

with the usual allowance to the trade, by the principal

Observe—27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London.

HEALTH, LONG LIFE, AND HAPPINESS
SECURED BY THAT POPULAR MEDICINE

FARR'S LITTLE PILLS

NO Medicine yet offered to the world ever so rapidly attained such distinguished celebrity: it is questioned whether there be now any part of the civilised globe where its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. This signal success is not attributable to any system of advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of parties cured by their use. The Proprietors of Farr's Little Pill have now in their possession upwards of fifteen hundred letters, several of them from Obergymen of the Church of England, many from distinguished inessuents

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The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus described by an eminent physician, who says, "After a particular observation of the action of **FARR'S PILLS**, I am determined, in my opinion, that the following are their true properties:—

"First.—They increase the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. I know one take from three to four or five pills every day, and instead of having weakened, they will be found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have imparted a lasting strength to the body.

"Secondly.—In their operation they go direct to the disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will experience their effect; the disease upon you will become less and less by every dose you take, and if you persevere in it, in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, your disease will speedily be entirely removed from your system.

"Thirdly.—They are found after giving them a fair trial for a few weeks to possess the most astonishing and invigorating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate complaints, and restore sound health; the stomach is reinvigorated, the appetite shortly from the beginning of the use, whilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly in those where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious to the system."

Fourthly—As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and with perfect safety in the hands; they may be used by non-medical agents in almost all diseases they are of inestimable value. John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry and Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says:—"I beg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to the public for their efficacy and simplicity, and to be really vegetable pills, containing, as you do, nothing but the purest and most salutary ingredients, which the public need have as fear of giving them a fair trial."

"Fifthly—There is no medicine ever introduced to the public that has become so universally popular with females as Parr's Life Pills. For all complaints peculiar to females they are of most astonishing efficacy; and they are confidently recommended to them for general use. A trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of this assertion."

IMPORTANCE TO THE PUBLIC.

"We consider we are performing an act of humanity to the community of Van Diemen's Land in acknowledging that statements have been made to us by several persons who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been furnished us by various individuals who have taken them, and we have no doubt that the same will be confirmed by Mr. Dowling, but they have generally savoured so much of the marvellous, that we have hesitated to mix the

Fourthly—As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without them; they may be used with perfect safety in any case; they are simple, and therefore are unquestionably the best of all medicines.

John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry and Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a letter addressed to them the Proprietors in London, says:—"I beg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to the public for their efficacy and simplicity, and to be really vegetable pills, containing, as you do, nothing but what the public need, and which I am sure the public need have as fear of giving them a fair trial."

"Fifthly—There is no medicine ever introduced to the public that has become so universally popular with females as Parr's Life Pills. For all complaints peculiar to females they are of most astonishing efficacy; and they are confidently recommended to them for general use. A trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of this assertion."

THESE PILLS TO THE PUBLIC.

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Cornwall (Van Diemen's Land) Gazette, Dec. 23rd, 1844.

The medicine of Old Parr is the most popular of the present day. It has been before the public only a few years; and in this short period has firmly established itself in public favour, and has effected immense benefit to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine genuine. Hence the character of this rare and wonderful character of this character is so rare and wonderful, bearing beyond the possibility of doubt the names character of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and decided cures wholly resulting from its use. This medicine cures, solely by reason of its high character, has extended itself to all parts of the world; and therefore its healing power is now established in every town in the United Kingdom, and persons desirous of testing the character of Parr's

instead of beneficial.

Fourthly.—As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without them; they may be used with perfect safety in an disease, for to every disease they are infallible when used in the following manner. Mr. PEARCE, Lecturer on Chemistry and Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a letter to addressed to the Proprietors in London, says:—"I beg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to the public for their efficacy and simplicity, and to be really vegetable pills, containing, as they do, nothing but what is of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need have no fear of giving them a fair trial."

Fifthly.—There is no medicine ever introduced to the public that has been so popular with females as *"Pearce's Life Pills"*. For all complaints peculiar to females they are of most astonishing efficacy; and they are confidently recommended to them for general use. A trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of this assertion.


IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

"We consider we are performing an act of humanity to the community of Van Diemen's Land in acknowledging that statements have been made by us to several persons who have taken *"Pearce's Life Pills"* that the most beneficial effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been furnished us by various individuals who have taken them, since the supply furnished by the patentees in England &c. Mr. Dowling; but they have generally savoured so much of the marvellous, that we have hesitated to make the statements public. However, we are now satisfied from further accounts given to us, that to resist any person would be tantamounting to an act of criminal omission to our fellow-creatures; and having taken the pills ourselves with the most satisfactory result, we perform an act of duty only in the most strongly recommending the use of them to the public at large. This we feel the more confidence in doing, knowing that under any circumstances they cannot do harm; and our conscientious belief is, that they cannot be taken by any person without doing him good."

Coramell (Van Diemen's Land) Gazette, Dec. 23rd 1844.

The medicine of Old Parr is the most popular of the present day. It has been the most public only a few years; and in this short period has firmly established itself in public favour, and has effected immense benefit to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine genuine. Hence the list of rare, estate names bearing evidence to the high value of this medicine, and testify to the high possibility of doubt the wonder of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and decided cures wholly resulting from its use. This medicine, solely by reason of its high character, has extended itself to all parts of the world; and therefore its healing virtues may justly be considered universal. Agents are now established in every town in the United Kingdom, and persons desirous of testing the character of *"Pearce's Life Pills"* may obtain printed copies of authentic Testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures effected by this remedy. The following is a list of Wholesale Agents: London—Edwards, & Sons; Bury Churchyard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton, Bow Church-yard, Manchester—Moleshead and Co., Market-place; Edinburgh—J. and R. Reimes and Co., Wholesale Drug-gists; Glasgow—James Mackenzie, Glasgow; Glasgow—Macdonald, and Apothecaries' Vendor. In Retail by every respectable Medicine Vendor. And returned by country.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 3d., and in family packets 11s. The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words *"PEARCE'S LIFE PILLS"* to be engraved on the Government Stamp, round the sides of each box, in white letters on a red ground. Purchasers are also requested to observe that a copy of the "Familiar" Standard Dispensary," printed on the directions wrapped round each box, without which none are genuine.

 Beware of Imitations.

Just Published,
A new and important Edition of the *Silent Friend* on
various *Female* Diseases.

Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for the same.

Fourthly.—As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no perfectly safe can be without them; they may be used with perfect safety in an disease, for every good physician may say so. The Proprietors, Dr. D. C. Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry and Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says:—"I beg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to the public for their efficacy and simplicity, and to what vegetable pills, containing, as they do, nothing but real vegetables, oils, &c. With this assurance the public need have no fear of giving them."

Fifthly.—There is no medicine ever introduced to the public which has been made up by several persons who have taken Parr's Life Pills, for all complaints peculiar to females they are of most astonishing efficacy; and they are confidently recommended to them for general use. A trial of a box of these pills will once prove the truth of this assertion.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

"We consider we are performing an act of humanity to the community of Van Diemen's Land in acknowledging that statements have been made up by several persons who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been furnished us by various individuals who have taken them, since the supply furnished by the patentees in England and to Mr. Dowling; but they have generally savoured so much of the marvellous, that we have hesitated to make from the statements public. However, we were not satisfied that the people of Van Diemen's Land would be led to believe by perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our fellow creatures, and having taken the pills ourselves with the most satisfactory result, we perform an act of duty only in this strongly recommending the use of these to the public at large. This we feel the more confidence in doing, knowing that under any circumstances they cannot be hurt, and that if they are given to those who really cannot be taken by any person without doing him good."
—*Cornwall (Van Diemen's Land) Gazette*, Dec. 23rd, 1844.

The medicine of Old Parr is the most popular of the present day. It has before the public only a few years; and in this short period has firmly established itself in public favour, and has effected immense benefit to all who have received it with sincere minds. Hence the list of respectable names bearing evidence to the high character of its remedy, and testifying beyond the possibility of doubt the wonderful character of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and decided cures wholly resulting from its use. This medicine, solely by reason of its high character, has extended itself to all parts of the world; and therefore its healing power is now becoming daily manifest. Some Churches now established in every town in the United Kingdom, and persons desirous of testing the character of Parr's Life Pills may obtain printed copies of authentic testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures effected by this remedy. The following is a list of Wholesale Agents in London.—Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard Lane, Bazaar, Hensley, Golden Square, London. Bow Church, York, Manchester.—Mortemhead and Co., Market-place Edinburgh.—J. and R. Raimes and Co., Wholesale Drug-Burgum, Dublin.—Lockett, Wholesale Druggist, Glasgow.—By respective and Apothecaries' Company. And Retailers by every respectable Medicine Vendor in every town and country.

Sold in Boxes at Is. 1d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets 11s. The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "ARMS IN THE HAND IS SAFETY" to be stamped on each box. These stamps passed round the sides of each box, in white letters on a ground-silver. Purchasers are also requested to observe that at the residence of the Proprietors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet Street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped round each box, without which none are genuine.

Beware of Imitations.

Just Published,
A new and important Edition of the SILENT FRIEND or Human Frailty.
Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for £1.

MEDICAL WORK ON THE INFIMITIES OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM, in six numbers; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of mind, and restores his exhausted life empire;—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE AND INFECTION local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, STONING STAMEN, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, EXTINCTION OF THE REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a full and complete manner, and the best mode of cure fully illustrated, Engraving, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both diseases, supported by observations on the obligations of MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "**SILENT FRIEND**" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

By R. and J. PERRY and Co., CONSULTING SURGEONS.
Published by the AUTHORS, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hanny and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 164, Lendal-hall-street; Powell, 10, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-rose, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 33, Argyle-street, Glasgow; Ingham, Market-street, Newcastle; and at the Churches of the City of London, Bull-street, Birmingham.

Indeed of beneficial.

Fourthly—As a General Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without them; they may be used with perfect safety in any disease, for the recovery of the patient, and the cure of the disease. For example, the following is a true case: John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry, and Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says:—"I beg to state I find them worthy of the recommendation to the public for their efficacy and simplicity, and to be really vegetables, containing, as they do, nothing but what is of vegetable origin. I have seen the influence the public need have in using them, and I am truly satisfied."

"Fifthly.—There is no medicine ever introduced to the public that has become so universally popular with females as Parr's Life Pills. For all complaints peculiar to females they are of most astonishing efficacy; and they are confidently recommended to them for general use. A trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of this assertion.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

"We consider we are performing an act of humanity to the community of Great Britain's Land in acknowledging that statements have been made to us by several persons who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been furnished us by various individuals who have taken them, since the supply furnished by the patentees in England to Mr. Dowling; but they have generally savoured so much of the marvellous, that we have hesitated to make the public acquainted with them. We have, however, received further accounts given to us, that to hesitate longer would be perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our fellow-creatures, and having taken the pills ourselves with the most satisfactory result, we perform an act of duty only in most strongly recommending the use of these to the public at large. This we feel the more confidence in doing, knowing that we are acting in accordance with the feelings of our conscientious belief, if they cannot be taken by any person without doing him good."

—*Cornwall (Van Diemen's Land) Gazette*, Dec. 23rd, 1844.

The medicine of Old Parr is the most popular of the present day. It has been for the public only a few years; and in this short period has firmly established its name in the public mind. It has been recommended to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine genuine. Hence the list of respectable names bearing evidence to the high character of *OLD PARR'S*, and testifying beyond the possibility of doubt the wonderful character of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and decided cures wholly resulting from its use. This medicine is, solely by reason of its efficacy, the most valuable to the human race in the world; and therefore its healing virtues may justly be considered universal. Agents are now established in every town in the United Kingdom, and persons desirous of testing the character of Parr's Life Pills may obtain printed copies of authenticated Testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures effected by this remedy. The following is a list of Wholesale Agents, to whom orders may be sent, to be forwarded to the Proprietors, *Barrely and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton, Bow Church-yard, Manchester—Mottershead and Co., Market-place Edinburgh—J. and R. Raimes and Co., Wholesale Druggists, Dublin—Lucky, Wholesale Druggist, Glasgow—By respectable and Apothecaries Company. And Retailers by every respectable Medicine Vendor in town and country.*

Sold in Boxes No. 14, 24, 34, and in family packages of 100, 200, 300, and 400. All the Stamps have orders for the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a red ground. Purchasers are also requested to observe that a fac-simile of the Proprietors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet Street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped round each box, without which none is genuine.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Just Published,
A new and important Edition of the *Silent Friend* on Human Frailty.
Price 2s. 6d., and sent by Post for one Part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for 2s. 6d.

A MEDICAL WORK ON THE INFIRMITIES OF THE GENITIVE SYSTEM, IN BOTH SEXES; BEING AN ENQUIRY INTO THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE VARIOUS AFFECTIONS OF THE GENITIVE SYSTEM, AND THE ABILITY OF MANHOOD, OR VIRGOUR, HAS BEEN PUBLISHED BY EMPIRE—WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THE PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF SOLITARY INDULGENCE AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES, AND ON THE CAUSES OF THE GENITIVE SYSTEM, CONSUMPTION, AND ON THE PARTIAL OR TOTAL EXTINCTION OF THE REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; WITH MEANS OF RESTORATION: THE DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF GONORRHOEA, AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE AFFECTIONS ARE EXPLAINED IN A FAMILIAR MANNER; THE WORK IS EMBELLISHED WITH TEN FINE COLOURED ENGRAVINGS, REPRESENTING THE DELETERIOUS INFLUENCE OF MERCURY ON THE SKIN, BY ERUPTIONS ON THE HEAD, NECK, AND THROAT, WITH APPROVED MODES OF CURE FOR BOTH SEXES; FOLLOWED BY OBSERVATIONS ON THE OBLIGATIONS OF MARRIAGE, AND HEALTHY PERPETUITY; WITH DIRECTIONS FOR THE REMEDY OF CERTAIN AFFECTIONS OF THE WHOLE POINT OF VIEW, TO SUFFERING HUMANITY AS A "SILENT FRIEND" TO BE CONSULTED WITHOUT EXPOSURE, AND WITH ASSURED CONFIDENCE OF SUCCESS.

By R. and L. PERRY and CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS,
Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; or sold by Strangé, 21, Paternoster-row; Hainny and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 10, Pall-mall; and Powell, 10, Pall-mall; and by the Publishers, LINDSAY, 11, Elgin-street; DUNN, 3, Cannon-street; and ARGYLE-STREET, Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We regard the work before us, the '*Silent Friend*,' as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a subject of the most important nature, and which has been passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for various reasons we are at loss to know. We must, however, confess that a greater amount of work has left such a favourable impression on our minds, of which this book written and commented, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of past folly, or suffering from indolence, to profit by the salutary and successful precepts."
—*Edinburgh Review*.

"The Authors of the '*Silent Friend*,' seem to be thoroughly conversant with the treatment of a class of complaints which, we fear, too prevalent in the present age, have been hitherto almost entirely overlooked, and are valuable indeed in conveying to those who are apprehensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to recommend the careful perusal of it."
—*Edinburgh Review*.

"It is a work that should be read by all who value health and wisdom, to enjoy life, for the truths therein contained defy all doubt."
—*Farmers' Journal*.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF STRACIUM

Is intended to relieve the human body, by an immediate application of its power, in all the various diseases, and constitutions, or in their way to the consumption of the deplorable state, are affected with any of those premonitory symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness total impotency, barrenness, &c.

indeed to be beneficial.

Fourthly—As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no perfectly safe can be without them; they may be used with perfect safety in an disease, for to every disease there is a justifiable remedy. The Pills of Manchester Doctor, Lecturer on Chemistry and Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says:—"I beg to state I find them to be highly recommended to the public for their efficacy and simplicity, and to be really vegetables, their containing, as they do, nothing but what is of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need have no fear of giving them a fair trial."

"Fifthly—There is no medicine ever introduced to the public that has become so popular with females as our *Ladies' Life Pills*. For no female can afford to be without them, they are of most astonishing efficacy; and they are *universally* known to be good for *general* use. A trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of this assertion.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

"We consider we are performing an act of humanity to the community of Van Diemen's Land in several persons, who have taken our *Ladies' Life Pills*, and the most beneficial effects. These accounts of their efficacy have been furnished us by various individuals who have taken them, since the supply furnished by the patentees in England &c. Mr. Dowling; but they have generally savoured so much of the marvellous, that we have hesitated to make the statements public. However, we are now satisfied from further accounts given to us, that to hesitate longer would be perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our fellow-creatures. Having taken the pills ourselves with the most satisfactory result, we perform an act of duty to the public, by knowingly the more confidence in our pills, knowing that under any circumstances they cannot do harm; and our conscientious belief is, that they cannot be taken by any person without doing him good."

Cornwall (Van Diemen's Land) Gazette, Dec. 20th 1844.

The medicine of Old Parr is the most popular of the present day. It has been before the public only a few years; and in this short period has firmly established itself in public favour, and has effected immense benefit to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine genuine. Hence the list of *notable* names bearing evidence to the high character of *the work*, by and testimony to the possibility of doubt the wonderful character of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and decided cures wholly resulting from its use. This medicine, solely by reason of its high character, has extended itself to all parts of the world; and therefore its healing virtues may justly be considered universal. Agents are now established in every town in the United Kingdom, and persons desirous of testing the character of *Parr's Life Pills* may obtain printed copies of authentic Testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of whole sale agents: London—Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street; Sutton, Bow Church-yard, Manchester—Rathbone and Co., Market-place; Edinburgh—J. & R. Matthews and Co., Wholesale Druggists, Dublin—Lecky, Dublin—The Agents in Glasgow—James Watson & Co., Glasgow—Edwards, and Reton & Co., by every respectable Medicine Vender in town and country.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 2d., 3s. 3d., and in family packets 11s. The HON. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the 11s. "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a red ground. Purchasers are also requested to observe that a fac-simile of the Proprietors' signature, T. Roberts on Co., Great Court, Fleet Street, London, is printed on the directions wrapped round each box, without which none are genuine.

Beware of Imitations.

Just Published,

A new and important Edition of the *Silent Friend* on a Medical Work on the INFIRMITIES of the GEN-
ERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an en-
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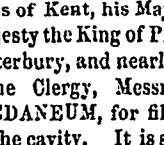
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"We are happy to meet Mr. Cooper in this light department of poetical labour, and to find that his muse can for a while lay aside her sternness, and, ceasing to brood over human wrongs, can yield to the impulses of the season, and sympathise with the kindly emotions of social festivity. The poem before us proves how much the creative efforts of the author are imbued with true poetic feeling. The notes exhibit a learning that is surprising when the writer's history is taken into account. And yet this self-acquired learning is but one of the many singular features that characterise the productions of this singularly gifted man, a poet of Nature's own making, whose extraordinary genius cannot fade, ere long, to exhibit still higher manifestations of its powers and versatility."—*Kentish Independent*.

"A clever fellow is one Thomas, the Chartist, full of rough common sense, and as much imagination as could possibly find room in a head so crammed with the hard knotty problems of politics. On the present occasion he has essayed, in his own peculiar way, a metrical story, which, although at times unpoetical enough, is written with a heartiness that forms a pleasant contrast to the namby-pamby rhymes of most of our poets who have sung of the flowers below, and stars above, and the streams with a volume 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 Baron's Yule Feast.' The author of 'The Wise Saw' has written a Christmas rhyme, which bids fair to compete successfully with the best productions of Byron or Shelley, and which, without any great exaggeration, might be compared to the hitherto unequalled verses of John Milton. It is remarkable that every thought is clothed in poetic diction—almost every line, taken apart, presents a poetic image of surpassing beauty."—*Glasgow Examiner*.

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Part I of

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N.B. Orders executed by T. M. Wheeler, General Secretary, and by the various sub-secretaries throughout the country.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.

A GRAND FESTIVAL, consisting of Ten, Concert, and Ball, in aid of the Funds of the Exiles' Restoration Committee, will be held in the elegant suite of rooms, at the PATENTEN, 72, St. Martin's-lane, Leicester-square, on TUESDAY, March 24th, 1846. Ten on the table at Six o'clock precisely. P. S. DUNCAN, Esq., M.P., will preside. The Ball will commence at Eight o'clock. Tickets to the Festival—Double tickets, 2s.; single, 1s. 3d. To Ball and Concert only—Double, 1s.; single, 6d. Tickets can be obtained at the following places:—Mr. Parks, Little Windmill-street; Milne, Union-street, Berkeley-square; Cuffey, 12, Maiden-lane, Covent-garden; Harris, 21, Henry-street, Hampstead-road; Overton, 15, Baberneck-row, Finsbury; Thorn, 2, Prospect-place, Upper Barnsbury-street; Barker, news-agent, Harrow-road; Puzen, milkman, Margaret-street, Wilmington-square; Drake, Stationer of Liberty, Brick-lane; Watts, Islington-green; J. Shaw, 24, Gloucester-street, Commercial-road; Arnott, 8, Middlesex-place, Somers Town; Isaacs, 5, Upper Ogle-street, Margate-place; Pat-tenden, 3, Boston-street, Blandford-square; W. Dean, 29, Fleet-lane, Farringdon-street; J. Knight, 20, Vine-street, West-church; J. James, 1, New-lancaster-street, Finsbury; F. Pakes, 69, Devonshire-street, Lisson-grove; Floy, baker, Church-street, Deptford; Clark's coffee-house, 114, Edgeware-road; Simpson, Elm Cottage, Camberwell; J. G. Dry, dyer, Oakley-street, Lambeth; Salmon, Dean-street, Fetter-lane; J. Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane; Hetherington, Holywell-street; Olive, coffee-house, Little Finsbury-street; the Finsbury Institution, Goswell-road; Stoddard, 3, Little Vain-place, Hammersmith-road; Gathard, 4, Poplar-walk, Bermondsey; E. Wilmshurst, 88, Berwick-street; Collier's coffee-house, Holywell-street; at the Chartist Halls and places of meeting; at the bar of the Ardenian; and of Mr. T. M. Wheeler, Secretary, 7, Crown-court, Dean-street, Oxford-street.

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 10th 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 precisely.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1846.

IRELAND.

MURDER OF BRYAN SEERY.

At a time when the virtuous press of England is lavishing its condemnation on the cold-blooded murderer, not only sanctioned, but invited and provoked, by the Austrian Government in Galicia, it is but right to turn attention to the more civilised murders 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 temptation 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 of 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 inevitable state of poverty—is much worse than that of the Polish serfs. But as the murder of an innocent man is the subject under our present consideration, we shall not launch into any general review of government, or policy, but shall at once proceed with our subject.

It is admitted by all that religious feuds have been the main cause of Irish mis-government, and consequently of Irish distress. A kind of tacit compact appeared to exist between all classes of society, not excepting even the most rabid Orangemen, that sectarian differences should no longer distract the councils of the State, and that theological disputations should give way to sound legislation. The rankling differences and irritating controversies between Protestants and Catholics were being characterised 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* newspaper; but, fearful lest it had wounded and might kill the goose with the golden egg, it seizes upon a most ineluctable opportunity, not only to raise the cry of "No Popery" once more, but to widen that unfortunate breach between Catholics and Protestants which all seemed to deplore and every one desired to arrest.

Since BRYAN SEERY was murdered, the *Times* has laboured hard at its vocation to defend his murderers, and, in its anxiety to justify the foul deed, has

not shrunk from the publication of the most atrocious and scandalous lies against the Roman Catholic clergy and the Roman Catholic people of Ireland. 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 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 following 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 the case of the late Bryan Seery. I therefore think it due to the vindication of the administration of our law, the character of the jury, and, indeed, of the unfortunate victim himself, for whom he was to the anti-Christian genius of Popery, to make you acquainted with what I have heard and believe to have been the real facts of the case. The statement respecting Seery's tenancy and subsequent settlement with Sir Francis Hopkins is true, and the treatment of the latter produced in Sir Francis a mind of respect and gratitude, but Seery 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 offences of coadjutors; 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 he so much abhorred, would be the consequence of refusal; Seery, therefore, resolved to undertake the supposed duty, but, true to the law, morality, and justice, teaching of his pastors, resolved likewise to rise above 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 little 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 acquittal of this 'innocent' victim. But what can be thought of the system that has so blinded the moral sense of these 30 persons—a warty of the spiritual tyranny that holds up as a martyr the victim whom they deemed 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?"

"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 ruffian 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 POPERY." 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 SEERY, 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 ABHORRED, would be the consequence of his refusal."

Now, then, let us criticise these 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 man's creation, and to the same agency the culprit looked for release. But what will now be said or thought of the disregard shown 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 oath, and so tender of life, as to fire with 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, afflict 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 have been so tenacious of an oath and so tender of life?

What a thread the sophist would hang his condemnation of SEERY upon! that his innocence was pleaded by his having fired with 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 Ribandman, and the consequent necessity of complying with the laws of that association. Of this there is no proof; we have the mere assertion, but we shall use it as an argument to refute the scandalous libel against this Catholic clergyman and the Rev. Dr. CANTWELL. Now, it is a well-known fact, that the priesthood of Ireland, almost to a man, set their faces against, and openly denounced, Ribandism, and therefore, the fact of SEERY being a Ribandman would not only have diminished the sympathy, but would have aroused the suspicion of Mr. SAVAGE, and would have made him more scrupulous in his examination and preparation of the victim. We have asserted before, and we repeat it, that no Roman Catholic who has led the most depraved life, in the last awful moment, when standing upon the brink of eternity, withheld one, even the blackest transaction of that life, from his confessor. We have further added, that there is not an instance upon record of a Roman Catholic clergyman expressing sympathy for one who has been adjudged to death upon clear and unmistakable evidence. And upon these two facts alone, apart from the illegal trial of SEERY, the doubtful, contradictory, unsatisfactory, and conflicting evidence against him—the unconstitutional mode of trial, and the lucid, clear, and unequivocal evidence given in his defence, would of themselves purge our mind of all and every doubt of his innocence. It will be seen that an English Chartist barrister, who read the trial attentively and cautiously, has subscribed a pound for the relief of the widow and orphans. Will the Real Murderer say that he, too, is a victim to the lax morality of Popery, or that he wishes to see licensed barbarism supersede the constitutional laws of the country? Ah! it is well, it is philanthropic and Christian-like, to express a high sound horror for the victims of aristocratic barbarity, while the national religion of an Irishman, which neither the terror of the most sanguinary laws, the fear of the bayonet, nor the dread of the scaffold can change or destroy, is advanced as presumptive evidence against an Irishman.

As the Real Murderer has taken upon himself the office of Catholic censor, he has 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 priest-hood of England? If those things narrated by him with such plausible precision and consciousness 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 HOPKINS—if he knew that SEERY was to have been the marksmen, he also must know who the second in command was; he must know (or he must be a liar for stating what he does not know) all about the mode in which Sir FRANCIS HOPKINS was doomed to die, and he is a murderer by withholding those facts from the public. He expresses anxiety to do justice to the character of the victim himself. Let him then, in justice to the character of Sir FRANCIS HOPKINS, of the jury, and of the offended law, come forward

and establish upon evidence what he has dared to publish under the protection of secrecy as to his name.

The writer then proceeds with the following atrocious libel against Dr. CANTWELL and the thirty priests who joined in the requiem to the murdered man; and we assert, without fear of contradiction, that a more gross and scandalous libel never appeared in print, and that a jury of English Protestants, under the direction of Lord Chief Justice DENHAM, would find our opinion by a verdict of Guilty against the libeller. He proceeds thus:—"But what can be 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 they deemed 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?" We will add but a word to this climax—and what can be thought of the ruffian who professes a thorough knowledge of the circumstances interesting to all mankind, and who yet has the dastardly cowardice to withhold proof of them from the world? Or what 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 hypocrisy 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 Charism 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 exhibition 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! SEERY'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 advocacy of the Ten Hours' Bill a sine qua non in the qualification of representatives, has now, since its adhesion to the P.M. administration and the P.M. 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 Chartist intervention; and, believing that victory is within their reach, they would deny participation in 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 perseverance of Chartist; and that from the 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 while they advocate peace and moral appliances alone, that they have been denounced as destructives by a profligate press and by interested slanderers, it is true, that while they advocate temperance, they have been branded as drunkards. It is true, that while they deny the right of one man to interfere with the religion of another, that they have been 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 preservation, that they have been stigmatised as the destroyers of property. But, it is also true, that no party in the State, save the Chartist party, represents the national mind of the country.

Why, then, upon this critical and all-important subject, seek to strip the question of its fairest plumage, 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, but the Short Time Committee, in obedience to a paltry policy, and from a dread of running counter to the interests and prejudices of some free trade employers, have hoped to confine this national flame within the precincts of free trade toleration. We tell them, as we have often told them before, that this is a boon that must be forced from their fears, and that will never be conceded by their love of justice. They boast of wealth, and can command ample funds to deluge the country with tracts, establishing the right, the justice, and the propriety of the measure. We have furnished them ourselves with topics for volumes. We have brought the subject under its two most important heads, RESTRICTION AND DISTRIBUTION, within the compass of the meanest understanding. We have shown, which they may more familiarly illustrate, that this measure would place LABOUR the PARENT, and CAPITAL the CHILD, in their just, their proper, and legitimate relation one to the other. That it would go far to relieve the real middle classes, the shop-keeping community, and small traders from the imposition of poor rates, police rates, and local legal expenses, now multiplied to an enormous amount by the cupidity, the caprice, and injustice of leviathan capitalists, who direct and control machinery for their own individual benefit, regardless of the hardship that their monopoly imposes upon their inferiors in wealth and station.

We have shown how the measure would strip the labour-market of its present idle reserve, and throw the unwilling idlers into honourable and ennobling, instead of disgraceful and injurious, competition in the labour-market. We have shown how the hours diverted from toil to mental improvement would advance the moral, and consequently the social and physical condition of the people. We have shown how the change would conduce to the moral elevation of the women of England and the children of England, and we have refuted the libellous assertion that the hours spared from toil would be devoted to drunkenness and dissipation. But if we want an argument that comes home to the mind of every man who is compelled to sell his labour to another, do we require more than the fact that Brierley 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 calculation which, if put forth to the world by the Short Time Committee, must have insured the co-operation of the middle classes in favour of a Ten Hours' Bill. We have laboured hard to prove, AND WE HAVE PROVED, that the unjust accumulation of an overgrown fortune by one man, which legitimately belongs to, and should be distributed among, those who have produced it, is an act of the greatest injustice to the shopkeeping community. And we have proved, that of all the interests most at variance, are those of

the millowners and the shopkeepers. We have shown that £50,000 a-year, divided amongst 2,000 individuals, would be more profitably expended among the shopkeepers in a district, than the same sum usurped as the lion's share by one employer.

If ever there was a time when Parliament was ready to legislate favourably upon this subject, it is now; and if ever the mind of the middle classes of London was ripe to hear argument upon the subject, it is the present; when remission of labour in comparatively insignificant employment is demanded by shopmen and others, and acquiesced in by their employers.

Never was there so great a question preceded by such culpable apathy. The working classes, who now toil their very lives out, and bring on a premature old age, to be spent unrelieved and unearned for in the last moments of their life, should not lose the opportunity which even yet presents itself of backing the measure by their petitions. There is not a man who feels an interest in the restoration of Frost, WILLIAMS, and JONES, who should not feel an equal interest in the reduction of the hours of labour; and on their behalf 3,000,000 of signatures were presented, with less than ten days' notice, to the House of Commons. The same number of signatures would secure a Ten Hours' Bill, and the working classes have yet from Saturday to Tuesday inclusive, four days, to add Mr. FIELDEN in his struggle. If the time is lost, the fault will be theirs, not ours. For weeks past we have endeavoured to arouse the working classes to a sense of their duty upon the subject; and if they fail in its performance the fault is theirs, not ours. Apart from all other considerations, we wish for two hours spare time each day, in order that the factory slaves may have the recreation of visiting the freeman's habitations, which we hope to establish in their respective neighbourhoods, for contrast between the life of the 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 call for.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The dispute respecting the Oregon territory was formally brought before the House of Lords on Tuesday 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 ALEXANDER 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 must ensue from hostilities between two such countries as England and America may be averted, is, at the same time, fully determined to maintain its own rights and dignity against all unjustifiable claims, or unwarrantable aggressions. The whole conduct of this country, with reference to this dispute, contrasts most favourably with that of America, and we make the confession with no small mortification. It is painful to us to see the greatest Republic of ancient or modern times imitating the worst features of monarchical brigandage. The history of the Old World is full of the misery, crime, and bloodshed which have arisen from the all-grasping covetousness of its rulers, and their attempts to seize upon the territories of others. One would have thought that at this time of day the people and the statesmen of the New World would not have had to learn the lesson, that the well-being of a nation does not so much depend upon its territorial extent as upon the just administration of wise and equitable laws, and the maintenance of institutions calculated to secure internal prosperity and comfort. The "earth hunger" by which our transatlantic neighbours are devoured, is all the more lamentable when it is recollected that of the immense territory already in their possession, how large a portion yet lies unclaimed from the primeval wilderness of nature, or is but scantily inhabited by the hardy woodsmen, the first pioneers of civilisation. In their yet unsettled boundless prairies, and dark forests, they possess the means of locating a population equal in amount to that of the great empire of the East; and a quarrel for a few thousand more acres of soil, which can only be reached by traversing a dreary, and in some places an almost impassable desert of upwards of two thousand miles, seems not only utterly unreasonable, but of the most deplorable description. Lord CLARENDON powerfully put the position assumed by England in this unhappy dispute, when he said, that in proposing to submit

Market Intelligence.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From *Tuesday's Gazette*, March 17, 1846.)

Thomas Blackman, Biddenden, Kent, house-
holder
George Langford, Southampton, grocer—Frederick
Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, money-
scrivener
Thomas Streeter, High-street, Camden-Town, drap-
er
Thomas Cooper, New-street, umbrella man-
turer—Charles Poile, Ryre, Sussex, merchant—Will
Edward Burman, High-street, Whitechapel, hat-deal-
er
Richard Goodridge, Exeter, baker—Josiah As-
devonport, drapery—Thomas Dunlop Brown, Liver-
pool, commission merchant—Thomas Robinson, Swan-
grover—Edward Henry Dunsford, High, Glosce-
ster
James, manufacturing iron-master—William Haywood, 23
Charter, merchant—John Roberts, Derwen, Den-
shire, farmer—Thomas Sleden, New Mills, Derby-
shire and Liverpool, cotton-spinner—Samuel Little, Li-
pool, draper—Sarah Tribe, Liverpool, innkeeper.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

A. Morton, A. Rodick, and C. Morton, Wellborough
bankers—seventh dividend of 2d., at the Town-hall,
Lingborough, on March 25, 27, and 28, and on Wednesday
April 1, and the two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. T-
quand's, Old Jerry.

W. and W. Lendon, Exeter, curriers—first dividend
8s. 3d. on Friday, March 20, and any subsequent day.

Mr. HERNIMAN, Exeter.
 J. SUMMERS, Cambridge, cabinet-maker—dividend
 1s. 3d., on Friday, March 29, or any subsequent Friday.
 Mr. FOLLETT, Sarnbrook-court, Basinghall-street,
 London, W., leather-seller, Aldgate, leather-seller—
 dividend of 10s. on Friday, March 13, or any suc-
 ceeding Friday, at Mr. Follett's, Sarnbrook-court, Bas-
 inghall-street.
 J. LITTLEWOOD, New Bond-street, hosier—dividend
 4s., on Friday, March 30, or any subsequent Friday.
 Mr. FOLLETT, Sarnbrook-court, Basinghall-street.
 J. DRIVER, Slawson, Leicestershire, victualler—
 dividend of 1s. 1d., any Thursday, at Mr. Bittleston's
 Birmingham.
 J. W. BRADDICK, Bristol, tanner—third dividend
 1s. 0d., on Wednesday, March 18, or any subsequent Wed-
 nesday, at Mr. Acraman's, Bristol.
 A. BROOKS, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, scrivener—final
 dividend of 2d. and 1-3rd of a penny, any Thursday, at
 Bittleston's, Birmingham.
 J. and T. LAMB, Kidderminster, engineers—
 dividend of 1d., on any Thursday, at Mr. Bittleston's
 Birmingham.
 J. R. KING, Bath, druggist—dividend of 8d. on Wed-
 nesday, March 18, or any subsequent Wednesday, at
 Acraman's, Bristol.
 W. OCKLETON, Liverpool, hide-merchant—dividend
 1s. 8d., on Monday, March 23, or any subsequent Monday
 at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool.

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

DIVIDENDS.

CERTIFICATE to be granted unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

April 7, E. Barnes, Aldborough, otherwise Aldeburgh, Suffolk, wine merchant—April 7, B. Thompson, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, knipper—April 7, H. Paris, Raglan, Glamorgan, ironmaster—April 8, G. Moyle, Weymouth, Dorset, shoemaker—April 9, J. Law and E. Hudson, Ramsgate, Lancashire, cotton-spinners—April 8, S. and T. J. Knig Manchester, merchants—April 7, M. and T. W. Dan Sunderland, iron manufacturers—April 7, A. and V. Broc Newcastle-upon-Tyne, quarryman—April 8, R. Armistead Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shipwright—April 9, W. G. Taylor and E. Guy, Liverpool, hostlers.

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CERTIFICATE to be granted by the County of Devon unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before April 7.

H. Rose, Blackburn, Lancashire, dyestaller—J. P. Herdman, Congleton, Cheshire, millers—J. B. P. Sweet's court, Great Trinity-lane, stationer—H. Waage, great Canford, Dorsetshire, horse-dealer—J. N. Fisher, Wake-place, Tabernacle-square, Hoxton, glove manufacturer.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

E. B. Wilson and Co., Hunstant, near Leeds, engineers as far as regards E. B. Wilson—J. R. Mc'Collah, J. Claxson, and J. Blenkinson, Reeth, Yorkshire, grocers; as regards J. R. Mc'Collah—Robertson, Adsett, and Co. Manchester, typefounders—G. Webb and Co., Fulcombe omnibus proprietors—T. Pilling and H. B. Pennington Burnley, Lancashire, woolen-drapers—G. and F. Pennington Southwold, Suffolk, and elsewhere, grocers—R. B. L. Fen and H. Bright, and T. Legge, Liverpool, silk mercers—S. Smith, Langrave, Spalding, Lancashire, druggist—King, Stowford, Brighton, grocer, draper, and fruiter—Wright, Bristol, and Keinton Mondville, Somersetshire, cheese-factors—G. Best and J. Adams, Barcombe, Sussex, general shopkeepers—J. C. Ord and Co., Blackstock street, Southwark, chessmongers—Richardson Thwaites, Blackburn, tailors—Kaye and Hattersell Almondbury, Yorkshire, stonemasons—J. Warwick Son, Garth-hill, importers of drugs—J. M. Wood and Smith, St. Benet's-Place, Church-street, radical.

agents, J. Jarvis and W. H. Day, respectively, of the latter firm, of the
machine-owners—Southall and Dowling, Leominster—
mercers—Stead, Brook, and Pickles, Bradford, Y.
white, plasterers—J. M. Gilbertson and R. Cocks, H.
ford, linen-drappers—Platt, Goussay, and Co., Liverpool
shop-door-dealers—J. Monnery and Co., Blackfriars
road, printers' royal manufacturers; and as far as reg
J. Barrett—Carters, Smith, and Watson, Sheffield, and
stere; as well as as regards J. Watson—Wilson, Hough
Co., Glasgow; and J. H. Rogers—J. Hough—Brough
Bel, 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
Good Hope, which latter port she left on the 19th
January. This is the latest arrival from that qu
ter; and to Captain Sheddings, the commander
of the vessel, we are indebted for the *Cape of Good Hope*
and *Natal Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* of the
20th inst., containing the following account of the
tragic intelligence of the loss of the Francis Spaight:—

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

"At eight o'clock, on the 30th, the wind com
ing from the westward, in a hard squall, accompan
with torrents of rain, when the barque *England's*
Spaight, of 300 tons, from Manilla to London, w
observed driving towards the strand, and an atten
was unfortunately made to set the mainsail, wh
brought the vessel's broadside to the shore; and
this position, with the mainsail aback, she contin
drive till she struck the ground near the sh
lodges, about half a mile from the village of Rapend
where, in consequence of being broken up, she
she rolled heavily, the sea occasionally breaking
her decks. A whale boat and a surf boat were
sent from Cape Town. The whale boat succeede
getting alongside the barque, and a line was thro
over the vessel by the rocket apparatus. The r
ment the boat touched the side, the crew of t
barque, who appeared to have lost all presence
of mind, rushed in her, when she was filled and c
size and weight, to relate the capture and the
men of the crew were drowned, together with t
men of the boat's crew, named Thomas Willia
William Taylor, John Jackson, and Charles Nor
"A surf boat and another boat were also sent fr
the North Wharf, by Messrs. T. and J. Sinclair; b
boats capsized, and two men, named Dollie and Pe

were drowned. The following are the names of the crew saved: viz., John Robertson, carpenter, and John Leod, seaman.
 "Captain Patterson and the following men were drowned, viz.—Thomas Haydon, mate; Magnus Smith, second mate; Henry Hinte, steward; David Smith, second mate; Donald, George Hutchings, J. J. Smith, of Leitich; John Smith, of Leitich; William Willard, seaman; William Rymce, cook; John Mittin, Thomas Beddoe, William Hall, & Richard Parker, apprentices.
 "It is exactly twenty-five years since a northern gale, called the Great Gey during the summer months; and on reference to the *Ordnance Survey* of the year 1821, we find that on the 14th of January a northerly gale, therein designated a hurricane blew with great violence, when the Danish ship in the Packet, and the English ships Dorah and Emu were stranded; but we believe no loss of life to have occurred. The captain of the Francis Smith had been sent, instead of to the coast of Norway, to the beach, stem on, and forced up by keeping her head sails up there, it is very probable that the ship

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 or injured."

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

THE NUMBER OF BANKRUPTS during the last year in England amounted to 1,925, comprising nearly all trades and professions. The highest number came from of victuallers, which was 63, and the lowest from the class of attorneys, there being one only.

The only business exempted from the bankruptcy law was that of undertakers.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, with the love of which distinguishes it, has established a school of Athens for the purpose of enabling a certain number of young Frenchmen to study the movements and still render that capital so interesting. A professor will be sent from Paris to preside over this establishment.

NEWSPAPERS IN AMERICA.—There are 1,555 newspapers and periodicals in the United States, and

Imperial Parliament

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY, MARCH 10

he furnished. He was convinced that an able negotiator than Mr. Pakemaham could not be found, and that the government had acted most judiciously in every step it had taken in the matter; for it had declared to the world that it would not engage in war until every means of keeping peace were exhausted. It was morally impossible that two such nations as England and America should embroil themselves for a comparatively worthless territory, and he should conclude by moving to the correspondence, and by asking what the government intended to pursue in that event the government intending to pursue in that event of the Senate concurring in the twelve-thirtieth notice.

Mr. EARL OF ABERDEEN said it was only natural that the public should desire authentic information

the Oregon negotiation, and there could be no valid reason for refusing some of the papers in question; but he must reserve to himself the right of withholding a large portion of the correspondence because its production at the present moment would be injurious to the public interests. In fact, he should not have been disposed voluntarily to produce any part of it; for, though the American government had done so, that was no precedent, as they were differently situated. The United States Executive had called on the legislature to take a direct course in the matter; that was not our case: her Majesty's government had no intention at present of calling on Parliament for an opinion, and therefore the information sought was not indispensable. Besides, in the present undecided state of the negotiation, the production of the whole correspondence might induce an unfavourable opinion as to the result of the negotiation, and he should also decline to say what course it was intended to pursue with respect to the twelvemonth's notice. He had now to return to the

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-

of their discharge. The answer had b
lications, that every soldier had, by
of service, become a soldier, and woul

Lord BROUGHAM and Lord ASHBURTON made a few observations.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, MARCH 17.
Mr. T. DUNCOMB 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 respectable inhabitants of Holborn, complaining of the nuisance and detriment to business caused by a niece

of ground belonging to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests being left vacant.

Mr. PARRISON presented a petition, signed by upwards of 2000 of the inhabitants of Tottenham, Edmonton, and their vicinities, against the enrolment of the Militia.

Dr. BOWRING presented twenty-eight petitions against calling out the militia, from Southampton and various other places; also eleven petitions, praying that in all international treaties a clause be inserted, binding countries to submit all matters of public controversy to friendly arbitration, instead of appealing to arms.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN, on the reading of the order of the day for receiving the report of the committee of the Estimates, made an attack upon Sir R. Peel, on accounts of his not having yet submitted to Parliament any of the measures, save the New Settlement Bill, which he had said were to accompany the measure for the abolition of the Corn Laws, as a compensation to the agricultural interest for any loss which it might sustain.

The Opposition, however, the EXERCISE observed, that if Sir Robert Peel was not in his place at evening, it was only fair to infer, from the constant absence of attendance in Parliament, that he was prevented by the pressure of other public business. He roundly averred that Mr. Stafford O'Brien, as Sir R. Peel had been in his place every night during the last seven weeks, had selected an evening when Sir R. Peel was present, instead of the first when he was absent, for the purpose of attacking the Government.

He reminded the house that the Settlement Bill had already been printed, and informed it that the Highways Rate Bill and the Drainage Bill were now considerably advanced, and would shortly be laid on the table.

CORN 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

Mr. MUNTZ followed the example by reverting to the zinc question.

At the item spirits and strong waters, Alderman Thomson 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 £100,000, while the advantage, if any, would result exclusively to middle and upper classes of the community. He moved the omission of the above words.

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—

For the amendment...	...	34
Against it	65
Majority against the amendment —31		

The article clover-seed induced a most lugubrious 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.

Mr. P. REE offered his testimony to Mr. Allix's patient and friendly sympathy with the hon. gentleman's apprehensions.

This objection was not pressed to a division.

On the next resolution being read,

Mr. ALLIX regretted that ministers had determined to remit the small duty which had been repealed in the tariff of 1812, on the importation of foreign corn, and that the duty had not been replaced by a prohibitory nor unproductive; and if the supply of foreign beasts for the market at midfield had been recently stopped, it was owing to the reluctance of the importers to introduce any foreign cattle until the duty was repealed. When that duty was taken off, the market was quite glutted with foreign cattle. He thought that the duty ought to be retained until the expiration of the Corn Laws; and such being his opinion, he moved, as an amendment, to strike out of the resolution the words, "oxen and beef, calves, lambs, swine and hogs, bacon, beef, mutton, and poultry, &c. &c."

Colonel SMITH seconded the amendment.

Mr. P. REE justified the reduction of duty; new

proposed, and showed that it could not be productive of any injury to the agricultural interest. Competition with Irish cattle was quite as formidable to the English grazier as competition with Dutch and Danish cattle. And the English grazier complained successfully with the English grazier, that he should be so afraid of competing with the foreigner? It was said that the price of cattle had recently increased. Now, did it never occur to the P. *excellentissime* 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. Tyrell, Mr. Villiers, Sir J. Trollope, Mr. P. Bortwick, Sir J. Walsli, Mr. E. Yorke, Sir C. D. English, Mr. Boscawen, Mr. G. C. Lewis, Mr. J. C. Jones, and in which three members of the Government, Mr. W. Lubbock, Mr. J. Lubbock, and Mr. J. Lubbock, took part.

the speakers did not cover the most important topics. The Excise duties were discussed—so too was the malt tax, and the comparative merit of malt and oilcake in fattening cattle. The influence of railroads was taken into consideration, as was also the state of Ireland, the predial outrages of its peasantry, and the want of employment among its population.

lation 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 sentence 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—
For the amendment 72
Against it 113
Majority against it —39

The speaker announced that the numbers received with leaf above from the Devonshire Association. The

Another division took place on the article "hides" in which the government proposition was carried 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

substantively.

