "Gentlemen, years in England, is still a Frenchman; he was therethis is the man (pointing to Haselby) who threw the girl fore asked whether he would be tried by a jury of Englishinto the river." Thomas Spencer said: I brought the men or a jury consisting of half Englishmen and half prisoners to Nottingham on their committal. As we foreigners. He at once said, "By Englishmen." It were coming on the road, we stopped at Ratcliffe, where appeared that the prisoner was a kind of tramp, and was I gave them something to eat and drink. Horner said to always accompanied by a woman who passed as his wife. Haselby, "You can neither eat nor drink, and I can, but went by the name of Kitty. They travelled through You are going to Nottingham to be judged, and you'll have | and about Dorsetshire, and were well known. The woto confess before you die." He afterwards said, "One man had lived with him for fourteen years. On the even told you to throw her in, and another saw you do ling of the 6th of December, they were at Palmer's public-'Why, the devil told you to do it." This occurred toxicated, and the prisoner was anxious to get her away, last Saturday,-Ann Yeomanson said: The deceased and took up almost every person's cup of beer and drank was my daughter by my first husband. I saw her body out of it. The man and the woman cursed each other, at Newark, and identified it. Up to July last, she had and he held up a stick at her and threatened to beat always borne a good character, when she suddenly left her. The deceased was also in the house, and he said me, and I never saw her alive after. The witness was to the woman, I am going to Bridport, and I will dressed in deep mourning, and was much affected .- Mr. | see you. The woman said she had lived with the Crott, surgeon of Newark : Had seen the deceased several prisoner fourteen years, but she was not his wife. That times before her death. He had attended her for the he was jealous of every one, and she would not live with venereal complaint. When he last saw her she was suffer. him any longer. Some time was consumed in this jarring, ing very severely from secondary symptoms, and had and at last the prisoner left. Soon after the woman went several large buboes on the upper part of the thigh and out and then the deceased. The prisoner had gone to lower part of the body. At the time he examined the see some one, and had not proceeded in the direct road body these sores remained. The deceased had evidently to Bridport; but he afterwards overtook a man (Reper). Roper said he had not seen them, but he could hear their voices at that moment, and directed the attention of the prisoner to that circumstance. The prisoner then said 'I've got a stick in my hand, and if I catch them at something (you know what), I'll give them a good beating." He had a good-sized walking-stick with him. Roper and the prisoner then separated: but in a few minutes, Roper heard two persons crying "Murder." It appeared to proceed from a man and woman. He instantly started to the spot whence the sounds proso, and was standing at the edge of the bank, when said she was, but the woman said, "You're a liar: I've Haselby pushed her head first into the water, and ran | been with you many years, but I'll not go with you again." away; he did not come back again. I ran to her assist. The prisoner had previously told Roper that he had caught ance, and did my best to get her out, but could not. She them in the fact. The woman was so drunk that she could not stand upright. Roper then went to the man on the ground, and told him to get up, and he would protect him. The deceased got up, went into an adjoining field, ance, I could have got her out. There was a pole float, and then lay down in a ditch. The woman went away, and the prisoner followed her. Roper went back to the deceased, and talked to him for ten minutes, and told him he would catch cold. Deceased said his arm was broken was going to the back door I saw Haselby knocking at | the man had beaten him so, and he would have him before the front. He asked me to let him in, but I said he could his betters the next day. No one was then in liquor but not sleep with me that night. He then inquired whether the woman. In about an hour and a half after this, a I had got the woman out, and I told him I had not, but woman, who lived near Chilcott's public house, which was that if he had stopped I could have done so. I saw him mearly two miles from the place where the man was lying

> STAFFORD, WEDNESDAY, MANSLAUGHTER. - George Dorrell, aged thirty-three, consultation, the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty was indicted for the manslaughter of George Lowe, on against the prisoner. Having perused the document of the 16th of June, 1844, at Upper Arley. The prisoner who was stated to be in the last stage of consumption hour, the Chief Justice ordered Horner to be retained having been scated in the dock, Mr. Beadon, as counsel for the Crown, stated the facts of the case to the jury, which were briefly these :- The prisoner, with several others, amongst whom was the deceased, were drinking together at a public-house, when, as it seemed, in a frolic (for all the witnesses agreed that there was no quarrel or ill-will subsisting between the parties) Dorrell caught the deceased by the collar, and threw him over his shoulder, apparently intending that he should alight on his feet. last, with intent to maim, disfigure, or disable him. The His strength, however, was unfortunately insufficient for the purpose, for the poor man fell upon the back of his neck, and sustained an injury of the spinal vertebræ, inducing paralysis, and ultimately causing his death. Dorrell assisted in placing him in a chair, and brought a doctor, but afterwards absconded into Scotland .- Guilty His lordship sentenced him to be imprisoned for one week.

out and heard a groun, and then she saw it proceeded

from a man who was lying in the mud in the road. A

man of the name of Biddlecomb came and took the man,

who turned out to be the deceased, by the arm, and

turned to the deceased, and Brown, the constable, came,

and then some men carefully removed the deceased, and

dead. The prisoner had told several persons that he had

MURDER IN ST. LUKE'S.

On Sunday morning, at the early hour of three o'clock, the immediate neighbourhood of Golden-lane. St. Luke's. became the scene of great excitement, in consequence of the following occurrence :- It appears told Lord Melbourne's steward that distress drove him to that at the hour above mentioned, Mary Murray, a the act, his wife being just dead, and left him with four widow, was, together with several other parties, in a children. Three calendar months' hard labour.—This house in George-yard, Golden-lane-one of those sinks of iniquity so common in that district, termed private gin-houses—in which spirits are retailed to all sorts of characters, after the regular taverns and public-houses are closed. Whilst there a young man went in, and the deceased and he were noticed for some time to be conversing together, when, all of a tion by her mistress, under the bed, wrapped in a black pulling his money out of his pocket, he said he had lost a shilling, and accused the deceased with having picked his pocket. The allegation was stoutly denied within the meaning of the act, stopped the case, and the by the female, when high words ensued between them. From words they came to blows, and Jennings, with his clenched fist, made an aim at Murray's face, man of remarkably muscular frame and ruffianly ap- which he struck with great violence. Some of the people in the place tried to bring about a reconciliation, but the deceased still persisting that she had secutor, an infirm old labourer, had met the prisoner at a not taken the money, her antagonist gave her another public-house, where he paid for his beer, and, in return dreadful blow over the eye. The deceased then made for his hospitality, was the same night waylaid by him, for the door, and, having gained the court, was in the thrown down, and robbed of his purse, containing two act of escaping to Golden-lane, when she was overhalf-crowns and a sixpence. The prisoner nearly stran- taken by Jennings, who gave her another violent soner, who had been previously convicted, and against stone-street station-house. Upon her arrival there, she was immediately attended to by Mr. Mather, the divisional surgeon, who did all that the nature of her case would permit of, but without any beneficial effect. for she expired shortly after her admission. The ting fire to a stack of corn, the property of Mary Ann body was, at a subsequent hour of the day, removed Biles, at Milberne St. Andrew. From the evidence it to St. Luke's workhouse, where it will remain until appeared that, on the evening of the 31st Jan., the pri- the coroner's inquest is held. Jennings was appresoner and some others were drinking together at the Oak hended in the neighbourhood, on charge of having deceased has left three children. THE INQUEST .- On Tuesday forencon a jury was impannelled before W. Baker, Esq., coroner for East

A VILLAIN.—At these assizes a man named James joung man, Haselby, having met the deceased, had in- Inu, at Milborne St. Andrew, and that, between eight caused the deceased's death. It is stated that the Middlesex, at the Cumberland's Ilead Tavern, Cityroad, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Mary Murray, aged forty, a widow, who, it was alleged, had been brutally murdered by a young four times, with the object of preventing her crying out "No, it must be a tire;" and thereupon they went to the man named Martin Jonnings, in George-yard, Goldenlane, on Sunday morning last. Mr. R. Courtney, No. 5, Finsbury-terrace, surgeon, stated that he had carefully examined the body, but could discover no external marks of violence. On opening the head, he (Wednesday), in custody before Mr. T. F. A. Burnaby, that's got a family, they had better give him a sovereign to und a small blow on the frontal bone over the right the coroner, at the inquest upon the body, where Hibbert, to keep him in work." The prisoner suddenly disapered, but without any corresponding mark externally found a small blow on the frontal bone over the right is under sentence of transportation for lifteen years for a the lock-keeper, deposed to the effect, that he went to peared, and in a few minutes afterwards another fire was the whole of the blood vessels covering the brain were bed a few minutes before eleven o'clock, and whilst he discovered within 300 yards of Mr. Biles's rick, and the gorged with black blood. On removing the dura to that on which Donnelly was murdered. Reilly has was undressing by the light of a candle, in the front room prisoner pretended to be very active in extinguishing the mater, two ounces of blood was found effused under escaped punishment of any kind. The following is the of his house, heard the footsteps of three or four persons flames. This second fire proved to be a wheat stack be- the arachmoyd membrane, extending down to the going along, and the sound of voices, among which was longing to the "Widow Biles;" and it was given in evi- spinal marrow, and the convolutions and ventricles of Mr. Corbally, Q.C.: I know the prisoner about three that of a woman. The sound of feet appeared to dence that the prisoner said, whilst surrounded by the the brain were filled with blood and serum. The imyears; I was with him on the 23rd September last in May. him to come from the bottom of the yard of the Swan and neighbours who were exerting themselves on the occasion, mediate cause of death was the effusion of blood upon pears; I was with him on the 23rd September last in May. I must come from the bottom of the yard of the swan and neighbours who were exercing included by excite- ham good for above three years, and on the peace of and stopped at a lodging-house; left it about seven if passing rapidly to and fro, and subsequently heard one blanked to those who are out of work, although they ment, or the effects of a blow. Verdiet, Manslaughter Amiens expatriated himself to France. He subsembled to those who are out of work, although they ment, or the effects of a blow. Verdiet, Manslaughter Amiens expatriated himself to France. He subsembled to those who are out of work, although they ment, or the effects of a blow. Verdiet, Manslaughter Amiens expatriated himself to France. He subsembled to those who are out of work, although they ment, or the effects of a blow. Verdiet, Manslaughter Amiens expatriated himself to France. He subsembled to those who are out of work, and but the brain, which may have been produced by excite- ham good for above three years, and on the peace of the brain, which may have been produced by excite- ham good for above three years, and on the peace of the brain, which may have been produced by excite- ham good for above three years, and on the peace of the brain, which may have been produced by excite- ham good for above three years, and on the peace of the brain, which may have been produced by excite- ham good for above three years, and on the peace of the brain, which may have been produced by excite- ham good for above three years, and on the peace of the brain, which may have been produced by excite- ham good for above three years, and on the peace of the brain, which may have been produced by excite- ham good for above three years, and on the peace of the brain, which may have been produced by excite- ham good for above three years, and on the peace of the brain, which may have been produced by excite- ham good for above three years, and on the peace of the brain, which may have been produced by exc

Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, MARCH 16 .-The trade opened this morning with a short supply of wheat, but rather more extensive of spring corn, the majority of the samples being slightly better in condition than of late; the millers took off the finest wheat readily, and the trade has on the whole ruled firm at the prices of this day week. For superfine barley the trade has been very firm, but with a general demand not more than equal to the supply; inferior turer-Charles Poile, Rye, Sussex, merchant-William The oat demand has not been large. Factors, however, ask higher prices, and in some instances 6d. advance has been paid, but this improvement has not been general. White peas bring fully last week's grocer-Ebenezer Henry Durden, Standish, Glocesterrates. Beans and hog peas unaltered indemand and prices. For other articles the trade has not been brisk, with quotations fairly supported. CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED

IN MARK-LANE. BRITISH GRAIN. Shillings per Quarter.

| Wheat Essex & Rent, white, new 49 to 03 of to 10 | Ua |
|--|-----|
| Ditto, red 47 59 53 65 | lin |
| Suffolk and Norfolk, red 47 57 white 49 62 | A |
| Lincoln and York, red 47 57 white 49 62 | ì |
| Northumb. and Scotch . 47 60 | qu |
| 00 00 | İ |
| 13/5 17 17 17 17 17 | 88. |
| Barley Malting 30 34 extra 37 — | |
| 200000000000000000000000000000000000000 | Mı |
| Grinding | |
| Malt Ship 58 57 Ware 59 61 | 15 |
| Uats Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, feed, 21s 0d to | |
| 23s 0d; potato, or short, 22s 0d to 26s 0d; | at |
| Poland, 21s 6d to 27s 0d; Northumberland | |
| and Scotch, Angus, 21s 0d to 25s 0d; potato, | di |
| 23s 0d to 26s 8d; Irish feed, 20s 0d to 22s 0d: | |
| blaste of the day of the motors of the day | qu |
| black, 20s od to 22s od; potato, 21s od to | ba |
| 24s 8d; Galway, 19s 8d to 20s 0d. | 1 |
| Bears Ticks, new 32 36 old 38 44 | 48. |
| Harrow, small, new 34 38 010 40 40 1 | |
| Peas White 37 43 boilers 44 48 | M |
| Gray and hog 33 36 | |
| Flour Norfolk and Suffolk 44 49 | div |
| Town-made (per sack of 280lbs) 46 53 | |
| D Iswaha a. 4 on Danals | Bi |
| | • |
| English skeds, &c. | 18. |
| Red clover (per cwt.) 42 to 72 | _ |
| White alover from out \ 47 78 | Hei |
| this second two leasts | 1 |
| Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 7s to 11s; white, 7s | der |
| to 10s. | Bit |
| Tares, (per bushel), spring, 6s.; winter, 5s. to 6s. Cd. | |
| Lineard nabra (non 1000 a 1001 a att) 011 a 010 | ٠٠ |
| Linseed cakes (per 1000 of 31b each) £11 to £12 | div |
| TORRION OR LIN | Bir |
| FOREIGH GRAIN. | |
| Shillings per Quarter. | ` |
| Free, In Bond, | da |
| Wheat Dantsic and Konigsberg 63 extra 70 46 - 59 | Ac |
| Ditto ditto 54 — 61 44 — 52 | • |
| Pomeranian, &c., Anhalt 56 - 63 44 - 52 | 1 |
| Danish, Holstein, &c 54 - 61 42 - 48 | 13, |
| Danish, Moistein, &c 01 — 61 42 — 48 f | |

at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool. Russian, hard Spanish, hard $\frac{..}{..}$ 58 $\frac{-}{..}$ 62 .. 44 - 51 Ditto, soft Ditto, white 63 Odessad Taganrog, hard . . . 53 d . . Ditto, soft Canadian, hard ... Ditto fine Ditto fine Russian, Prussian, &c. Grinding 23
Ditto, distilling 36
Dutch food Dutch, feed 22 — 25 Ditto, brow and thick .. 24 — 26 .. 19 Oats Dutch, feed Russian 23 — 25 ... 18 — 19
Danish & Mecklenburg 23 — 25 ... 17 — 20
Ticks, 33 to 38, small ... 36 — 40 ... 28 — 36 Egyptian 33 — 35 White, 34 to 49, gray .. 38 — 40 Peas Dantsic and Hamburgh (per barrel), fine 36 32, superfine 32, superfine 32 — 34 ... 22 — 28 Canada, 30 to 33, United Buckwheat FOREIGN SEEDS, &c. Linseed .. Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 44 to 47 calico-printers.

Archangel, 40 to 45, Memel and Konigs-Mediterranean, 40 to 48, Odessa Rapeseed (free of duty) per last ... £ Red Clover (10s per cwt. and 5 per cent. on the £24 42 White ditto ... 47 Tares, small spring (free of duty) 40 to 44, large ... 44

Linseed cake (free of duty), Dutch, £6 10s, £7.

.. £5 10 £5 13 and 5 per cent, on the duty. AVERAGE PRICES Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 12th to the 18th of March. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. Week ending Jan. 31, 1845. 54 8 31 3 21 10 32 0 35 6 85 8 Week ending Feb. 7, 1845 .. 54 3 30 10 21 7 34 2 35 9 Week ending Feb. 14, 1845 ... 54 9 30 6 21 9 32 7 34 9 35 7 Feb. 21. 1845... 55 0 29 11 21 6 32 10 34 9 34 3 Week ending Feb. 28, 1845.. 54 6 29 7 21 5 33 4 34 2 35 Mar. 10, 1845 ... 54 10 29 3 21 10 33 6 34 11 33 8 age of the last six weeks ... 54 8 30 3 21 8 33 1 35 0 35 London aver-2gcs (ending Mar. 10, 1845) 58 10 30 5 23 2 37 4 34 9 38 Duties... 18 0 8 0 6 0 9 6 7 6 7 LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY,

MARCH 16.—The supply of meat at Smithfield this morning was short, and the attendance of town and stock, a brisk traderuled for everything at similarly high prices to those for the past few months. beasts there were 2,508 head of tair average condition, which sold if anything at rates a trifle above last Monday. say prime Scots 4s. 6d., and inferior beef from 3s. 6d. per stone. The supply of sheep was about 700 head below the return of this day last week, the number being 17,100 head. The demand for mutton was very lively, and fully supported former quotations, viz .- 5s. 6d. for old downs, 5s. 2d. for half-bred, and 4s. 4d. for polled sheep. These rates appear to be the maximum rates for mutton under the influence of the times. It is probably that prices will shortly become much easier, but opinions vary on this point. The first day of Lamb this year in the market falls on Friday the 10th of April next, being three weeks later than last year. Calves were a very short supply to-day, the number being only 49, which sold readily at from 5s. to 6s. per stone, being full 4d. per stone

above the rates of last Monday. Pork was much about

| the same as this day se | nni | ght. | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|--------|------|-------|--------|-----|----|
| By the quantities | of 8 | ìb., s | iuki | ng tì | ie off | àl. | |
| - - | | • | | ъ. | d. | 8. | d |
| Inferior coarse beasts | • | | | 2 | 10 | 3 | U |
| Second quality . | • | ٠ | | 3 | 2 | 8 | 4 |
| Prime large oxen | | | | 3 | 6 | 4 | б |
| Prime Scots, &c | | ٠ | | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Coarse inferior sheep | • | | | 3 | 10 | 4 | 4 |
| Second quality . | | | | 4 | 6 | 4 | 8 |
| Prime coarse woolled | | | | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Prime Southdown | | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Large coarse calves . | • | • | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| Prime small | | | | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Suckling calves, each | | | | 18 | 8 | 31 | 0 |
| Large hogs | | | | 3 | 10 | 4 | 8 |
| Neat small porkers | | | · | 4 | 8 | 5 | 4 |
| Quarter-old store pigs, | each | | · | 16 | ñ | 23 | ã |

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE. (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 2,508-Sheep, 17,100-Calves, 49-Pigs, 420,

PROVINCIAL CORN MARKETS. RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE), SATURDAY, MARCH 14 .-We had a large supply of all kinds of grain in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 5s. 0d. to Ss. 6d. oats, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; barley, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 3d. beans, 4s. 9d. to 6s. 0d., per bushel. LIVERPOOL, MONDAY.—There has been a moderate

demand for free wheat at full prices, and in some cases for fine quality of both old and new a small improvement has been obtained. Flour has been in fair request, and Canadian barrels have brought a slight advance. In the value of oats and oatmeal there has been no perceptible change. Fine malting barley is scarce, and wanted, but the middling and grinding samples are neglected. Beans and peas continue without variation. In bond, a parcel of fair quality of Baltic red wheat has been sold at 7s.

BIRMINGHAM, WEDNESDAY .- During the present on fine samples of English wheat, both new and old. Best malting barley a ready sale, at an improvement of 1s. per quarter. Irish oats have been disposed of at rather under last week's currency. Beans maintain their value, and new English are less plentiful, MANCHESTER, SATURDAY. - At our market this morning transactions in wheat to a moderate extent occurred, and the finer descriptions of both old and new wheat must be quoted fully 2d. per 70 lbs. dearer. A steady sale was experienced for good middling and extra-superfine qualities of flour, at the currency of this day se'nnight; but inferior sorts were only saleable by submitting to low rates. There was a fair inquiry for oats at a slight amendment on former prices. Oaimeal, choice sorts of which are searce, and in brisk demand, realised an advance of 6d. per

WAKEFIELD, FRIDAY .- The arrivals of all grain moderate. A good demand for fine new and old wheats, at 1s. advance; inferior without change. Barley, if fresh and fine, 1s. dearer; other qualities neglected. Beans held for more money. Oats and shelling each the turn dearer.

DEATH OF AN IRISH EXILE. - Died, at Tours, on the

of France. He was born in 1774, near Rathcoffy, county of Kildare, Ireland, and was one of those designed by Lord Edward Fitzgerald to command in the still render that capital so interesting. A professor general rising in May, 1798. After the insurrection will be sent from Paris to preside over this establish was suppressed he remained a prisoner at Kilmain ment quently served under Napoleon.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, Murch 17, 1846.)

Thomas Blackman, Biddenden, Kent, house-agent-George Langford, Southampton, grocer-Frederick Day, Hemel Hempsted, Hertfordshire, money-scrivener-Thomas Streeter, High-street, Camden-Town, draper-Thomas Cooper, New Bond-street, umbreila manufac-Edward Burman, High-street, Whitechapel, hat-dealer-Richard Goodridge, Exeter, baker-Josiah Austen. Devonport, drapers-Thomas Dunlop Brown, Liverpool. commission merchant-Thomas Robinson, Swansea, shire, manufacturing chemist-William Habgood. Manchester, merchant-John Roberts, Derwen, Denbighshire, farmer-Thomas Sledden, New Mills, Derbyshire, and Liverpool, cotton-spinner-Samuel Littler, Liverpool, draper-Sarah Tribe, Liverpool, innkeeper.

A. Morton, A. Rodick, and C. Morton, Wellingborough, Wheat .. Essex & Kent, white, new .. 49 to 63 .. 57 to 70 | bankers-seventh dividend of 2d., at the Town hall, Welingborough, on March 26, 27, and 28, and on Wednesday, pril 1, and the two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Turuand's, Old Jewry.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

W. and W. Lendon, Exeter, curriers-first dividend of . 9d. on Friday, March 20, and any subsequent day, at ir. Hernaman's, Excter. J. Summers, Cambridge, cabinet-maker-dividend of

. 9d., on Friday, March 20, or any subsequent Friday, Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street. R. Hutchinson, Jewry-street, Aldgate, leather-sellervidend of 10d., on Friday, March 13, or any subseuent Friday, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basing-

J. Littlewood, New Bond-street, hosier-dividend of ., on Friday, March 20, or any subsequent Friday, at fr. Foliett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, J. Driver, Slawson, Leicestershire, victualler-first vislend of Is. Id., any Thursday, at Mr. Bittleston's,

J. W. Braddick, Bristol, tanner-third dividend of , 0fd., on Wednesday, March 18, or any subsequent Wedsday, at Mr. Acraman's, Bristol.

A. Brooks, Newport, Shropshire, scrivener-final diviend of 3d. and 1-32d of a penny, any Thursday, at Mr. ttleston's, Birmingham. J. and T. Lamb, Kidderminster, engineers-final

vidend of 13d., on any Thursday, at Mr. Bittleston's, irmingham, J. R. King, Bath, druggist-dividend of Ed. on Wednes-

ay, March 18, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. eraman's. Bristol. W. Ockleston, Liverpool, hide-merchant-dividend of . 9d., on Monday, March 23, or any subsequent Monday,

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY. March 16-Thomas Bothams, Nottingham, victualler.

DIVIDENDS.

April 9, D. Stanton, Bristol, grocer-April 7, W. Arrowsmith, Stoke, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer-April 9, T. Robinson, Eccleston, Laucashire, lime burner-April 8, J. Law and E. Hudson, Ramsden-wood. Lancashire, cotton-spinners-April 8, S. and J. Knight, Manchester, merchants-April 7, M. and T. W. Banton, Sunderland, iron manufacturers—April 8, W. A. Brooks. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, quarryman-April S, R. Armstrong, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shipwright-April 9, W. G. Taylor and E. Guy, Liverpool, hosiers.

CERTIFICATES to be granted unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting. April 7, E. Barnes, Aldborough, otherwise Aldesburgh, Suffolk, wine merchant-April 7, B. Thompson, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, innkeeper-April 7, R. Paris, Ragland. Monmouthshire, innkeeper-April 8, C. Moyle, Whitnaua, ou to 30, United
States 32 — 35 ... 26 — 28 | church, Shropshire, linendraper—April 9, G. II. Open44 30 — 32 ... 24 — 29 | shaw, Over Darwey, Lancashire, power-leom clott manufacturer-April 8, H. Rowbottom and R. J. Kenworthy, Brinksway, near Stockport, Cheshire, and Manchester,

> CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Raview, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before

> H. Rose, Blackburn, Lancashire, drysalter-J. and E. Herdman, Congleton, Cheshire, millers-J. B. Pim, Sweed's-court, Great Trinity-lane, stationer-II. Woodgate, Great Canford, Dorsetshire, horse-dealer-J. Hamsher, Wine-place, Tabernacle-square, Hoxton, glove manufacturer.

April 7.

PARTVERSHIPS DISSOLVED. E. B. Wilson and Co., Hunslet, near Leeds, engineers; as far as regards E. B. Wilson-J. R. M'Collah, J. Clarkson, and J. Blenkiron, Reeth, Yorkshire, grocers; as far as regards J. R. M'Collah-Robertson, Adsetts, and Co., Manchester, typefounders-G. Webb and Co., Fulham, omnibus proprietors-T. Pilling and H. B. Peacock, Burnley, Lancashire, woollen-drapers-G. and F. Denny, Southwold, Suffolk, and elsewhere, grocers-R. B. Lucas, R. and R. Bright, and T. Legge, Liverpool, silk mercers -Stubbs and Angrave, Spalding, Lincolnshire, drapers -King and Stanford, Brighton, grocers-C. and J. Wright, Bristol, and Keinton Mondeville, Somersetshire, cheese factors _Q. Best and J. Adams, Barcombe, Sussex, general shopkeepers-J. C. Ord and Co., Blackmanstreet, Southwark, cheesemongers-Richardson and Thwaite, Blackburn, tailors-Kaye and Hattersley, Almondbury, Yorkshire, stonemasons-J. Warwick and Son, Garlie-hill, importers of drugs-J. M. Wood and J. Smith, St. Benet's-place, Gracechurch-street, railway agents-H. Jarvis and W. H. Day, Birmingham, hamemakers-T. Topham and C. Smith, Nottingham, lace machine-owners--Southall and Dowding, Leominster, mercers-Stead, Brook, and Pickles, Bradford, Yorkshire, plasterers-J. M. Gilbertson and R. Cocks, Hertford, linen-drapers-Platt, Gourlay, and Co., Liverpool, ship store-dealers-J. Monnery and Co., Blackfriarsroad, printers' roller manufacturers; as far as regards J. Barrett-Carters, Smith, and Watson, Sheffield, maltcountry butchers being good, with a desire to take sters; as far as regards J. Watson-Wilson, Heugh, and Co., Glasgow; as far as regards J. Heugh-Brown and Of Bell, Glasgow, ship-brokers.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE FRANCIS SPAIGHT

AND TWENTY-ONE PERSONS.

The ship England's Queen arrived in the Mersey on Monday afternoon from Bombay and the Cape of Good Hope, which latter port she left on the 19th of January. This is the latest arrival from that quarter; and to Captain Sheddings, the commander of the vessel, we are indebted for the Cape of Good Hops and Natal Shipping and Mercantile Gazette of the 9th of January, conveying the following melancholy intelligence of the loss of the Francis Spaight :-

"During the night between Tuesday and Wednesday last, it blew a violent gale from the northward, and at six, A.M., on Wednesday, the squalls were very severe.

"At eight o'clock, on the 30th, the wind came more to the westward, in a hard squall, accompanied with torrents of rain, when the barque Francis Spaight, of 366 tons, from Manilla to London, was observed driving towards the strand, and an attempt was unfortunately made to set the mainsail, which brought the vessel's broadside to the shore; and in this position, with the mainsail aback, she continued to drive until she struck the ground near the slave lodge, about a mile from the village of Papendorp, when, in consequence of being broadside to the beach she rolled heavily, the sea occasionally breaking over her decks. A whale boat and a surf boat were sent from Cape Town. The whale boat succeeded in getting alongside the barque, and a line was thrown over the vessel by the rocket apparatus. The moment the boat touched the side, the crew of the barque, who appeared to have lost all presence of mind, rushed into her, when she was filled and capsized, and, sad to relate, the captain and fourteen men of the crew were drowned, together with four men of the boat's crew, named Thomas Williams. William Taylor, John Jackson, and Charles Norton, "A surf boat and another boat were also sent from the North Wharf, by Messrs. T. and J. Sinclair; both boats capsized, and two men, named Dollie and Peter, were drowned.

"The following are the names of the crew saved viz.:-James Robertson, carpenter, and John Mc Leod, seaman.

"Captain Patterson and the following men were drowned, viz. :- Thomas Haydon, mate; Magnus Smith, second mate; Henry Hinte, steward; David Evans, Edward McDonald, George Hutchings, John Smith, of Leith; John Smith, of Edinburgh; and William Widder, seaman; William Rymes, cook; John Mittin, Thomas Beddoe, William Hall, and Richard Parker, apprentices. "It is exactly twenty-five years since a northerly

in Table Bay during the summer ncemred months; and on reference to the Government Gazette week an advance of 1s. per quarter has been obtained of the year 1821, we find that on the 4th of January a northerly gale, therein designated a hurricane. blew with great violence, when the Danish ship India Packet, and the English ships Dorah and Emma, were stranded; but we believe no loss of life then occurred. Had the head-sails of the Francis Spaight been set, instead of the mainsail, and the vessel run on the beach, stem on, and forced up by keeping the head sails upon her, it is very probable that the whole of the crew would have been saved.

'The vessel is broken in midships, and is a total wreck; and very little of the cargo will be saved un-

injured. "The manifest and mail have not yet been found, but, so far as it has been ascertained, the cargo consisted of sugar, hemp, tobacco, cigars, rattans, and

sundry other articles.

THE NUMBER OF BANKRUPTS during the last year in England amounted to 1,025, comprising nearly all trades and professions. The highest number was that of victuallers, which was 63, and the lowest number the class of attorneys, there being one only. The only business excepted from the bankrupts' list was that of undertakers.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, with the love of art 5th March, 1846, Hugh Ware, colonel in the service which distinguishes it, has established a school at Athens for the purpose of enabling a certain number of young Frenchmen to study the monuments which

1,801 in all the world besides.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT. BERLIN, MARCH S .- His Majesty has issued the fol following proclamation:-"The revolt which has broken out in the territory of Cracow, and the neighbourhood, and its connection with the revolutionary so societies discovered in the Grand Duchy of Posen, the intended attack on Harvard and the attacks. the intended attack on Hargard, and the attempt to deliver the state prisoners at Posen, prove sufficiently the aim and intention of the revolt, which was originated by foreign emissaries; and as the life and property of our faithful subjects are thus exposed to the greatest danger, we have been obliged, to our great regret, to take extraordinary measures, and we ordain the following, after having consulted our Minister of State—as regards Western Prussia and the Grand

Duchy of Posen. 1. Whoever shall be arrested during an attack by armed force or resisting to the armed authorities: whosoever shall be taken in the flagrant act of exciting our subjects to revolt, or distributing arms to that effect, shall be taken before a council of war chosen each time by the commander-in-chief, and under the auspices of an officer of the state, three captains, three lieutenants, three non-commissioned officers, and a reporter, and shall undergo sentence of death. and be shot. The execution to follow immediately after it has been sanctioned by the commander-in chief.

2. The commander-in-chief has the power of delaying the execution, and to refer it to our ulterior decision. We have, however, enough confidence in our subjects of German and Polish extraction, to be convinced that they will not only remain faithful as the greater part have lately proved themselves to be, but that they will co-operate in preserving tranquillity and order, and in suppressing all disturbers of the peace. FREDERICK WILLIAM. Catholic Gymnasium and Ecclesiastical School have having excited the people to revolt.

been closed. MANIFESTO OF THE POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The Cologne Gazetts publishes the following order of the day of the revolutionary government, but probable that it was issued by the patriotic govern- inmates murdered. ment before evacuating Cracow:-

Poles,-after the most odious calumnies against the order to justify the projected attack of the Austrian troops, an attack of this kind was made on the 18th of the excited. Thereupon a serious conflict took place with the enemy, and several of our valiant brothers sacrificed themselves for the national cause. They fell heroically, like true sons of their country, and have thus set an ex ample worthy of imitation. Hardly had the enemy sus tained a small loss, when a general terror took possessio of them, for God evidently ranges himself on the side of that the town was exposed to the greatest danzers. Thanks be to Providence, which watches over us, there has been no disorder, which is unprecedented in the history of nations, and is the finest episode in the history of Poland. Poles, the decisive moment has arrived. Unite, forget all hatred and all the fatal discord which has rendered vain the many efforts that you have hitherto made to emancipate yourselves. Think of the sad consequences that result from the destruction of national independence, and I am firmly convinced that you will be like an invincible Macedonian phalanx, and that the national spirit, so well known to everybody, will again be manifested. The Romans had only 2000 square miles of will be respected. territory, and yet they became masters of the world. pendence, if it energetically desires it? Poles, do not fear your enemies. Follow the steps of Leonidas at the who took part in the late troubles. head of a few Spartans. But why should I cite the exmany heroes and martyrs as we have had in the sacred fore the authorities to make their submission, as a proof cause of our regeneration? All slaves will rise when of their repentance, otherwise they will invoke clemency they hear of your rising, and the whole of Europe, which in vain. evidently desires to cast off the yoke of its tyrants, will applaud your devotedness, and assist you. Do not, there- to the authorities, will be subject to martial law. fore, despair. Place all your trust in God, who will susproofs of indomitable courage, will place themselves by The Senator Kopf is to be at the head of the administrayour side, and inflame your hearts, convinced that they tion until the return of President Schindler. have not to blush for their sons, who are able to drive out the spoilers who have not feared to lay a profane jutant, who are to act conjointly. hand upon their sacred ashes in their tombs. Place will admire our exploits, and crown them with gratitude. { The guilty will undergo the sentence of the law. In the opposite case your children will for ever curs your apathy and yourselves when you are in the grave

From this moment let our motto be-God! Although no signature is given to the above, it was probably issued by the dictator, Lissawski.

FREE TOWNS, HAMBURGH, MARCH 5 .- It is said that a whole cargo of English mu-kets entered the Elbe lately, but that they were seized and sent back to England, as it was discovered they were intended for the Poles. Universal consternation pervades Poland, as, owing to the number of persons implicated, there is scarcely a family of which some mem-

RE-OCCUPATION OF CRACOW BY THE AUSTRIANS.-The following is the Austrian general's account, as

extracted from the Augsburgh Gazette:-VIENNA, MARCH 6 .- A report of General Collin of the 4th of March, gives the following particulars —" The insurgents left in the night of the 2nd or 3rd of March, having withdrawn their ports on the Vistula. A deputation, led by the Senator Konf, arrived and announced that a provisional committee sentence at the end of three weeks. It is said Posen had been established. General Collin replied that is to be declared in a state of siege. the members of the ancient senate, who remained at Cracow, were to form again, having M. Kopt for their reconstruct the bridge over the Vistula, and before and the principal post. The general left troops at and it was agreed that Cracow should be surrounded replace the militia who act as police, he ordered up the 1st battalien of the Landwehr Flahenegg. General Collin left at Podgorze one battalion of infantry, some cavalry, and artillery. There are also some troops at Wadowice. When the Prussian troops arrive, some change will take place in the arrangements. The insurgents, to the number of 800, laid down their arms. Count Wrbnz, general-inchief, has arrived at Cracow, and has had an interview with General Endiger as to the measures to be The Austrian says "the insurgents, to the number

of 800, laid down their arms;" but the reader will observe that he had already said at the commencement of his report, that "the insurgente left in the night of the 2nd or 3rd of March," before the entry of the Austrians and Russians. It is probable that some of the patriots submitted, but it is certain that the great body made good their retreat from the city. Silesia.—On the morning of the 5th inst., 680 insurgents arrived here under an escort of infantry and cavalry. They laid down their arms as soon as the hussars and dragoons threatened to charge. They consist of the flower of the Polish youth. Some of the prisoners are in excellent spirits, but a great number weep for their country as a child for a father or a mother. On the road to Nicolai, the chief of the insurents met his mother and his sisters, and warm tears were, shed by all. There Posen and of Gallieia had just been playing, there are three ecclesiastics among the prisoners. The fate of the Polish prisoners is uncertain.

will occupy the Polish provinces until the insurrection to. Since the Grand Duchy of Polen and Gallicia wise subscribed. use entirely subsided. They intend to act with the greatest mildness against those individuals who have been misled, but will proceed with greater severity against the leaders.

THE CAPTURE OF LEMBERG.

The Rhine and Moselle Gazette publishes private letters from Gallicia, stating that part of the garrison having quitted Lemberg, a large body of Polish insurgents had captured the place, after a most determined and sanguinary resistance on the part of the Austrian troops which remained there. 120 Austrians were said to have been killed. The Governor-General, Ferdinand d'Este, had taken refuge in one of the convents, together with the rest of his troops, and barricaded the place. The insurgents, however, did not deem it advisable to attack it, and had contented themselves with taking from the arsenal 60,000 muskets, beside some cannon and mountain guns, and spiking such as they were unable to take with them. They had also secured considerable quantities of ammunition and stores, as well as public money. They had then quitted Lemberg (which is open to attack on all sides), and gone to spread revoit in other parts of Gallicia. INSURRECTION IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

The Hamburgh Correspondent contains very impor- and it had expressed its lears that a revolution tant intelligence relative to the insurrection re- among the peasants would break out simultaneously ported to have broken out in Russian Poland. Should with another insurrection, and it feated that fresh the accounts detailed by that journal be confirmed, it would appear that the seat of the insurrection had arrive. That was what was foreseen by Prince Metmercly been removed to the point where oppression has, up to the present period, been the most violent. The Cologne Gazette of the 12th of March contains assertions. He was not charged to defend from that the following manifesto of the insurgents of Russian tribune such or such a foreign government, but he Poland —

MANIFESTO OF POLAND, FIGHTIME FOR HER LIBERTY, TO | and erroneous opinions. He might refrain from en-THE GERMAN NATION. The Provisional Government of the kingdom of Poland.

lowed by loss of life to all. Our brothers cannot at the adopted and supported, with regard to Poland, the present moment explain, or give reasons for this strug- line of policy which had been followed. The Chamber gle. We will do it for them, so that they may be under-

to hear and understand us. from the present moment friendship and concord. Between free and generous nations, triendship and concord must exist. Neither you nor we can forget the reception our brothers met with in Gormany after the bloody struggle of 1831. God has engraven the act in the hearts of all honest men. We are convinced that when our brother hear of our struggle and come to our assistance, you will not refuse your aid, for could you allow the arms of a former guest to be chained in your own country ! Generous Germans! you understand our struggle, for you ourselves have sustained a similar one. You left the great battle of 1813 and 1814 as conquerors. We, on the contrary, fell. Perhaps the Almighty will give his blessing to our present enterprise, for the glory and the liberty of the whole human race, by creating us a free

and independent nation. WOGIERSKI, RASMOWSKI. (Signed) Given, near Kielce, this 22nd Feb., 1846.

The Universal & German Gazette mentions that proclamation had been issued at Lemberg on the A letter from Posen, of the 5th inst., states that 26th ult., offering a reward of 1000 florins to any about twenty additional arrests had been just effected person who should deliver up Edouard Dembouski, or there; amongst them were some ecclesiastics. The Prokowski, and Theophili Wizurowski, charged with

THE REVOLT OF THE PEASANTS. "Austria is evidently in a dilemma," writes a correspondent of the Nurnberg Zeitung; "she has not only to occupy Gallicia, but to put a stop to the excesses committed by the peasants." Every day, in gives neither date nor signature; it is, however, truth, we read of castles pillaged and burnt, and the

"The other day," says the Augsburgh Gazette of the 11th of March, "at Cautski, in western Gallicia, most peaceable inhabitants of Cracow and its territory, in a castle was taken by assault by the peasants, who murdered eleven persons, among whom was the owner, Braeski, and the pastor of Wadowice. The present month, and by violence a general discontent was solution of this problem seems more difficult every

day.
The Courier of Warsaw of the 9th of March contains the following proclamation to the inhabitants of the Republic, by the generals commanding the Austrian and Russian forces:—

Detachments of Russian and Austrian troops have taken possession of the free city of Cracow and the territhe innocent. These audacious men had announced that tory belonging to it. The object is, in conjunction with a they were here for our protection, but they were the first division of Prussian troops, to restore public order, and to to fly like cowards with the authorities and the militia, so expel from the territory any disturbers or the peace who may be concealed there. The protective powers will then consider on the necessary measures to be taken to assure, in a permanent manner, the welfare of Cracow; but meanwhile the powers are preparing to make known through their representatives, the commanders of the respective troops which occupy Cracow, and who are there on the sole intention of maintaining order, that they have adopted the following measures:-

"1. The free city of Cracow is declared in a state of siege, and no person will be suffered to leave town without permission.

"2. The persons and houses of all peaceful inhabitants "3. All the proprietors of houses are called upon Why then should not the Polish nation recover its inde- under the penalty imposable by military law, to denounce immediately to the military authorities all those persons

"5. All persons concealing arms, or not giving up such "6. The president and members of the free city of tain us in our just cause. Citizens and inhabitants of Cracow, who fled from the revolt and have returned, are Cracow, the shades of your ancestors, who gave so many to form, provisionally, the administration of the interior. "7. Each division has named a commander and ad

"8. A military committee of inquiry is to be appointed voluntary offerings on the altar of your country, and you to pass sentence on the persons arrested. Those who will gather the richest fruits of your efforts. Posterity are deemed innocent will be set at liberty immediately. "GENERAL PANIUTIN. (Signed)

> The Courier of Warsaw states, that a band of in surgents had taken the direction of Krzeschowize in Prussian Siberia. A detachment of Cossacks

"MAJOR-GENEBAL COLLIN."

arrested them. The Cologne Gazette adds the following details :-Berlin, March 6 .- Cossacks and Circassians are scouring the country. They approached the town, but their approach was not rehshed at all. On the night of the 5th the Poles, to the number of one hundred, were massacred by these roving hordes. In Prussia, the only measures taken as yet consists in the closing of the Gymnasium of Marie, at Posen in orders given to the proprietors and farmers not to leave their domicites; and in the installation of a committee to pass sentence on those insurgents taken arms in hand. The conclusions come to by the committee are to be sent to Kammergericht (criminal court), at Berlin, who will pronounce

Paris, Friday. In the Chamber of Deputies, the Marquis de president. The general gave immediate orders to Larochejacquelin said, that for the last fourteen years the two Chambers had expressed their wishes, the bridge was completed two Russian staff officers had manifested their formal intention, to maintain arrived, announcing the approach of the Russian Polish nationality. He would ask whether those forces. The bridge being passable, the general immediately entered the city, with four companies of light infantry, the militia, and two squadrons of light flad the government been able to do what had been ment caused by the immense sympathy, we have only cavalry, who were greeted with acclamations by the desired? He thought not; and felt convinced that to state, that within the last eight days we have reinhabitants. [Fudge!] The Russians, who were the wishesso often renewed by the two tribunes had the first to enter, had taken possession of the castle been useless. (Murmurs.) He considered there was some instruction to be gained from what was passing to the subscription, or to the speech of M. Guizot; both places. Numerous Russian troops were expected in Poland. Could it be believed that in a monarchical under the orders of the Generals Panukin and Tyrn-stoff. General Collin had an interview with General of 25f. had been offered for the head of every noble, must protest against such horrors, and would now by Russian and Austrian troops, and that the garri- ask the government what it had done towards the ac- of the honour of your country." son was to be alternately Russian and Austrian. On complishment of the wishes, fourteen times repeated the 4th, General Collin was joined by two squadrous by the Chambers ? What could it do to fulfil them, now of light cavalry with two pieces of artillery; and to that the remnant of the Polish nation was suffering under a long and painful agony? What measurce would it adopt? Would it guarantee that the independence of Cracow should be respected and maintained? Would it guarantee that the action of political vengeance should not be substituted for that of Sunday saysof regular justice? In a word, what had the govern

ment done, what would it do, and what could it do? The Minister of Foreign Affairs said, that amongst the questions that had been put to him by the hon deputy, that on which he most particularly insisted related to the policy and acts of a foreign government, and not to those of the French government. For that reason he should confine himself to the line of conduct he had always adopted in that tribuneto speak of what he knew. (Hear.) If the acts which had been reported were true, he would not hesitate to designate them as deplorable and guilty. To provoke a social overthrow as a defence against a political danger would be a criminal act. Revolutionists were sometimes guilty of such acts, but regular governments never. (Approbation from the Centres.) From the information which had, how ever, reached him, he had seen nothing to confirm the facts of which he spoke, and, far from admirting them to be true on the faith of the journals and conrespondence which had been quoted, he should be more inclined to deny them. In order to explain the part which the peasants of the Grand Dachy of had been united, the one to Prussia, and the other ment had constantly endeavoured to improve the the eve of taking place. condition of those people, and they had a right to hold land; they had obtained special juri-dictions instead of those under which they had been formerly placed. When, therefore, an attempt was made to excite them to join in the revolt, they had refused because their situation was now bester than it had Gallicia, where, since the laws of Maria Theresa and Joseph II., the condition of the peasants had been much ameliorated. That was the true reason which had influenced the conduct of the peasants of Gallicia. There was not the slightest necessity to bring forward these odious suppositions of the setting a price on the heads of the nobles and the clergy; they had stronger motives for their conduct, in the improved condition in which they had been placed. At the tion was dropped. very moment when these events were threatening, before the results of the insurrection were known

the Austrian government foresaw all that happened

difficulties and fresh causes of embarrassment might

ternich, who communicated it to the French govern-

ment. The Chamber might form its opinion on these

tering into any further explanation on the subject, but he would not quit the tribune without explaining fighting for liberty.

Free and noble German Nation! The insurrection of our brothers in the Grand Duchy of Posen has been folconviction that his friends and himself had, in 1831, would permit him to remind it of the motives of

> tions between its governments. Such were the mosary for him to allude further to them on the prethey were reaping the fruits of their policy-prosperity and security at home, and consideration and security abroad—he did not consider it was a moment to abandon it on motives less grave and imperious than those which led to its adoption in 1831. unfortunate Poles; the first was not to hold out to them any illusory or false hopes, and the second, to render them every relief compatible with the interests of France and with the law of nations. Such had always been their line of conduct, and such it would continue to be; and whilst they remained faithful to this line of duty, they had a right to hope that men who placed themselves under the protection of France would not forget the duty imposed on the Chamber to lose sight of these facts, and of the the hospitality of France should find so good a rule

REPORTED INSURRECTION IN HUNGARY

for their conduct. France wished to be a place of

refuge for misfortune, but not a resort for conspira-

tors. (Approbation from the Centres.)

AND LITHUANIA.

The National says, "We to-day learn from a source worthy of credit, that the news respecting the Polish insurrection is more favourable. One of the divisions which advanced into the Carpathian mountains has formed communications with Hungary, and two important districts of that country have flown to arms. The insurrection continues to spread in Lithuania, and so well aware is the Austrian government of the fact, that the greatest precautions have been taken to prevent the real state of things being known. All letters are opened, and such as make the slightest allusion to the insurrection are retained. These facts have been related to us by a traveller who has traversed a part of the country which has revolted, and he states that it was with the greatest difficulty that he was enabled to proceed. Notwithstanding the reserve imposed upon the journals, what they publish goes to confirm that which we have always said relative to the plans of the insurgents, and to the progress of the movement." "Our govern-ment," says the Siècle, "Ought now to be satisfied; Cracow is once more in the power of the Austrians and Russians; order reigns at Cracow! According to the intelligence conveyed by the Prussian and German journals, it would appear that the insurrectional army had abandoned the province of Cracow to repair to those of Russian Poland and to Gallicia. In order to reduce as much as possible the im-"4. All those who, not being leaders, had the weakness portance of the revolutionary movement, those jour- to £2 5s. a cwt., 5,000 men. They state that one-half that number crossed over to the Prussian territory. Does it follow, amendmentbecause Cracow has been evacuated by the insurgents, that we ought to abandon all hope of the success of their undertaking? If the events of Cracow tend to induce a belief that their attempts had entirely miscarried, other events, likewise mentioned by the German papers (so sparing of news favourable to the Polish cause), would lead us to form a very different braces several items in the tariff, opinion, viz., that the glorious struggle of the Poles was far from being terminated. The Austrian Obscreer, for instance, mentions a report that the insurgents had penetrated into Hungary, and adds, Things cannot now be worse;' and when we find the partisans of Austria expressing themselves in such inequivocal language, surely we ought not to be disheartened. In presence of the facts contained in the German papers, and confirmed by correspondences even more favourable to the cause of Polish independence, we once more repeat we have no reason to

> PARIS, SATURDAY. The names of thirteen deputies, in addition to those undertaken to receive the money and remit it when required, according to the orders of the committee.

The National says-"We have to-day received the sions of indignation, contempt, and of anger, the in-pired! He would then be able to say whether a man could brave with impunity the universal senti-What is still better is that the friends to the Polish ceived upwards of 600 letters in reference to the Polish insurrection, to the sitting of the Chamber, and what is most remarkable is the unanimity of sentiment contained in those letters. Continue, then, citizens of all classes, to cherish and lose nogent Poles, whose cause is so just, so holy! Think

M. Guizot has expressed an opinion that "the Polish relugees ought not to be suffered to convert France into a espaire (den) for the nurture of revolutions and conspiracies." That word repaire has excited a sentiment of universal approbation among the members of the Chamber of Deputies. It is a word seldom or never employed, acept in reference to the retreat of thieves and assassins

PARIS, MONDAY. The opposition journals of Paris, and most of the provincial papers, continue to keep up the agitation on the Polish question. Subscriptions are being raised everywhere, and more particularly amongst the lower classes, and they amount to-day to £1.250. It is now very difficult to obtain information deserving credit on the progress or repression of the inparations are still making at the present moment for themen have left, and are daily deaving, the French

The pupils of the Military School of St. Cyr had subscribed 1,800 tranes in favour of the Poles. Those was no necessity to bring ferward guilty suppositions of the Veterinary School of Alfort, and of the Col- a very extensive district, and it showed that the silk and hypotheses of prices being placed on the heads leges of St. Louis, Charlemagne, Louis le Grand, weavers who had been compelled to quit London in sons who suffered more than another from the illicit Berlin, March Stu.—The three protective powers and hypotheses of prices being placed on the heads leges of St. Louis, Charlestague, Louis of certain parties, which the non, deputy had alluded Bourbon, St. Barbe, Rollin, Orleans, &c., have like consequence of the experimental measures for reduction of silk articles, it was that very class during duties, had not established themselves in order to make the comparative merit of malt tax, and the comparative merit of malt tax, and the comparative merit of malt tax.

In the Chamber of Deputies no business of importance was transacted. On the reading of the procesverbal of the preceding sitting, some angry words were exchanged between members, in consequence been altered in the report. M. Guizot had said on ever hatherto been. The same had taken place in the previous day, when answering M. de la Rochebe the focus of all revolutions and insurrections." The alteration was evidently made in deference to the feelings of the house towards the Polish insurgents; and this being acknowledged, the conversa- the more remunerative employment which must

> MOVEMENT IN BELGIUM. The National states that a committee has been aporinted at Brussels to collect subscriptions, and is composed of the following persons :- M. Joltrand.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-Monday, March 16. This house sat half an hour, and transacted some routine business. HOUSE OF COMMONS-Mondar, March 16.

ENLISTMENT. tablish her own government, and cover with her court-martial for some offence; it was stated on the buckler not only her own independence, but that trial, that strictly speaking he was not a soldier at one. For instance, he did not himself think that a contract of the correspondence, and by all, as he had not been duly enlisted. On inquire it is and the army, intended to join us arms in hand, to aid of those countries which were closely connected with as founded to purus the struggle against our barbarous oppressor. Thus her—Belgium, Switzerland, and Piedmont, The bar as founded on the figure and the army army the army buckler not only her own independence, but that trial, that strictly speaking he was not a soldier at the motive of attack was neither hate towards you, nor a national interest of France imposed this policy on Enlistment Act, which provided that when a man false self-esteem. Should God bless our endeavours, our them. Another motive influenced them—the right enlisted he must be attested by a magistrate within government and yours will be friends. We swear to you of nations. France accepted the state of Europe; the district where he had enlisted, or some one acting and it was a matter of faith to maintain good rela- for such magistrate. It appeared that this soldier had been enlisted in one county and attested in tives which, in 1831, determined the line of policy another; the consequence was, he was immediately to be adopted by France, and they had been too discharged. He (Mr. Duncombe) understood that a often discussed from that tribune to make it neces- great number of men in the army, 5,000 or 6,000, were in that position; he understood that 400 of the sent occasion; and now, when after sixteen year. Ist regiment of Guards had left the regiment on that plea. He wished to ask what course the Horse Guards intended to pursue, and whether it would not be desirable to bring in a short bill confirming those enlistments? He understood that another course had been suggested, that of compelling those who left to This policy imposed on them two duties towards the refund the money they had received, and pay for their accoutrements. But he thought a short bill of the kind referred to would be the most just; it would not only confirm those enlistments, but set at rest a doubt that had arisen as to whether a soldier so attested, having served twenty-one years, would be entitled to his pension?

Mr. S. Herbert said, it was perfectly true that within the last two days a very great number of applications had been received, principally from soldiers them, not compromise the hospitality they received. What would be the feelings of the Chamber were it to learn that Abd-el-Kader was receiving assistance from a foreign Power? Was there any one in that any of such soldiers had, on application, been assembly but would feel that the interests of France granted their discharge. The answer had been to all would be the area to the application of the answer had been to all would be the area to th would be thwarted by such a proceeding? He begged such applications, that every soldier had, by a certain term of service, become a soldier, and would receive position in which they placed the government. He a pension according to the length of that service. was anxious that those who claimed and obtained With respect to the statement that a claim could be made on a soldier for the refunding of his levy money, he (Mr. S. Herbert) thought nothing could be more unjust or impolitic. (Hear, hear.) The subject was of great importance, and was under the consideration of her Majesty's government.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

An interesting conversation took place on the famine and disease now prevalent in Ireland. Mr. S. O'Brien, Mr. Wakley, Mr. O'Connell, Sir J. Graham, Sir R. Peel, Lord G. Bentinck, and Captain Jones were the principal speakers. Mr. Wakley again insisted that food, not physic, should be immediately distributed among the people of Ireland; that the Irish Poor Law ought to be amended forthwith; and compelled to administer relief, at once, to the destitute poor of Ireland. Sir R. Peel endeavoured to impress upon the house the absolute necessity of proceeding without delay to sanction with their approbation the resolutions respecting the tariff, which had been already affirmed in committee, inasmuch as those resolutions would afford the Treasury an opportunity of issuing orders which would have a most favourable effect on the trade and commerce of Irepoor of that country.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL. The Preservation of Life Bill was brought down from the House of Lords, and was ordered to be printed. CUSTOMS' ACTS,

on the Customs' Acts.

nent, opposed the reduction. combined forces had divided itself into several design that this reduction should be compare the population employed by these vast had been in his place every night during the last arms and returned to their homes, whilst others had erased from the tariff. The numbers were for the slaughter-houses, as they were designated, with the seven weeks, had selected an evening when Sir R.

Ayes 44 Noes 91 Majority againt it -47 The reduction was therefore affirmed.

On the proposition for reducing the duties on the mportation of foreign silk manufactures, which em-

Mr. G. Bankes proposed to omit this article, with all its items, from the tariff. He accepted the challenge of Sir R. Peel to show that the remission of duties had ever produced depression among the operatives of any trade to which such remission had been applied. Within a few years after the introduction of Mr. Hu-kisson's measure, a select committee had been appointed by the house to examine into the state of the silk trade at that time, and to inquire whether any and what legislative measure could be passed to promote it. The hon, member then read extracts from evidence taken by the committee, showing the reduction in wages in consequence of the introduction of the goods of France. The poor already announced as subscribers to the Polish fund, are given in the journals. Baron se Rothschild has in 1824 to #2102 in 1820 Mr. December 21307 in 1824, to £2192 in 1830. Mr. Brocklehurst, of Macclesfield, stated that in 1824 there were 276,000 spindles in that town, and that the mill people en-PARIS, SUNDAY. gaged in the trade were 10,000. In 1828, two years after the completion of the alteration of the duty, most energetic protestations against the speech pro-nounced by M. Guizot. How very lenient would be been reduced to 5254. In 1831 the spindles were nounced by M. Guizot. How very lenient would he not find us were we to venture to publish the expres-reduced to 5254. In 1831 the spindles were reduced to 122,000, and the mill people to 3000. Hear, hear.) In 1824 the wages of able-bodied men impassioned and eloquent imprecations which he has in Macclesfield were 18s. per week; in 1828, 8s. 6d; and in 1831, were 4s. 7d.; and the wages of the women and children exhibited a similar reduction. ment of his country. Let him affect what boldness | The poor-rates in Macclesfield in 1824 exhibited a and sang froid he may, he will find a first and ter- gross expenditure of £4201; in 1829, of £8670; rible chastisement in this concert of maledictions. more than double. (Hear, hear.) The number of families relieved in 1825 was 56; in 1831 it had increased to 511 families. How could any one say, after this, that no case could be produced in which a removal of protection had not been immediately beneficial to the interest formerly protected? He (Mr. Bankes) had answered the challenge of the right nonourable baronet. The great manufacturers and capitalists might proclaim that they were ready to make sacrifices, and take a share in the triumph of passing the present measure; but this was the case of the labourer and the operative, and it was to ruin Rudiger, commander-in-chief of the Russian troops, priest, or landowner that might be brought in? He thing of those noble instincts. Think of the insur- them. He denied that these classes were in favour of the change; on the contrary, he contended that they looked with dread upon the probable operation The word repairs made use of by M. Guizot in his speech on Friday, in reply to the questions proposed of those branches of the trade which paid high wages. by Mossrs. Odillon Barrot and de Larochejaquelin It was the manufacture of those fabrics that ought to relative to the Polish insurrection, appears to have be especially encouraged, and not surrendered in peculiarly excited the indignation of the Liberal por- despair of competing with the patterns and peculiarly excited the indignation of the Liberal portion of the l'aris press. In addition to a censorious dyes of our foreign rivals. After alluding to article in its number of Saturday, the Constitutionnel several recent meetings of the silk weavers of Manchester and Salford, to petition against the proposed reductions on silk, Mr. Bankes said-He might be told that the Spitalfields weavers had resorted to Manchester and other parts of the kingdom, but their condition had undergone no improvement. He found from the report of Mr. Saunders, Inspector of Factories, whose district included Derbyshire, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, Wiltshire, and Yorkshire, that the following was the result of a comparison of a number of mills he inspected in 1838 and in 1845:—In 1838 there were 204 cotton mills; in 1845, 263; showing an increase of 59. In the former period there were 566 wool manufactories; in the latter 655; the increase surrection; but it is quite certain that every day in 1838, while there were 65 in 1845, showing an insupplies of money are sent from Paris, and that pre- crease of 6; but at the former period there were 69 sending arms to the insurgents. Many Polish gen- tion of 6. (Hear, hear.) Then the total number of

having been 89. In 1838 there were 388 manufactories of worsted fabric; in 1845 there were 438; showing an increase of 50. There were 59 flax mills silk mills, while in 1845 there were only 63-a reducchildren employed in factories in Lancashire, who came under Mr. Sau ders's notice, was 13,000, of whom only about 800 were engaged in the silk trade. This return came up to January 1845, and embraced ducing duties, had not established themselves in other The National publishes a variety of extracts from Parts of the kingdom. He did not deny that some of to Austria, both those governments have used their utmost exertions to ameliorate the condition of the peasants. In the Grand Ducky of Posen as in all the provinces of the monarchy, the Prussian governed definitely subdued, and that serious events were upon the condition of wages. (Hear.) He found, from a paper which had been largely circulated, which was drawn up with the system of smuggling, which inflicted greater inconsiderable ability, and which he had reason to jury on the operatives than could easily be calculated.

Mr. D'Israell maintained that the cause which believe was written by a person of eminence, that the weekly wages paid to silk weavers were now less of certain expressions that tell from M. Guizot having by one-half than they were in 1824; and that the gross annual value of silk goods made in England was estimated to be less by £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 jacquesin's questions, that "it could not be expected sterling than in that year. He found also from the how Sir R. Peel reconciled it to his plan to leave a that France would be the haunt (repaire) of all insurrectionists," and these words were afterwards re- English silks exported to France in 1814, was 7s. 6d. placed by the following:-"Thus France could not per pound, the average value of French silks imported into this country during the same period was 56s. per

> necessarily be afforded to the working classes in Mr. W. Ellis directed the attention of the house to the altered circumstances of the silk trade. The question was not now whether we could return to :1 formerly member of the Constituent Congress; M. prohibitory system. That was clearly impossible, Duce petiaux, Inspector-General of prisons and of and, moreover, it was not likely that, if we returned charitable establishments; M. Lehardy de Beaulieu, to that system we could restore to the operatives their former wages. He considered that it would be charitable estatorishments, in hendro, we beauties, advocate; M. Felix Delhasse, director of the debat-social; M. Adolphe Bartels, of this protection were withdrawn. He recommended the house to throw open the silk trade, and could be further from his wishes than to embarrass

nound. This fact showed the difference in the qua-

lities of silk manufactured in the two countries, and

solutely superior to those of France.

-("hear, hear," and laughter)-and he would leave sue in the event of the Senate concurring in the political economists to show how this transition from one class of labour to another was to take place. (Hear, hear.) He had been intrusted with a petition that the public should desire authentic information that the public should desire authentic information cation to the parish for relief. Sir G. Clenk, in answer to Mr. Bankes' quota-

tions from evidence collected in 1832, detailed statements of the then existing distress among the silkweavers, which were made at a public meeting held at the Mansion-house in 1816. From this informa- lowing words from her Majesty's Speech-"That no tion it appeared that distress among the Spitalfields effort will be spared consistently with the national weavers was owing to other causes than the opera- honour to bring this question to an early and successtion of the measures of 1824 and 1826. He attributed the superior success which had attended our cotton manufacture, as compared with our manufacture of silk, to the want of any artificial stimulus in the case of the former. He quoted Mr. Saunders' report to show the increased employment afforded of the equipment and dismanting of her Majesty's ship late years by the silk manufacture at Derby. All Bellerophon at Portsmouth, and their lordships adparties concerned in the trade were anxious for the journed at a quarter part six o'clock. neasure proposed by government.

Mr. Newbegate supported the amendment of Mr. Bankes, and Messrs. Hawes, Adderley, and Ellice opposed it.

Lord G. Bentinck said, the right hon, centleman, the whole of the trade from the year 1816 to 1845, and Forests being left vacant. that the boards of guardians in Ireland ought to be and had mixed up ten years of protected trade with He had been waited upon by three gentlemen from Coventry who were concerned in the ribbon tradeland, and on the means of giving employment to the ribbon, there had been no less than five erected in appealing to arms. the town of St. Etienne, in France; that was to say, St. Etienne had flourished at the expense of Coventry. There was a description of ribbon which they could manufacture at Coventry as cheaply as on the Customs' Acts, made an attack upon Sir R. the French; but the satin ribbons were a more costly Peel, on account of his not having yet submitted to article, and the competition was much against them. Parliament any of the measures, save the New Set-The house then proceeded to consider the report The French could produce it at 53s. a pound, whereas the English manufacturer required a remuneration the measure for the abolition of the Corn Laws, as a On the question that the duty on hops be reduced of 75s. If the duty of 30 per cent, therefore should be reduced, the trade of Coventry in this article which it might sustain. "4. All those who, not being leaders, had the weakness partants. But why should I cite the ex"4. All those who, not being leaders, had the weakness partanted for cos of the insurgents at Mr. Plumptre, on behalf of the hop-growers of would be misled, are to present themselves immediately be leaders, had the weakness partanted for cos of the insurgents at Mr. Plumptre, on behalf of the hop-growers of would be misled, are to present themselves immediately be leaders, had the weakness partanted for cos of the insurgents at Mr. Plumptre, on behalf of the hop-growers of would be misled, are to present themselves immediately be leaders, had the weakness partanted for cos of the insurgents at Mr. Plumptre, on behalf of the hop-growers of would be misled, are to present themselves immediately be leaders, had the weakness partanted for cos of the insurgents at Mr. Plumptre, on behalf of the hop-growers of would be misled, are to present themselves immediately be leaders, had the weakness partanted for cos of the insurgents at Mr. Plumptre, on behalf of the hop-growers of would be misled, are to present themselves immediately be leaders, had the weakness partanted for the reduced, the property in this article would be misled, and the weakness partanted for the reduced, the property in the partanted for the property in the partanted for the partanted cester (Mr. Wynn Ellis) had admitted that goods if Sir Robert Peel was not in his place that evening, 5,000 men. They state that one-half that number had crossed the Vistula to enter into a hopeless had crossed the Vistula to enter into a hopeless struggle with Austria, and that the other half had remained at Cracow, which upon the approach of the combined forces had divided itself into several decombined forces had divided itself into several decombined forces had divided on the question that this reduction should be compare the population employed by these vast population engaged in the manufacture of silk rib- Peel was present, instead of the first when he was bons. The great warehouses, the proprietors of absent, for this very unexpected attack. He rewhich made enormous fortunes, were interested in minded the house that the Settlement Bill had

driving the English manufacturers out of the market, already been printed, and informed it that the ilighbecause they could buy cheaper from France. It was ways Rute Bill and the Drainage Bill were now conto such men that her Majesty's ministers had lent a siderably advanced, and would shortly be laid on the ready ear. But how many persons did they employ? table. According to the information he had received, some two or three of the larger houses employed about 150 persons in the height of the London season. after which these individuals were sent about their business. But what was the number of persons employed in the silk trade? There were 58,200 persons so employed, besides 6800 ribbon weavers, and 38,000 other weavers not particularly distinguished, but no doubt a very large portion of them were employed in the silk manufacture. There was another article connected with the trade, called figured gauze. The member for Leicester (Mr. W. Ellis) was compelled to admit that the weavers of Coventry had been already driven from this branch of trade. The figured gauzes were worth 180s, per lb. The silk of which they were made was purchased at 28s. per lb. So that the difference between 180s. and 28s., being no less than 150s. per lb., was expended in labour and profit. By French competition, the trade in gauze ribbons had been driven out of Coventry, for there were only two houses that now manufactured any. The duty under which the French competition had had this effect, was 27s. Cd., and in was now proposed to reduce it to 14s., when Coventry could not remit it under a duty of 27s. 6d. What did those gentlemen, who called on him yesterday, say with regard to wages-why that they were reduced twenty per cent. since 1826. He (Lord G. Bentinck) did not apprehend that the manufacturers could grind them down any further. (Hear, and cheers.) In order to enable them to compete with foreigners they had dragged the weavers from the looms which they worked at home to place them in mills and factories, and had reduced wages to the lowest possible point. It was clear, therefore, that unless it was intended to destroy the trade of Coventry altogether, this reduction ought not to take place. He would not go to Maccle-field, the hon, member for that borough was a witness to the consequences of free-trade in silk. He mentioned as a striking and singular fact, that a gentleman, with whom he was acquainted, had lent to the silk manufacturers, in small sums, £30,000, and that he had in consequence of their distress become the reluctant proprietor of mills which only five years before cost £120,000. One mill, which had cost £14,000, his friend had obtained for £1,700. Was that a proof of the prosperity of the silk trade? Nay more, was it a proof of the perfeet success of the free trade system? Referring to of the importers to introduce any foreign cattle until that item of the silk duties which reduces the duty the present duty was repealed. When that duty was paid on the importation of foreign silk dresses from with foreign the market would be quite "inundated" £2 10s. to £1 10s., he reminded the house that this reduction would have a most injurious effect on the to be retained until the expiration of the Corn Laws; milliners and dressmakers of England, who amounted and such being his opinion, he moved, as an amendin number to 106,000 persons. Would the house ment, to strike out of the resolution the words, "oxen leave these women to starve, or to a fate worse than starvation, because they could not come to the house salted, pork fresh, pork salted, &c." and knock loudly at its doors? He implored the

house not to consent to a measure which would inflict ruin on so many thousands of individuals. Sir R. PEEL hoped that those who were now called upon to decide upon the scheme of commercial policy would maturely consider the facts within their reach, before they came to a conclusion upon: it on the mere impulse of feeling. He contended that it would not be for the interest nor for the morality of the working classes to recur to that prohibitory system, because, as he showed by reference to what occurred in Spitalfields in 1806, 1812, and 1816, there were periodically sufferings among the operatives in the silk trade, which it was impossible to parallel by anything which had occurred since the relaxation of the prohibitory and protective duties. In the conclusion of his speech, Lord G. Bentinck had referred in terms of misapplied pathos to the melancholy condition to which the milliners and dressmakers would be reduced by the present proposition of the government. Now, if there was one class of perthies. There was a false reliance on the protection system, and foreign silk dresses could now be got in this country at a cost not greater than that of the duty which the government now proposed. He coucluded by stating that one of his great objects in proposing the present tariff was to cut up by the roots the system of smuggling, which inflicted greater in-Mr. D'Israell maintained that the cause which the Protectionists were now detending was that of the working classes of the community. With regard to Sir R. Peel's assertion, that his scheme was calculated to cut up smuggling by the roots, he asked how Sir R. Peel reconciled it to his plan to leave a on tea. The house then divided, when there appeared for the amendment—

Noes ... 220

The article was then inserted in the amended tariff.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned at half-past one o'clock. HOUSE OF LORDS-Tuesday, MARCH 17. THE OREGON TERRITORY.

The Earl of CLARENDON moved for such portions of The diplomatic correspondence respecting the Oregon n egotiation, as the Earl of Aberdeen might think it First Page, Then men of capital would go into it, and our silk and American governments had been entirely substantively.

manufactures would not only rival, but would be at-1 pacific, yet it could not be denied that the two countries were insensibly drifting towards a war. It was Mr. Brocklehurst considered that, though an time, he thought, to break the silence so rigidly preppen trade might benefit the wholesale and large re- served on this side the Atlantic, and to furnish the tail dealers, yet that it must prove injurious to all house with all the information that could prudently classes engaged in our domestic manufactures. There be furnished. He was convinced that an abler negowas a population of 40,000 or 50,000 in Macclesfield, that or than Mr. Pakenham could not be found, and and it was his (Mr. Brocklehurst's) duty to defend that the government had acted most judiciously in their interests, just as much as it was the interest every step it had taken in the matter; for it had destood, and calumny be spared. Inferior in force to meet their conduct and their policy—the non-intervention a government, but we can to a people; for every noble heart, and every ear of liberal-minded Germany, is open after the revolution of July, France should embroil themselves for court-martial for some offence: it was stated on the

> from Macclesfield, and the petitioners stated that on the Oregon negotiation, and there could be no they had learned with surprise and sorrow that the valid reason for refusing some of the papers in quesremission of the duty on silks in 1824, and the admission of foreign silk goods in 1826, were considered withholding a large portion of the correspondence, but the government of the correspondence withholding a large portion of the correspondence. by the government to be successful measures. So far because its production at the present moment would from that being the case, the petitioners stated that be injurious to the public interests. In fact, he should they never should be able to forget the effect pro- not have been disposed voluntarily to produce any duced by those measures on their condition; for, in part of it; for, though the American government 1826, many thousands in Macclesfield were thrown had done so, that was no precedent, as they were difout of employment, and one-half of the manufacturers, along with their workpeople, were reduced to called on the legislature to take a direct course in the a state of ruin, from which they had never emerged; matter; that was not our case: her Majesty's governthat wages fell one-half, and to this day had a con- ment had no intention at present of calling on Partinual downward tendency. Such was the state of liament for an opinion, and therefore the information the Macclesfield weavers. (Hear, hear.) Before the sought was not indispensable. Besides, in the preeffect produced by those measures, weavers had been sent undecided state of the negotiation, the producknown to save their £100 or £150, but the petition of the whole correspondence might induce an ur. tioners stated that now they could not remain out of favourable opinion as to the result of the negotiation, work for a fortnight without being obliged to do what for which reason he must also decline to say what they considered degrading-namely, make an appli- course it was intended to pursue with respect to the twelvementh's notice. He had every hope that the issue of the transaction would be pacific, but still it must be remembered that in so delicate a matter every well-intentioned effort might be unavailing. He would conclude by repeating emphatically the fol-

ful termination.' Lord Brougham and Lord Ashburton made a few

observations. The motion was then put and agreed to; after which, a short conversation ensued on the subject of

HOUSE OF COMMONS-Tuesday, March 17. Mr. T. Duncombe presented a petition from the Tower Hamlets in favour of the liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones; also a petition in favour of the Ten Hours' Bill; and a petition from some respect-Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in his attempt able inhabitants of Holborn, complaining of the to answer the able-most able speech with which nuisance and detriment to business caused by a piece the amendment had been proposed, had jumbled up of ground belonging to the Commissioners of Woods

Mr. Pattison presented a petition, signed by uptwenty years of free trade; and then the right hon. wards of 2000 of the inhabitants of Tottenham. Edgentleman said, "See how, during the last thirty monton, and their vicinities, against the enrolment years, the silk trade of this country has prespected of the militia.

Dr. Bowring presented twenty-eight petitions against calling out the militia, from Southampton they were Mr. Burberry, Mr. Caldecott, and Mr. and various other places; also eleven petitions, pray-M'Cray. They stated that while there had been ing that in all international treaties a clause be inonly two mills erected in Coventry since the last serted, binding countries to submit all matters of alteration of the law for the manufacture of bonnet | public controversy to friendly arbitration, instead of

PUBLIC BUSINESS. Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN, on the reading of the order

of the day for receiving the report of the committee tlement Bill, which he had said were to accompany compensation to the agricultural interest for any loss

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed,

CURN AND CUSTOMS' IMPORTATION ACTS. Upon the order of the day (the further proceeding on the Customs' and Corn Importation Report being read, a tedious conversation ensued upon the already well-debated article of silk. Mr. Muntz followed the example by reverting to the zine question.

At the item spirits and strong waters, Alderman Thompson offered his protest to the proposed reduction in duty as inexpedient, as well on considerations of revenue as on other grounds. The annual loss to the revenue from this course would be upwards of £400,000, while the advantage, if any, would result exclusively to middle and upper classes of the community. He moved the omission of the above words from the resolution. Mr. Ewart supported, and the Marquis of Granby

opposed, the reduction.

Mr. CARDWELL argued that the revenue would not be injured by the diminished rate of duty, while the morality of the country would be equally inviolate; consumption would not be increased—but illicit distillation would be encouraged. Our trade with France would also be benefitted by the reduction. Mr. Knight having said a few words, the house divided, when the numbers were—

... 34 For the amendment... Against it เจ้

Majority against the amendment --31 The article clover-seed induced a most lugulatious supplication from Mr. Allix. He expected that the abolition of the existing duty would cause the most wide-spread misery throughout the land, exiling the landowners from their paternal acres, and destroying the whole class of agricultural labourers. Sir R. PEEL offered his testimony to Mr. Allix's patriotism, but showed slight sympathy with the hon.

gentleman's apprehensions. This objection was not pressed to a division.

On the next resolution being read, Mr. Miles regretted that ministers had deternined to remit the small duty which had been retained in the tariff of 1842, on the importation of foreign cattle. He showed that the duty had neither been prohibitory nor unproductive; and if the supply of foreign beasts for the market at a mithicld had been recently stopped, it was owing to the reductance and bulls, cows, lambs, swine and hogs, bacon, beef Colonel Sibthorn seconded the amendment.

Sir R. Peel justified the reduction of duty now proposed, and showed that it could not be productive of any injury to the agricultural interest. tion with Irish cattle was quite as formidable to the English grazier as competition with Datch and Danish cattle. And yet the English grazier competed successfully with the Irish grazier. Why, then, should he be attaid of competing with the foreigner? It was said that the price of cattle had recently increased. Now, did it never occur to the P. obectionists that the increased price might be occasioned by increased consumption, and that increased consumption might be the result of the labouring classes having enjoyed, during the last year, better wages and more constant employment?

A discussion then took place, in which Mr. Finch, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir J. Tyrrell, Mr. Villiers, Sir J. Trollope, Mr. P. Berthwick, Sir J. Walsh, Mr. E. Yorke, Sir C. Knightly, Mr. C. Bruce, and Lord G. Bentinck joined, and in which the speakers ran riot over the most multifarious and oitcake in fattening cattle. The influence railroads was taken into consideration, as was also the state of Ireland, the prædial outrages of its neasantry, and the want of employment among its bonulation generally. The disinterestedness of the landowners, and the selfish objects of the manufacturers in propagating free trade principles, and in seeking the repeal of the Corn Laws, were dwelt on with infinite gusto, whilst much eloquence was wasted by the "agricultural mind" upon the impossibility of relying on the professions of government, on the probability of Sir R. Peel's scheme being rejected by the House of Lords, and the certainty of the Protectionists obtaining a majority in the next Parliament, if an appeal were now made to the country? As to the resolution itself, very little was said, as it seemed to be almost forgotten until there was a call

for a division. The house then divided, when there appeared-

with loud cheers from the Protection benches. The original proposition was then agreed to. Another division took place on the article "hides," in which the government proposition was earried by

a majority of 64. An objection was also taken by Mr. Lawson to the reduction on "linens;" but it was not pressed to a

division. On the timber duties being read, Mr. MITCHELL moved the date 1846 instead of 1847 on the first resolution, which was negatived without a division. The resolution on the timber duties was then put

There was a very confident prediction that the debate of the labouring classes would not be improved. on the second reading of the Corn Bill would end on Friday week. The question, therefore, was, whether not indisposed to adopt a good poor-law; though he the louse preferred a six nights' or a four nights' did not coincide with Mr. Wakley as to the precise the house preferred a six nights' or a four nights' debate. (Cheers and laughter.) He was inclined to character of such an enactment. prefer a four nights' to a six nights' debate. (Continued laughter.) He rather thought the best plan cussion on railways fixed for Thursday, but to take the debate on the timber duties on Friday. He portation Bill on Monday, with the general under-

The other orders were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter to twelve o'clock. HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18. The house met at twelve o'clock.

week. (" Hear, hear," from Lord G. Bentinck.)

FEVER (IRELAND) BILL. On the order of the day for the house going into committee on the Fever (Ireland) Bill being read,

Mr. P. Scrope rose to move, pursuant to his notice, an instruction to the said committee, "That the guardians of the several Poor-law Unions in Ireland be required to relieve with food all such destitute persons within their unions as may be in danger of perishing from want, or from disease, the consequence of want." He called the attention of government to the present state of the Poor-law in Ireland, with the view to its adaptation to the pressing exigencies of the Irish peasantry. However much it was to be hoped that the measures which had been devised for the relief of this distress would be sufficient, still there were various circumstances now occurring in the sister kingdom justly calculated to excite very hearing from the lips of the right hon, baronet the great alarm. The extensive exportation of Irish grain to this country could not be carried on without detriment to the population from whose resources it wholesale system of evicting tenantry from their holdings, now prevailing in Ireland. The relief afforded by the union workhouses was altogether inadequate for this wide-spread distress. It was requisite, therefore, that government should promote the employment of the able-bodied poor by some such undertaking as the recovery of the waste lands

Mr. S. CRAWFORD seconded the motion. He insisted that, though some of the Irish landowners might voluntarily discharge their duty towards the peasantry, yet a compulsory measure of poor-law relief was needed to render that assistance general.

Sir J. Granax explained that the object of the Bill before the house was merely of a temporary nature, it being only intended to afford relief from the fever at present raging in Ireland. The proposition submitted by Mr. Scrope could not be entertained without opening up the entire question of Poor Law relief in that country: it ought, therefore, either to be reserved until Lord J. Russel's motion on the state been framed into a substantive measure. It was a mistake to suppose that the law at present enforced in their proceedings by a fear of the press.

The Metropolitan Buildings Bill was read a second however, that the existing law was unequal to the present emergency, and hence the measure before the house had been introduced by government. He then recapitulated the different provisions of the Bill. A legislative restraint upon the exportation of Irish grain had been recommended. Such a proposal, however, could not be adopted, without increasing rather than diminishing the distress sought to be relieved. Parliament had already voted nearly half the night, was read a third time and passed. Nevertheless, government were disposed to listen to given to bring in a bill to limit the duration of polls any proposition which might be offered respecting the in counties at contested elections of members to serve recovery of waste lands or any similar project. It in Parliament to one day. had been, however, considered by government most important to adapt the measures they had recom-mended to the peculiarities of the Irish law, as well as with an especial reference to the feeling of the

the passing of the proposed enactment. He objected also to the extended means of local taxation, as well way companies would not object to such an arrangeas to the increased power which would be conferred ment. upon the Irish executive by this bill. The commercial projects of government, there was reason to believe, would materially benefit Ireland by augmenting the value of her exports. Government might effect still more for the relief of the Irish people by raising a tax upon absentee landlords, and by the advance of loans for the furtherance of railway

schemes, now standing still for want of capital. Mr. Wakley insisted upon the superior utility of a Poor Law in Ireland to compel the Irish landlords to fulfil their natural obligations by affording relief to their starving fellow-countrymen. The present state of the law was a robbery on the English la-bourer. Many thousands of Irish labourers (and he did not blame them, he wished they would all come) came into this country at the commencement of the harvest and obtained work. They remained about two months, and then returned to Ireland with the proceeds of their industry in their pockets. Was it fair, that just when the English labourer hoped that the motion was to be granted by government. If he his wages would be raised by an increased demand could have convinced himself that he should have for labour, and that the time had arrived when he any prospect of success, he would have moved a might hope to lay by something for the winter, thousands of men from a foreign country-(laughter, and "hear, hear," from the Irish members), -yes, the labourers were foreigners to them, and thousands of them came and beat down his wages by increased ever produce ample dividends, especially where large competition, and so frustrated all his hopes. Sir J. capital was sunk in the construction of public works. Graham had proposed a fever bill, which he said was of very limited operation, but it was too evident that the profits of those who had engaged in these magthe evil was of a most extensive and lamentable nificent undertakings had been enormous, nor did character. He (Mr. Wakley) knew it would be alleged that the workhouses in Ireland were not full; and no wonder, the poor might as well starve out of the houses as in them. (Cres of "Oh, oh!" and "Chear hear") He could not understand the List. "hear, hear.") He could not understand the Irish immediate attention. There was something besides character, for he found the Irish gentlemen whom he had met to be a hospitable and hilarious set of men; but what was the workhouse dietary of their poor fellow-countrymen? The highest cost of maintaining an Irish nauper ina workhouse was 2s. per week: and in many of the returns the cost of food, clothing, and necessaries, was stated to amount to 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d., 1s. 8d., and 1s. 9d. per head per week. (Hear, hear.) In one case he observed the clothes were stated to cost one penny per week. (Hear, bills in the names of a few private matriculars, hear.) Could any person wonder, then, that the poor were not in the workhouses if they could keep he hoped that the government would give Mr. Morphoto with his duty, advise the release of our friends."

It would be the following the hoped that the government would give Mr. Morphoto with his duty, advise the release of our friends."

It would be the following the following design of the f man be in who would go to one of those places, where his provisions, clothes, &c., would cost upon an average but 1s. 9d. a week? (Hear, hear.)

After referring to a pamphlet published by Dr. Corrigan, to shew that disease and death would be an enterprising individual and the contemporary individual and the contempor

rigan, to shew that disease and death would be as extensive as it was in 1817, unless immediate preventive measures were adopted, and quoting the statistics of the epidemic at that period, Mr. Wakley said:—It was stated, but it was a libel to state, that the Irish people were in a state of destitution, because they were idle and lazy. A greater falsehood with regard to any people or nation was never uttered. (Hear, hear.) A four calumny was never tered. (Hear, hear.) A four calumny was never considered any community. (Hear, hear.) What did they witness in London? It was a fact Wheeler, and Thomas Clark.

Wheeler, and Thomas Clark.

Wheeler, and Thomas Clark.

After speeches from Mr. Hayter, Lord Ebrington, March 17th, when classed evening, March 17th, when classed evening department. Any person naving one is the following persons were proposed as candidates for the Executive Committee of the National Charter present under consideration at the House of the Executive Committee of the National Charter present under consideration at the House as full like, in an intended the same stolid and, as it was a candidates frich must be fought on the electioneering hustings. March 17th, when classed evening, March 17th, when classed evening, March 17th, when classed evening department. Any person naving one is the following persons were proposed as candidates frich must be fought on the electioneering hustings. March 17th, when classed evening department in difference.—The Patriot. His case is the following persons were proposed as candidates from the following persons were proposed as candidates from the following persons were proposed as worthy of notice. It was well known that the conformity with the very able pamphiet which he under consideration. Thus this gentleman reciproseverest labour performed in London was that per- had written. He appeared to labour under the cates the Chartist sympathy evinced for him and his formed by the bricklayers' labourers; it was in his impression that there had hitherto been great errors co-adjutors when in the clutches of power. Friends, (Mr. Wakley's) opinion the severest labour performed in our railroad legislation, and to propose for inquiry we may with confidence predict that a general election England. By whem was that labour performed? two questions—1. Whether it would not be desirtion is at hand. We, therefore, recommend that that he should have the opportunity. It was now acknowledged that millions of the Irish people

priety of taking the debate on the timber duties to remedy this state of things. (Hear, hear.) His on Thursday. The debate on the second reading of opinion was, that the advantage of the English poor the Corn Law Bill would then come on upon Friday, over the Irish poor was owing to the statute of the and he believed it might terminate on Friday week. Sir R. Paer believed it generally happened, when predictions were uttered as to the length of a debate, that they had a tendency to realise themselves. There had a tendency to realise themselves.

Mr. Shaw averred that the Irish landowners were

Mr. FRENCH thought that all the measures pro posed by the government for the relief of Ireland would be not to interfere with the important dis- were peculiarly infelicitous. There were no documents which justified the unconstitutional power given to the Lord Lieutenant by the bill under con- rison replied. would then move the second reading of the Corn Im- sideration; and on the ground of the patronage portation Bill on Monday, with the general under-which it would confer the bill was highly objection-standing that the speeches should be so shortened as able. If fever hospitals were required, it might to allow the debate to be concluded on Friday next safely be left to the landlords of Ireland to provide

> Capt. Osborne said, the foundation of all measures for the relief of the Irish poor should be employment. In that country the capital of labour had hitherto been neglected. (Hear, hear.) This was disgraceful to every government which had existed; it amounted, in fact, to an abrogation of the functions of government. (Hear. hear.) It had been proposed to tax the mortgagee for the benefit of Ireland; but a more frequently made upon them were unmerited; they were as good as, if not better, than English landlords. The landlerds whose tenants were most comfortable, whose estates were best managed, whose rents were most punctually paid, were the absentce landlords of Ireland, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord

> Stanley, Earl Fitzwilliam, and others. Mr. M. Milnes referred to the heavy incumbrances upon Irish property as a bar to the adoption of any extensive improvements in that country.
>
> Colonel Rawdon had felt extreme gratification in

Home Secretary, an avowal which he trusted would henceforward be acted upon by him, and one which was almost made in the precise terms used so often was withdrawn. Another dreadful incident was the on his own side, namely, that the time was come when the government must make up its mind to legislate upon Irish subjects with Irish feelings. (Hear, hear.) He hoped and he believed that the expression of such a sentiment on the part of the government constituted a new era for Ireland. (Hear.)

Sir W. Somerville,, Lord Ebrington, Mr. Fitz,
gerald, Mr. J. O'Connell, and Mr. Butler having exressed their opinions on the measure, Mr. F. Scrope withdrew his amendment.

The various clauses were then agreed to, and the third reading of the bill fixed for to-morrow. The other orders having been disposed of, the house adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS-THURSDAY, MARCH 19. Lord BROUGHAM asked Lord Claucarty, if a witness under examination before the committee on the Irish Poor Law had refused to produce certain papers and that he had been fortified in his refusal by the Poor Law Commissioners themselves?

This question having been answered in the affirmabe reserved until Lord J. Russel's motion on the state tive by Lord Clancarty, Lord Brougham vehemently of Ireland came before the house, or else to have inveighed against this breach of privilege, and ended by denouncing the commissioners for being influenced time, and the house adjourned at a quarter to seven

HOUSE OF COMMONS-THURSDAY, MARCH 19. FEVER (IRELAND) BILL. Public business was commenced by

Sir J. Graham moving that the report on the Fever Bill be brought up. After a short conversation, the report was agreed to, and the bill, at a later hour of amillion sterling to promote employment in Ireland. On the motion of Mr. Elphinstone, leave was

RAILWAYS. Mr. Morrison moved for a select committee to inquire whether, without discouraging legitimate enas with an especial reference to the feeling of the Irish people. For these reasons they had thought it unwise to adopt, as the foundation of their measures, the tests that had been incorporated in the English Poor Law from the period of its first establishment, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It would be unwise to pass a measure of the kind sugar the most provided for the residual of traffic beyond all calculation; that cheap fares were would be unwise to pass a measure of the kind sugar the most provided for the residual of traffic beyond all calculation; that cheap fares were the sugar that the residual of the last few years had proved that the railroads had caused a development of traffic beyond all calculation; that cheap fares were would be unwise to pass a measure of the kind suggested by Mr. S. Crawford, as the inevitable effect of such an enactment would be the introduction of a torrent of pauperism, which would be dangerous to the owners of property, as well as most prejudical to the interests of all classes of the Irish community.

It may be the most profitable for the railway companies, and that low fares produced such ample dividends, that the companies were not injured but benefitted by them. He, therefore, intended to propose that the committee should be directed to inquire whether the rate of fares ought not to undergo revision every It was better to provide for a temporary emergency, such as that now at hand, by measures such as those which had been submitted by government to that house. These measures, he emphatically declared, were given not at all in the way of dole, but in actually declared the country rather than the railway companies, produced the railway compani cordance with the demands of right and justice, and vision always being made for the creation of a sinkcordance with the demands of right and justice, and only as a fair equivalent for the contributions paid by the Irisin people into the national exchequer.

Mr. W. Smith O'Brien considered that, as the present measure would override many provisions of the existing Poor Law in Ireland, specified complaints of the mal-administration of that law ought to have been preferred to Parliament with a view to justify

vision always being made for the creation of a sinking fund to repay them, at the expiration of their leases were daily becoming more valuable, it was the duty of the house to prevent them from becoming perpetual monopolies. Arguing from the example of Belgium and France, where the fares were much lower than in England, he thought that, if these leases were granted for forth years, the railif these leases were granted for forty years, the rail-

Mr. Mangles considered that this motion had : much wider scope than that which appeared on the face of it, for he thought its object was to reconsider the principle on which our public works had been hitherto conducted. That principle had hitherto been to give free scope to the application of private capital to public works; but the principle advocated by Mr. Morrison was to place that capital under the restriction of government. He called upon the house to look at the results of the two principles as exemplified in practice in England and France respectively. We had constructed 3051 miles of rail-roads, and France had not constructed more than

Mr. PARKER took up the monetary view of the question, and recommended a restriction in the num ber of Railway Bills to be passed this session. Mr. Hupson had not intended to have taken any share in the present debate, as he understood that direct negative on the appointment of this committee, because he believed that the house was in possession of full information for legislation on this important question without it. He denied that low fares would Mr. LABOUCHERE did not believe that on the whole the employment of capital which ought now to be considered by the government and the public. We were fast approaching a state of things in which country would be in the hands of four or five great toil, trouble, and expense of the late movement. companies. That consideration took this subject out o.t he ordinary course of commercial policy. Some o utrol ought to be devised to prevent this power from being lodged by a few amalgamation bills in the hands of a few private individuals. Sir Geo. CLERK said, that to Mr. Morrison's com-

mittee he would give every assistance in his power. In so doing, he did not wish to throw discredit on the enterprising individuals who had established railroad; but there were many suggestions in Mr. Morrison's speech deserving of inquiry, and every facility would be afforded to him for prosecuting it by her Majesty's government.

After speeches from Mr. Harter, Lord Ebrington In so doing, he did not wish to throw discredit on the enterprising individuals who had established railroads; but there were many suggestions in Mr. Mor-

By Irishmen almost to a man. (Hear.) He believed able to establish some tariff of prices, to which all every locality forthwith proceed to organise the the present Executive Committee for their praise-there were 20,000 bricklayers' labourers in London railroads, seeking the intervention of Parliament, friends of Frost, Williams, and Jones, possessing the proceed to organize the worthy conducting the business of the proceed to organize the proceed to or Englishmen amongst the 20,000. What were their would not be advisable to adopt the French system, and Jones, possessing the would not be advisable to adopt the French system, and Jones, possessing the would not be advisable to adopt the French system, and to give the different companies only a didates, and pleage them to vote for the return of temporary interest in the railroads. To illustrate these much injured men; and we also call upon the cantural indourer—in Buckinghamshire, for instance—did not exceed 9s. or 10s. a week: but so there the companies of the second of the probably those who are qualified to vote throughout the large before the companies of the probably those who are qualified to vote throughout the large before the companies of the probably those who are qualified to vote throughout the large before the companies of the probably those who are qualified to vote throughout the large before the companies of the probably those who are qualified to vote throughout the large before the companies of the probably those who are qualified to vote throughout the large before the companies of the probably those who are qualified to vote throughout the large before the companies of the probably those who are qualified to vote throughout the large before the companies of the probably the probably those who are qualified to vote throughout the large before the companies of the probably the proba these subjects, Mr. Morrison would probably those who are qualified to vote throughout the dif-place before the committee a quantity of informa-ferent boroughs of the United Kingdom (but who was the labeur performed by the bricklayers' labourers, that the English labourer, who carned but 9s. or los. a week did not come and seek for the work at which he could carn double the money of the process. The recommended the comments of the united Kingdem (but who have not as yet availed themselves of the right) to have not as yet availed themselves of the right) to have not as yet availed themselves of the right) to have not as yet availed themselves of the right) to have not as yet availed themselves of the right) to have not as yet availed themselves of the right) to have not as yet availed themselves of the right) to their homes and families."

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE. work at which he could carn double the money. now in progress? He recommended the committee to sary to ensure them votes at the election. There is work at which are could earn double the money. They shrink from the work, which was cheerfully undertaken by the Irish labourer, and which, in fact, the English labourer, and which, in fact, the English labourer was incapable of performing. (Hear, hear.) That showed him that no man was more willing to work than the Irishman, if he had the opportunity, and what he (Mr. Wakley) leisred was acknowledged that millions of the Irish means.)

The showed him that no man was a right to correct them now, and to a rountage of between the first instance. He was now in progress? He recommended the committee to sary to ensure them votes at the cleetion. There is at the cleetion, there were, at the first instance. He was no difficulty in this proceeding, and if there were, at the that subject in the first instance. He was no difficulty in this proceeding, and if there were, at the that subject in the first instance. He was no difficulty in this proceeding, and if there were, at the that subject took place on Sunday, March 15th, at the Mr. Discovery hurchaser, it being universalisal took of the dwilding, overalled with respect to railroads in past years, Parlied with respect to railroad years, and doubled with respect to railroad years, an

monopolies, and railway interference with all kinds time we are resolved, by the most strenuous exerof property baffled all calculations which were made tion in behalf of our expatriated brethren, to protwo years ago.

Lord J. RUSSELL considered that some delay had occurred in the railway legislation of the present session in consequence of the statement made by Sir zeal, I remain, yours most respectfully, on behalf of R. Peel at the commencement of the present session. It would have been much better had these matters been taken into consideration by the government at the opening of the session than by a committee now The CHANCELLOR of the Excusover highly approved of the proposed committee, and would be happy to

give his attendance at it. Mr. Baring, Mr. Horsman, and Mr. Wawn, succossively addressed the house, after which Mr. Mor-The motion was then agreed to, and the other or-

ders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned at half-past eleven o'clock.

Chartist Intelligence

THE EXECUTIVE OF THE NATIONAL CHAR TER ASSOCIATION TO THE CHARTIST BODY.

FRIENDS,-The cause of liberty in eastern Europe has again arrived at a momentous crisis; Poland, mischievous doctrine could not be advanced. As tyranny-execrating, liberty-adoring Poland, is once regarded Irish landlords he thought the attacks so more in arms, resolved to exterminate the murderous despotism by which she is tormented! This is cheering intelligence; it will send a thrill of joy through the heart of every patriot in the world; March and the 8th of April, after which date no reit will fill the mind of every democrat with glad expectancy that the empires of despots are about to receive a shock; and that the bravery of Poland, eve of being rewarded with that inestimable blessing which is the basis of all others-LIBERTY.

Poland is in arms! to extirpate the power of the three stupendous despotisms under which she writhes. Brave, unsubduable land! The odds against her are fearful, but the victory is not always to the strong. That the wisdom of her councils and the valour of her deeds may secure her speedy triumph, should be the aspiration of every soul that yearns for the elevation of the human race. That her heroic conduct may become a bright exemplar to all nations, and the fate of her foes a terror to all tyrants, should be the fervent orison of every patriot throughout the globe.

Let the cold moralist, who, when all things are in a state of quietude around him, deprecates the employment of physical force under any circumstances, contemplate the state of Poland for the last fifteen weeks, at £1 per week years, and say whether he is not amazed that human Ditto, Mr. Clark, ditto ... nature could remain so long passive under so many Do., Mr. M'Grath, twenty-six weeks do. aggravated provocations to resistance? Behold female Mr. Wheeler, for bookkeeping, expenses nonour sacrificed to the concupiscent brutality of armed slaves; see the dungeons filled with those whose virtue rendered them obnoxious to tyranny; the Printing 4000* cards of Association, at riends of freedom writhing under the tortures of the riends of freedom writhing under the tortures of the murderous knout; the bolde-t and bravest, with myriads of little children, forced to pine away life in the dreary regions of Siberia; a religion proscribed; the Postage stamps national language forbidden; and the expression of Booking parcels ... opinion interdicted! We say, let the moral philoso- Stationery pher contemplate Poland thus circumstanced, and hard must be his heart, and icy his soul, if he applaud not this development of her spirit of resistance, or nope not her speedy triumph over her brutal and

ruthless foes. Friends, the success of the Polish struggle must redound to the weal of the democratic movement, not enly in our own country, but throughout the civilised world. The achievement of liberty by Poland would act like an electric shock upon the torpid nations of king-cursed Europe. It would afford a lesson to mankind replete with invaluable instruction, the moral of which would be, "Go and do like-wise." It would arouse the world from its criminal Arrears of travelling expenses to Clark, lethargy, for there is a national as well as an individual spirit of emulation, which is stimulated to ac tivity by brilliant national triumphs. Every nation from democratic America, down to our poor starved, insulted, and degraded neighbour Ireland, is deeply

interested in the issue of the Polish movement. We have belield with pleasure that in France and Germany the current of public feeling flows favourably. They have evinced their sympathy for Polish patriotism—their antipathy to the arrogant assumptions of the spirit of despotism. The democrats of Paris have already attested the sincerity of their devotion by liberally subscribing in aid of the Polish The Parisian press asks, what is England doing? We ask, what will you do? Eternal infamy would be our deserts if we longer remain passive spectators of this glorious struggle. Our object in this short address is to arouse you to vigorous place on Monday evening last, for the benefit of the action; we appeal with confidence to the pure spirit widow and children of the unfortunate victim of inof democracy to sustain England's high character as justice, Bryan Seery, who was sacrificed on the 14th the foe of the oppressor and the friend of the oppressed. Poland, in her present perilous position, OLDHAM. having three of the strongest military governments in Europe arrayed against her, supplicates your aid
—your sympathy. Shall she call in vain? Heaven
forbid! France and Germany are before us, America

every ennobling movement; up! we say, to the aid of Poland. We know that the misrule of your own system of government makes poverty your lot. Nevertheless the poorest among us can give some-thing, and where is the Chartist that will refuse his mite for so holy a purpose as to free the limbs of our Polish brethren from the galling manacles of ruthless despotism? Friends, we entreat you, for the honour of British democracy, by your love of liberty, by your horror of slavery, at once to commence this ennobling work. Hold your meetings; collect your mites, and forward them immediately to the Northern Star. Convince the world of your ability to appreciate a noble cause. Let the hearty cheer of your sympathy go forth to the Polish patriots to inspire their hearts and nerve their arms to deeds of glory in

defence of their country.

FRANCUS O'CONNOR. CHRISTOPHER DOYLE. THOMAS CLARK. PHILIP M'GRATH.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary. THE EXILES' RESTORATION COMMITTEE

TO THE TWO MILLIONS OF PERSONS WHO PETITIONED FOR THE LIBERATION OF FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES. FRIENDS,—Although you have failed in your noble endeavour to snap the chains of the captive patriots, and to solace with their presence the hearts of their bereaved families, you have nobly done your duty. That the royal elemency has not been awarded to them, is not your fault. What could be done legally and constitutionally has been done, but we must not relax, we must do it again and again, until success crown our efforts. We congratulate you upon the support which your champion, Mr. Duncombe, re-ceived in the House when pleading the cause of the exiles. You will remember that three years since, when he submitted a similar motion to the consideration of the Commons, that only four members supported it, whereas on this occasion it received the votes of thirty-three. This is an improvement in Judging from the tenor of the important debate which took place upon Mr. Duncombe's motion, we consider the case of the patriots more hopeful than ever. In the course of it, Sir J. Graham said, that the royal mercy should be for ever closed against them, the remission of their sentence was a question of time and circumstance." Such language from

Lord G. Benting observed, that it would be impossible to conclude the debate on the timber duties within six hours. He therefore suggested the prolitic of taking the debate on the timber duties within six hours. He therefore suggested the prolitic of taking the debate on the timber duties (Hear hear). His gave his ready assent to this committee. Its intended to the prolitic of taking the debate on the timber duties (Hear hear). His gave his ready assent to this committee. Its intended to the prolitic of taking the debate on the timber duties (Hear hear). His gave his ready assent to this committee. Its intended to the prolitic of taking the debate on the timber duties (Hear hear). His gave his ready assent to this committee. Its intended to the prolitic of taking the debate on the timber duties (Hear hear). His gave his ready assent to this committee. Its intended to the prolitic of taking the debate on the timber duties (Hear hear). His gave his ready assent to this committee. Its intended to the prolitic of taking the debate on the timber duties (Hear hear). His gave his ready assent to this committee. Its intended to the prolitic of taking the debate on the timber duties (Hear hear). His gave his ready assent to this committee. Its intended to the prolitic of taking the debate on the timber duties (Hear hear). His gave his ready assent to this committee. Its intended to the prolitic of taking the debate on the timber duties (Hear hear). His gave his ready assent to this committee. Its intended to the prolitic of the proli quiries must be useful for railway profits and railway term of office will have then expired; in the mean- in all companies, the leading topic is the "Chartists mote the laudable object we have in view. Hoping that the recommendations herein given

will be acted upon with promptitude, energy, and the committee, THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Sceretary. NOMINATIONS FOR THE EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE. Burnley: C. Doyle, P. M'Grath, T. Clark, O'Connor, and T. M. Wheeler. Stockport: C. Doyle, P. M'Grath, T. Clark, O'Connor, W. Bell, J. West, and R. Marsden. Bradford: C. Doyle, P. M'Grath, T. Clark, O'Connor, and T. M. Wheeler.

The following places nominated C. Doyle, P. M'Grath, T. Clark, F. O'Connor, and T. M. Wheeler:—Preston (O'Connor's Brigade), Norwich, Carlisle, Macclesfield, Sunderland, Bradford (O'Con-nor's Brigade), Brighton, Preston, Sheffield, Ruchdale, Leicester, and Northampton. Marylebone: C. Doyle, P. M'Grath, T. Clark, F. O'Connor, and T. Cooper.

Hammersmith: C. Doyle, T. Cooper, J. West, and S. Stallwood. Oldham: C. Doyle, P. M'Grath, T. Tattersall, F. O'Connor, and T. M. Wheeler.

The above is the list of nominations received up to this time, and in accordance with the rules, it now becomes the duty of the members to select from the persons nominated five to act for the ensuing year. The election must take place between the 29th of turns can be received. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

after many years of excruciating misrule, is on the BALANCE SHEET OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CHAR-MARCH 19, 1846. RECEIPTS

Cash in hand, May 6

From May 6 to March 20 Collected at two meetings, Hall of Sci-London Hall £218 3 01 Total receipts EXPENDITURE. 31 31 26 0 0 of office, &c., from May 6 to March 18, at 1s. 6d. per week $\begin{array}{c} 3 \ 13 \\ 2 \ 10 \end{array}$ 18s. per 1000 Ditto 1000* hand books Slips for backs of cards ... 0 8 6 1 2 2 litia bills, boardmen, bill-sticking, &c. Westminster Election meetings bills, bill-sticking, &c. Expense of Manchester Convention and 0 17 3

30 5 4 meetings at Hall of Science ... DEBTS DUE PRIOR TO MAY 6, 1845, SINCE DISCHARGED. 10 14 5 M'Grath, and Doyle Total expenditure ... Total receipts Total expenditure £28 4 13 Balance in hand ...

* Nearly the whole of the above cards and rules are still on hand. A balance sheet, containing the details of the above, will be laid before the ensuing Convention. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

STOCKPORT. Mr. J. Leach delivered a very talented lecture on Sunday last, March 15th .- A concert and ball took

On Sunday last Mr. D. Donovan delivered a very energetic address on the political aspect of Europe and America, in the school room of the Working Man's Hall. He was listened to with great attention. At the close a vote of thanks was unanimously passed for the able manner in which he had handled

the subject.

A democratic supper was held at the Artichoke Inn, on Wednesday evening, March 11th, to commemorate the birthday of the late Mr. W. Cobbett, sovereignty of the people," which was responded to with three times three, and one cheer more. Mr. P. then sang "After many roving years," which was loudly applauded. Mr. Flowers gave "The immortal memory of the late Mr. William Cobbett, and all departed patriots" (drunk in solemn silence). Mr. G. Hawkins then gave "William Tell," in an excellent manner. Mr. William Woodward gave the next toast. "To the memory of the martyrs to democracy to the first labourers' estate." "Fickets toast, "To the memory of the martyrs to democracy in all countries." Mr. Job Scott then sung "The Church of England's clergyman," amidst roars of laughter. Mr. Jonathan Streeter proposed, "The people's Parliamentary champion, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., and the minority of thirty-one who voted for the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones." Responded to with three times three, and one Chartist cheer more. Mr. Oxley sung "The Veteran's return." Dr. Sutton proposed, "Health and long life to Feargus O'Conner, Esq., and all other advocates of the people's cause." Responded to with all due honours. "Poverty's vision" was next given by Mr. English, in an excellent manner. Mr. E., on sitting down was greated with immense appleanes. sitting down, was greeted with immense applause. Mr. George Giles next proposed "The speedy enact-ment of the People's Charter, and the abolition of all bad laws." Mr. Scott, jun., sung "Adieu, my native land," in a pleasing manner. Mr. John Good, in a thrilling speech, proposed, "The speedy return of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis, to their native homes and the bosoms of their families." The chairman next sung "The Press," which was much applauded. Mr. John Davey then proposed 'The Northern Star, and the democratic press of all nations;" which was received with all due honours. The vice-chairman next sung "The Marseilles March," and on resuming his seat was loudy applauded. Mr. Giles next proposed "The honourable member for Brighton, G. R. Pochell, Esq., M.P., for his independent and straightforward conduct at all times in the House of Commons." Mr. Woodward gave a comic song, which drew forth peals of laughter. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Good to the chairman and vice-chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Streeter, and drank with three times three, and one cheer more. The company enjoyed themselves with several more songs and recitations till a late hour, and then departed for their homes.

A special general meeting was held at the Articheke Inn, on Tuesday evening, March 17th, when the following pursons were prepared as conditates.

At a public meeting of the Chartists of the Norwich locality, held on Sunday, March 15th, the following resolutions were agreed to :- "That the

A South Lancashire Delegate Meeting of the Char-

have bought the land, and are going to produce for themselves." Each section and each individual is striving to excel each other in emancipating the sons of toil from their present false position. In making this appeal at so favourable and suitable a period, we consider it will give each and all sufficient time to deliberate on the following subjects for consideration on Easter Sunday:-"To establish a Lancashire Observation Committee, that each section may convey their ideas to the general head, that they may be developed for the good of the whole body, and facilitate the objects of the Society." "We recommend the circulation of tracts from works of the best authors on agriculture, chemistry, &c. They should be sold at five a penny, and produce a good profit to the Society." "To concentrate all the various and conflicting opinions on the great question of mortgage, or selling the land for the greatest benefit to all its members." Other subjects will be brought forward at the meeting. Brother pioneers, let not this opportunity pass you. The meeting will take place (the day before the ballot for the locations) at Carpenters' Hall, when the directors will be with us to render all assistance in their power. Let every section send its delegate. Let each member do each member's share, then it will be done effectually. Any other subject that any section wishes to recommend for the general good, will be thankfully received and carefully attended to. Let us establish something on a firm basis, that may be worthy of imitation in other countries. EDWARD MITCHELL, Secretary, 55, Cheet-names will be called over; the Court will then proceed ham-street, Rochdale. THE POTTERIES.

MEETING IN THE POTTERIES IN BEHALF OF THE respited Traverses. Exile Ellis .- A public meeting, called by requisition to the chief bailiff of Hanley and Shelton, was held in the Christian Brethren's Meeting-room on The hearing of Appeals will come Monday last, and was numerously attended. The of Wednesday, at the opening of the Court; and all Apchairman, Mr. J. Moss, after making a few remarks, peals must be entered on or before Tuesday evening. TER ASSOCIATION, FROM MAY 6, 1845, TO introduced Mr. George Mart to move the following | Solicitors are required to take Notice, that the Order of resolution :- "That it is the opinion of this meeting Removal, copies of the Notice of Appeal, and examination that William Sherratt Ellis is innocent of the crime of the Pauper, are required to be filed with the Clerk of £ s. d. of which he was convicted, and that he is now suffering an unjust sentence. We, therefore, resolve to peals against Removal Orders can be heard unless the petition the House of Commons, and likewise memo-Chairman is also furnished by the Appellants with a copy rialise her Majesty to be graciously pleased to grant of the Order of Removal, of the Notice of Chargeability, a remission of sentence, whereby he may be restored of the Examination of the Pauper, and of the Notice and to his country, his family, and his friends." The Grounds of Appeal. speaker reviewed the evidence adduced against Ellis on his trial, and showed from facts lately brought to light, that the evidence was false, and proved to the meeting that he was entirely innocent of the crime or Misdemeanour, with a description of the Offence, must for which he is now suffering transportation. Mr. be sent to the Clerk of the Peace's Office seven days at Mart, after making a lengthy and powerful speech, least before the first day of the Sessions, together with all sat down loudly applauded. The chairman then called upon Mr. Edward Humphreys, who seconded The non-attendance of jurymen will not be excused on the resolution in an argumentative and manly speech, the ground of illness, unless it be verified by affidavit, or which drew forth the repeated plaudits of the as- proved by evidence in open Court. semblage. The resolution was supported in a masterly speech by Mr. Wm. Evans. Mr. Moses Simpson Business of the Riding will be transacted in open Court, then came forward and moved the petition and me- at Twelve o'clock at Noon, on Monday the first day of the morial, which was seconded by Mr. James Livesey, well supported by Daddy Richards, and carried unanimously. Mr. G. Mart then rose and preposed a memorial to Sir James Graham, praying an investigation into the case of Ellis, should be see no Up, application will be made to the Court, on the same grounds sufficient to warrant him in recommending day at the hour of Twelve o'clock at noon, for £228 13s.2d., her Majesty to grant a free pardon. The memorial was well received by the meeting, and adopted una- Building erected according to the Plan drawn and Estinimously. It was then resolved that the petition be mate made by Mr. Hartley, the Riding Surveyor, and apsent (after having obtained as many signatures as proved of by the Justices at the time the grant of £850 possible) to Mr. T. S. Duncombe for presentation, was made. In consequence of the advance in wages, and and that the borough members be requested to support its prayer. The meeting then separated. LEICESTER. We have great pleasure in announcing that the

Chartists of this place, one of the foremost in the ranks, but who have been for a considerable time in a state of lethargy, owing to the local causes which 14 0 1½ it is not necessary here to explain, have awoke from their slumbers, shook off the lethargy which paralised them, and formed a determination to exert themelves to the utmost in behalf of the good cause which ... £189 18 101 is dear to their hearts. Already a number of them be made to the Court on the same day, at the hour of have reunited, a regular body is formed, the officers are chosen, cards and books have been sent for, and regular times of meetings are determined upon and propriety of providing Book-Up and Superintending Conhave commenced, which, as far as the public are concerned, are held every Sunday morning in the Pasture, at half-past ten o'clock. They have done more. I seeling the importance of the advice given by our highly venerated friend. Mr. O'Conner at this real description of the Application may be made under the provisions of the 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 109, intituled "An lighty venerated friend. Mr. O'Conner at this real description of the Application of the Applicat highly venerated friend, Mr. O'Connor, at this mo- Act for the Appointment and Payment of Parish Constamentous crisis, they have determined at any sacrifice | bles;" and of making such grant of money out of the to send a delegate to the proposed London Con- County stock or rate of the said Riding, for those purvention, to assist in the arduous struggle which must | poses as the Justices then present shall deem expedient. take place. Let us say to those who have hitherto been inactive or apathetic, "Go ye, and do likewise." YORKSHIRE.

HALIFAX DISTRICT DELEGATE MEETING. - This meeting was held at Lower Warley on Sunday, March 15th, to take into consideration the state of Chartist organisation in the district, the Executive address, and the best means of promoting the principles of Chartism in the district. The delegates discussed the subjects at some length, and agreed to adjourn their further consideration to Sunday March 22nd, at Longroyd Sowerby, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when every Chartist is requested

BRADFORD.

On Sunday the members of the Chartist Co-opera-

The O'Connor Brigade met in their room on Sun the purchase of the fir t labourers' estate." Tickets to be sold at Mr. Joseph Alderson's, L. Butterworthbuildings; and John Leadley's, do.

THE CONVICT WIX .- What appear to be the rea sons for doubting the sanity of Wix? There is ground to believe that in infancy his brain was injuriously affected by disease. A distortion of the eyes, accompanied with great weakness of the optionorycs, is known to have attended him from early childhood. More lately, he suffered from a concussion of the brain, which, even after recovery from its immediate effects, exhibited permanent results in strange eccentricity of conduct. Ever since his apprenticeship he seems to have cherished the notion that his master had taken him for the sake of the ten pounds premium paid when he was indentured. For this supposition no real ground existed; and yet, so completely had it got possession of the youth's imagination, that in September; 1844, under its influence, he attempted to kill himself by swallowing fluence to the strength of this design he still himself by swallowing fluence. laudanum. Frustrated in this design, he still brooded over his imaginary wrongs; and, while he was in this state of mind, the deduction by his master of eleven shillings from his wages, to make up for an equal amount of money belonging to the master, which the apprentice had either lost (as he himself alleged) or embezzled (as the other suspected) brought Wix's resentment to that pitch under which he devised and accomplished the assassination of his fancied oppressor. To all this may be added, the utter anathy that characterised the miserable convict throughout the whole of his trial. Neither the appearance of his mother in the witness-box, nor the summing up of the presiding Judge, nor the period the announcement of their adverse verdict, nor even the pronouncing by the Judge of the awful sentence of the law, moved him in the least; but, from first to

thanks of this meeting are due, and hereby given, to ribber web manufacturers. In a few minutes the Cutting as usual. hre had obtained such an ascendancy that the flames worthy conduct in conducting the business of the burst out in a large body from the different windows association." "That Feargus O'Connor, Philip on the ground floor and first story, and shortly after-M'Graih, Thomas Clark, Christopher Doyle, and wards extended to the second, third, and fourth M'Grain, Thomas Chark, Christopher Doyle, and wards extended to the second, third, and journal Thomas M. Wheeler, be nominated to serve on the stories of the building, each of which contained a large quantity of cotton in a raw state, bobbins and this meeting return thanks to T. S. Duncombe, spindles for winding, webbing, cane, &c. In one The Original, Without Preparation. acknowledged that millions of the Irish people subjected on potatoes, that a loaf of bread never entered the poor man's door; and was it just or fair that while civilisation was advancing around them, that whilst other chasses progressed in confort and them, that whilst other chasses progressed in confort and of the companies liable to any that whilst new luxuries were being added to the companies liable to any the com the fire-brigade, assisted by a plentiful supply of yards of the factory, the damage was confined to the that whilst other classes progressed in confort and is a clause rendering the companies liable to any work effectually in London, and trust to find the provinces equally on the energy day to the lists of the enjoyments of the wealth, that whilst new luxuries were being added general bill which Parliame at might hereafter plass? If the enjoyments of the enjoyments of the wealth, that it would be found difficult, in anany the poor of Ireland should be found in as bad a contact of the enjoyments of the wealth, that it would be found difficult, in anany the friends,—The time has arrived when we consider severely felt by a large body of people who were emtering as they were 100 years ago? It was a disgrace. The time has arrived when we consider the factory. The damage is though there might be no difficult in passing, it now be filled up. That body will meet in the course of a present prospects and future prospects are future for the future future future future future future future futur

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. SPRING SESSIONS, 1846.



OTICE is hereby Given, that the SPRING GENE. RAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE for the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden at PONTEFRACT, on Monday, the Sixth day of April next; on which day the Court will be opened at Eleven o'clock of the forenoon, and on every succeeding day at Nine o'clock. Prosecutors and Witnesses in Prosecutions must be in

ttendance in the following order, viz.:-

Those in Felony, from the divisions of Strafforth and Tickhill, Lower Agbrigg, Barkstonash, Stain. cross, and Osyoldcross, are to be in attendance at the opening of the Court on Monday morning. Those from the divisions of Upper Agbrigg, Morley. and Skyrack, are to be in attendance at One o'clock

at Noon on Monday. Those from the divisions of Staincliffe and Ewcross, Claro and the Ainstay (being the remainder of the West Riding), and those in all cases of Misdemeau. our are to be in attendance on Tuesday morning. The Grand Jury will be required to attend at the opening of the Court on Monday, when they will be immediately sworn in and charged.

The Traverse Jury will be required to attend on the with the trials of Felonies and Misdemeanours until the

whole are disposed of, commencing with the trial of After the Charge to the Grand Jury has been given, The hearing of Appeals will commence on the morning

Coroners and High Constables must be in attendance at the sitting of the Court on Monday morning. The names of persons bound over to answer in Felony

such additional sum being required to pay the cost of the the price of materials, before the conveyance of the Site

could be executed, the work after due precaution being

taken for obtaining the lowest Tenders, was let for

£1078 13s, 2d., exclusive of £314 1s 6d. to be paid by the Justices of the Division for the Room for holding Petty Sessions. And, at the same time and place, a Superintending Constable for the Dewsbury Division will be appointed. In pursuance of certain requisitions to me directed, severally signed by five Justices of the Peace for the said Riding, Notice is also hereby given, that Application will Twelve o'clock at noon, and the Justices of the Peace

C. H. ELSLEY. Clerk of the Peace. Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, March 12, 1846.

> WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, DEWSBURY LOCK-UP.

SUPERINTENDING CONSTABLE WANTED. A SUPERINTENDING CONSTABLE for the Dewsbury Division in the West Riding of the County of York consisting of the Townships of Dewsbury, Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe, Soothill, Batley, Morley, Mirfield, Whitley, Lower Thornhill, Gomersal, Heckmondwike, and Liversedge, will be appointed at the next General Quarter Sestive Land Society held their usual weekly meeting, Mr. Alderson in the chair. Mr. O'Connor's letter for the West Biding of the County of York, on Monday, in the Star was read, when the following resolutions the Sixth day of April next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, when nearly forty persons partook of an excellent repast, provided by the worthy host. The room was decorated with the flags of the Charlests of this town.

When nearly forty persons partook of an excellent were unanimously adopted:—"That in the event of The Superintending Constable's Salary will be £160 a repast, provided by the worthy host. The room was decorated with the flags of the Charlests of this town. are of opinion he would best serve the interests of exclusively for the purpose of his office; he must provide the charlest of the constable of the const The company having done ample justice to the the uneniranchised by opposing a motion for the viands, the cloth was cleared, when Mr. Henry Mitchell took the chair, and Mr. Page the vice chair.

Mitchell took the chair, and Mr. Page the vice chair.

Measure would destroy the influence of the non-will be required to devote his whole time to the duties of Other friends then entered, and nearly filled the room. The chairman gave "Loud roar'd the people's thunder," in prime style, and called upon the vice-chairman to propose the first toast. Mr. Page, in a short and appropriate speech, gave "The meeting adjourned to Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the alternoon.

The o'Connor Brigade met in their room on Sunbeen committed, and pointing out to them the steps to be taken for securing the offenders, and receiving from them such information as may be necessary for the preserva-

> offinders before the Justices. Applications to be made, and testimonials to be sent, to the Clerk to the Justices, at Dewsbury, on or before the 28th of Morch instant. C. H. ELSLEY.

tion of the peace and the security of persons and property,

acquainting himself with the residence and habits of per-

sons suspected of committing crimes; and endeavouring

to prevent, by every means in his power, the perpetrating

of crimes and offences against the laws, and bringing all

Clerk of the Peace Clerk of the Beace's Offices. Wakefield. March 12: 1846.

TO TAILORS.

Now ready,

THE LONDON and PARIS SPRING and SUMMER
FASHIONS, for 1846. By approbation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, a splendidly coloured print, beautifully executed, published by BENJAMIN READ and Co., 13, Hartstreet, Bloomsbury-square, London; and G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand, London. Sold by the publishers and all booksellers, wheresoever residing. This superb Print will be accompanied with full size Riding Dress and Erock Coat patterns, a complete pattern of the new fashionable Osborn Habit, as worn by the Queen and ladies, of the first style of elegance; also, the newest Tunic pattern—the manner of cutting and making them up fully illustrated. Five extra plates, including two with full explanation for cutting the new fashionable aval bottom Trousers, with right and left sides. They can be correctly performed in the most simple manner, by reference to the plates I and 2, with their elucidation, and

Read and Co.'s new indubitable System of Cutting, in three parts—first part, Coats, price 10s.; second, Habits, i, Dresses, &c., 10s.; third, Box and Driving Coats, Waiste coats, Breeches, and Trousers, 10s.; or the whole, 25s., ., including the system of cutting Chesterfield and other :r. fancy coats, understood at sight. Any person having one is

so for the other plates, 3, 4, and 5. Price, the whole, 10s.,

or post free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland,

and Wales, Us.

FIRE AT A COTTON FACTOR Y.—LBIGESTER, MARCH 15.—The inhabitants of Braunstone Gate, in this borough, were thrown into consternation last night by a fire breaking out at the extensive factory belonging post-office order, or post stamps. Busts for fitting Coats at to Messrs. Harris and Hamels, cotton and India on. Boys figures. Foremen provided. Instructions in in

THE ORIGINAL, WITHOUT PREPARATION. . For writing Initials, Names, or Ciphers, upon Linen, & & & & for the purpose of Identity.

TIMS Composition unites every requisite, and is ad ad-Nevertheless, from the combustible nature of the articles, the flames spread so rapidly that the whole mark of which does not run in the wash, and which has have

> Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16. Great Windmillum rinted by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16. Great Windmillung street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at that to Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Pre Privator, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and publishdishly William Theorem, of No. 18. Charles-street, Brathrad don-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, New New Ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16., 1 Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City Cy Wastminston. Westminster. Saturday, March 21, 1846.