My FRIENDS,-"Murder will out," and I keep no secrets, connected with your movement. You are aware of the snares and traps that were set and laid for me during the exciting months of April, May, and June, last year. I published the letter of Mr. Powell, whose SOLEMN POSITION you are now aware of, and I also received many other such letters from parties who, no doubt, were urged on by Government officials.

I told you that the object was to catch the RED CAT of Chartism, and that the Government would cheerfully enter into a compromise for the release of all other political promise for the release of all other political balance of power in the House. Now I will TISTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. offenders, if they could but snaffle me. I was invited to many meetings, at which, had I attended, some hireling would have compromised me by an inflammatory and seditious chised by the PEOPLE'S CHARTER; but speech, and great was the remorse and anger while the result:

While three millions of industrious labourers amount of credit that is to be attached to the dred and eight thousand tenants-at-will-mere Impressed with that idea, and convinced by a evidence upon which Chartist prisoners have serfs of the landlords—can elect all but a long and intimate intercourse with youbeen convicted. You will learn it from the majority; and, at all events, the obstructive strengthened as it has been by the trials, following conversation which I had with the minority and balance of power in that House, ATTORNEY-GENERAL upon the first day of this Session. When he was passing me I said, elector and representative: if a representative

fair of you, or just, to have prejudiced the cease to have a vote. Now, can anything be and intent on carrying their measures into Liverpool Jury, by telling them that most inmore absurd, or could there be a greater argueleffect, through your influence concentrated flammatory and seditious speeches had been ment used against Septennial Parliaments? or delivered at a Chartist meeting in Liverpool can there be a stronger one urged to support the previous night? ATTORNEY-GENERAL, - Well, so there lated by the political standard?

were. And it was very wrong that when the made the scene of seditious agitation.

Mr. O'CONNOR. - Do you call it sedition Financial Reform, and with their aid and coto tell a meeting, that if the Government was operation the Government will preserve the pa- tion, of which Mr. Hume is the leader. so to narrow the limits of the law as to compel tronage fund; and, therefore, it more becomes me to walk edgeways, I would do so rather our duty to agitate for and assist in this war- narrow and limited in its basis, to claim from than put myself in the power of the Govern- fare; for, rely upon it, that as long as railway us an active, energetic, and undivided co-opement? Was it wrong to expose the folly of questions and questions of class interest only ration. This circumstance we regret, and physical force? Was it wrong to tell the occupy the consideration of the two contend-sincerely desire its rectification, for union and people that their class had never derived any ing parties in the House of Commons, no op-numbers must ever be necessary ensure whole, was put and adopted unanimously, and will benefit from a physical revolution?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Well, I HAD A agitation out of doors, can bring them to their to privileged and class domination. We, how-REPORT OF THE SPEECH GIVEN TO senses. They have made, or they intend to ever, regard the movement of Mr. Hume and ATTORNEY-GENERAL - Well, I HAD A

dence upon which the Chartists have been what do you think (and do think of it too,) spread of political knowledge, and the further bring forward the "Subject and Form of Chartist convicted? And do you think that you can of seventy thousand pounds for Royal stables, enlightenment of the mind of British society persuade me, that if you had even such a and fifty thousand pounds for a starving na on the question of the Suffrage. In the ground of accusation, that you would not have tion? Why, as landlords, distributors, and event of its success, the widening of the elec-

and, if ever you try me, I will beat you too. Now my friends could I furnish you with printing the rubbish of the House of Comif he did rely upon the accuracy of his Re- POINT. his good intentions—the snares of his Govern- what I recommend is, that this magnificent ties nor majorities have any right. ment—the invitations of his spies—and the grant of £50,000 should be taken over to Irement—the invitations of his spies—and the grant of £50,000 should be taken over to Ire— "RETRENCHMENT AND ECONOMY" was the false communications of his Reporters—and land by the PRIVY PURSE BEARER, and standing cry of the Whigs when out of office;

ment, while all must understand the great You have more than that number now; your difficulty of defending yourself against the chains are riveted, but by a fair and consti-fabricated evidence of spies, informers, and tutional exertion upon your part, you can dash I never will attend a public meeting as long the face of your oppressors. But, if you love as this Gagging Bill is in force, if I am not them, hug them; if you wear them when you even now only reached the ears of the middle and made acquainted with the resolutions to be processors. But, if you love ing; and our teachings and protestations have in recording the opinion of William Jacksou, Esq., even now only reached the ears of the middle and merchant classes at a time when they them.

Reform Association." We have also much pleasure ing; and our teachings and protestations have in recording the opinion of William Jacksou, Esq., even now only reached the ears of the middle and merchant classes at a time when they them.

Bald-street, Liverpool, on the 29th of January, in made acquainted with the resolutions to be proposed, and with the names of the Chairman and the speakers; for, as I told you before, I the more tightly rivetted, while I shall ever be and the speakers; at the same time he admits, that the speakers is the same

with the gag on. I see before me now every prospect of a revived agitation. I see the judicious means of bringing that to bear upon the House of Commons, and, as far as the Metropolis is concerned, I will give you my spare time towards the promotion of that agitation; but, as I owe a great duty to my constituents and the

victim. They never reflect that I travel at my own expense, and that my travelling expenses to one of those meetings would be more than double the collection. For instance, it would cost me between £5 and £6 to go to Bradford and backnearer the latter sum; and this occurring con-

stantly, together with the many other demands

upon my pocket, would very speedily drain it.

I trust that all will see the truth and justice of my observations; and I further trust, that the and iron-works, and the good wages of its hardy Chartist Executive will now bestir themselves and industrious inhabitants. Hundreds of ironin the right direction—that they will get up a stone miners—many of them with large familiesgo d, sound, and systematic metropolitan agitation—an agitation which, if properly conducted,—and kept even within the limits and in some cases six shillings, in the pound; and the Gagging Bill—will not be without the limits and recently a further reduction has been made of from two shillings to three shillings in the pound.

Commons represent only their whims, their bigotry, and their hatred; they do not represent their own interest, and they support the Government in every, the most violent, aggression upon the rights of the people.

Now, you must have some party in the House of Commons, because otherwise your out-

mons yet. The representatives of the £50 tenants-at-will—or rather the nominees of that class—represent no party, while they constitute, ing the night beneath thrm.

# William Rider Publisher 16, Gust Mindmill A, Haymenstet,

Now see how differently the law applies to

the fact—that the title of these tenants is regu-

defined policy towards other political bodies in the State is as necessary to ensure success of those parties at my non-attendance.

While three millions of industrious labourers
Well now, mark the sequel, and observe the cannot choose one single representative, a hunstruggles, and confidence of years-that you will give to our suggestions a calm and delibe-

Mr. O'CONNOR. —Do you think it was may sit for seven years after his constituents formed avowedly for objects of public utility, effect, through your influence concentrated and represented in the Houses of Parliament. The policy of those parties constitutes a fair and legitimate subject of discussion, and we I think we are very likely to have a very were. And it was very wrong that when the I think we are very likely to have a very should ill discharge our duty, as the representing Helborn, on Friday evening, February the Manchester Chartists were on their trial, at stormy Session; the Protectionists, vainly hop-tative head of a political association, if we did 2nd; present—Messrs. M'Grath, Clark, Kydd, and should ill discharge our duty, as the represen-Liverpool, that that town should have been ing to come into office, and, therefore, anxious not address you frankly and unreservedly to preserve the plums, will stoutly resist all thereon.

First, as regards the new Reform Associa

We consider the said movement to be too

ME, AND THE REPORTER GIVES A make, Lord Clarendon the Gaoler-General of his friends, for an extension of the Suffrage VERY DIFFERENT VERSION.

Ireland for six months longer, while, as a tub as a proof of the increasing progress and libe at the Office, 144, High Holborn, London, on or at once prove the unfair and equivocal evilarity and eq ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—You may be sure I will be distributed amongst eight millions of you, and have you fast.

This LUCK-PENNY, we must assume that mons, and, in a degree, increase the control of the electors and non-electors over their respectively, and then it is not quite three-half-presentatives; and must, we conceive, be of the electors will be given to the Viction of the electors will be given to the Viction of the electors and non-by every intelligence.

The wing-made victims. Nearly three half-hundred sat down to tea, after which the public were admitted. The evening was spent in the greatest harmony, and the proceeds, £1 4s., ing house in the tenure of Mr. John Gordon, a fish-mong and have you fast.

The Works, whose mains supply the district. The fire were admitted. The evening was spent in the greatest harmony, and the proceeds, £1 4s., ing house in the tenure of Mr. John Gordon, a fish-mong also because including the distributed among the proceeds of the electors and non-electors over their respentatives; and must, we conceive, be after defraying expenses will be given to the Viction mongar also because including the district. The fire were admitted. The evening was spent in the greatest harmony, and the proceeds, £1 4s., in the fire were admitted. The evening was spent in the greatest harmony, and the proceeds, £1 4s., in the fire were admitted. The evening was spent in the fully, and before water company's and the public states and mons, and, in a degree, increase the control were admitted. The evening was spent in the public states and mons, and, in a degree, increase the control were admitted. The evening was spent in the first water company's and the public states are admitted. The evening was spent in the public states and mons, and the public states are admitted. The evening was spent in the public states are admitted. The evening was spent in the public states are admitted. The evening was spent in the public states are admitted. The evening was spent in the public states are admitted. The eveni pence a head for each. Now, is not that a looked upon by every intelligent Reformer as a cupful of hope? Is not that magnificent ge-Mr. O'Connor.—Pooh! I know that well; cupful of hope? Is not that magnificent gestep in the right direction towards the full enbut I beat two of your predecessors before, nerosity? Is not that Christian charity? franchisement of the people.

a stronger proof, and from better authority, of the fact, that the Government, without any difficulty, can procure good and sufficient evidence of the fact, that the Government of the fact, that the fact, that the Government of the fact, that the fa stacle or opposition should, in any way, be dence to convict any one charged with the conversation of those two left by the communism of the serious consideration of those two left by the conversation of the conversation with the Attorney-General is not proof of this fact, it must prove one of two things—
either that the Reporter did not give such a version of my speech, or, if he did give that version, that the Attorney-General did not give such a believe it—because it will not require much believe it—because it will not require much as the conversation in the rather of the cabin; question of a helorm in Parhament, that the Communism of M. Cadet, and the socialism of the Communism of M. Cadet, and the socialism of the Communism of M. Cadet, and the socialism of Robert Owen; and, in his concluding remarks, redestroyed, and the rest of the house and its contents strength, and demonstrate to the world the screndarcy of their principles; but, in cases where the objects of public meetings are to forward other measures than an organic change believe it—because it will not require much believe not a helorm in Parhament, that the communism of M. Cadet, and the socialism of M. Cadet, and the communism believe it—because it will not require much ask them what they had for dinner, they will in the House of Commons, to move such docustretch of imagination to convince you, that, tell you, they had POTATOES AND ment as an amendment would be the introduction and an appropriate that the lecturer and an appropriate that they had for dinner, they will in the House of Commons, to move such docustress that the conclusion, a vote of thanks was moved to the lecturer and an appropriate that they had for dinner, they will in the House of Commons, to move such docustress that they had prove the lecturer and an appropriate that they had proved to the lecturer and an appropriate that they had proved to the lecturer and an appropriate that they had proved to the lecturer and an appropriate that they had proved to the lecturer and an appropriate that they had proved to the lecturer and an appropriate that they had proved to the lecturer and an appropriate that they had proved to the lecturer and an appropriate that they had proved to the lecturer and an appropriate that they had proved to the lecturer and an appropriate that they had proved to the lecturer and an appropriate that they had proved to the lecturer and the lecturer a tion of another measure, and a departure from porter, he would only have been too happy to Well, as I am very fond of some of the old the defined objects of such meetings, and the at half-past seven o'clock. have caught me. However, I have escaped Irish customs—though not exactly of that—exercise of a power to which neither minori-

and national offices of trust and responsibility. By steadily adhering to the course we have marked out for ourselves, in the struggle now By steadily adhering to the course we have marked out for ourselves, in the struggle now going on for national reform, and by urging on all fitting occasions our claims on public attention, with moderation and energy, respecting, with becoming deference, the opinions of those we assure Mr. O'Connor to reconsider the question touching the expense of the buildings, as with becoming deference, the opinions of those we assure Mr. O'Connor that we are actuated by no factions matire, being called degrees for the expense of the members of the members of the following resolution was adopted:—"That we are assure Mr. O'Connor that we are actuated by no factions matire, being called degrees for the members of the members of the following resolution was adopted:—"That we are assure Mr. O'Connor that we are actuated by no factions matire, being called the members of the members of the following resolution was adopted:—"That we are assure Mr. O'Connor that we are actuated by no factions may be a supplied to the members of the following resolution was adopted:—"That we are actuated by no factions are also followed by the following resolution was adopted to the fo

Chartist Intelligence.

THE CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COM-MITTEE met at Colliver's Coffee House, 2661, Strand, on Monday evening, February 5th; Mr. John Milne was called to the chair. Messrs. John Arnott, W. Shute, Howie, and Black were added to the committee. The Secretary, Mr. Crassby, was instructed to reply of an application from Hull. Mr. Kydd, on behalf c. Mr. 11. Brook and others, made pplication to the committee for some means to selp defraying the expenses caused by the late Chartist nomination for the West Riding. The secretary was instructed to write to Mr. W. Brook for the bill of particulars. The following resolution, on the motion of Mr. Stallwood, was unanimously "Well, Mr. Attorney-General, so you were obliged to let the cat out of the bag at Liverpool, when you said that you had not caught the right man yet." The Attorney-General rupts, or should be ejected from their farms the General replied, "No, nor I have not."

The Attorney-General, so you becomes bankrupt, he must vacate his seat; but if three thousand tenants-at-will, who vote for life time.

Liverpool, when you said that you had not caught the right man yet." The Attorney-General rupts, or should be ejected from their farms the day after the election — that representative day after the election — that representative formed avowedly for objects of public utility.

The Attorney-General, so you at this time.

Public opinion is appealed to, and its decidence will permit adopted — That all applications for aid, either in the selection of Chartist candidates or pecuniary and representative to address you at this time.

Public opinion is appealed to, and its decidence will permit and tenants—in the selection of Chartist candidates or pecuniary and period, prior to an election at attention, we venture to address you at the selection of Chartist candidates or pecuniary and period, prior to an election at a tentum of the selection of Chartist candidates or pecuniary and period, prior to adopted in the selection of Chartist and dentum of the selection of Chartist and dentum of the selection of Chartist and adopted — "That all applications for aid, either in the selection of Chartist and dentum of the selection o an election, as circumstances will permit, and all such applications must be addressed to the secretary, Mr. James Grassby, 8, Noah's Ark-court, Stangate, Lambeth, London, who is hereby in-19th inst, at the Literary and Scientific Institution,

John-street, Fitzroy-square.
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION met at their rooms, 144, y Mr. Kydd relative to the late soirée in Johnstreet. The adjourned debate on the question of The Future Chartist Policy " was then resumed; the remainder of the address was discussed, clause by clause; an additional paragraph was moved by Mr. M'Grath, seconded by Mr. Kydd, and adopted posing power but systematic and organised success in the struggle of right, when opposit be found in another column. It was resolved,mittee be requested to give their opinions and votes on the resolution and address of the 'Future Chartist Policy,' and that such opinions and votes shall Petitions." The committee then adjourned. Holmfirth.-On Thursday evening, Feb. 1st,

ture would be delivered on Sunday evening next at

Hashingden .- The advocates of democratic priniples held a soirée and ball, in the Chartist room, in longur of the natal day of Thomas Paine, when several talented speakers addressed the meeting.

Morpetil. — Arthur Trevelyan, Esq., of Wallington, has presented the members of the Morpeth of the rector, have distributed clothing to those in Democratic Society with a second valuable collection.

Вівмінснам, Ship Inn.—At a meeting on Sunday evening last, Mr. Brooke in the chair, Mr. O'Congave general satisfaction. The following resolution was also passed: "That this meeting highly approve of the policy pursued by F. O'Con-

that private necessities would reflect their in- THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—The committee met on Monday night, at Deadman's Coffee-House, Clerkenwell-Green. Mr. Fuzzon in the chair. Several
delegates were present, and a number of tickets
roof weight of distributed. Head hills are the control of fluence for purposes of public interest; and Monday night, at Deadman's Coffee-House, Clerkenwe rejoice rather than otherwise, at the com- delegates were present, and a number of tickets mencement of a Financial Reform Movement, of admission distributed. Hand-bills were ordered BROTHER DEMOCRATS,—We are happy to An over-officered and numerous standing business, the meeting was adjourned to six o'clock on Sunday evening next, at Colliver's Coffee-House,

LOUGHBOROUGH.—Several meetings, have lately been held in this town, at one of which it was re-

MERTHYR TYDVIL.-A subscription was commenced here last Sunday, in aid of the funds for

-Mr. Allnutt in the chair. Mr. Dixon gave a lecmeeting that the part of the Queen's Speech re-

Mrs. Theobald, informs us she has lately visited with great success, Heckmondwicke, Huddersfield Holmfirth, Keighley, Bingley, Sheffield, and Congleton, and that she has formed many female societies

## National Land Company.

-Dorses Chronicle.

Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter DESTRUCTIVE FIRES

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

London.—On Wednesday morning, shortly before three o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises belonging to Mrs. Piper, a stationer, in High-street, Shadwell. The flames began in the front shop, and before their existence became known, they had fired the staircase, so that the several inmates had the greatest difficulty in effecting a safe retreat. Engines were promptly on the spot, but before they could be got to work, the fire had penetrated the Glasgow, 63, 21 fatal; Miller-hill, Dalkeith, 2, 1 faparty wall, and had ignited the stock-in-trade in tal; Greenock, I fatal; Edinburgh, 3, 1 fatal; Gal-Mr. Levy's shop, a tailor, next door. There was an abundant supply of water, and the firemen succeeded in subduing the flames, but not until the 1; Stirling, 3, 2 fatal; Blantyre, Lanark, 5, 2 fatal. stock-in-trade belonging to Mrs. Piper was destroyed, and the building extensively burned. The stock of Mr. Levy is also severely damaged by fire and water, Both parties were insured in the PhœnixFire-office,— MAYFAIR.—At the time the above disaster broke out, several of the engines were at work at a fire which had broken out in a large mansion in Curzonstreet, Mayfair. The building was occupied by a structed to furnish every information respecting the registration of electors, together with every needful information connected with election matters." The committee then adjourned to Monday evening, the loth inet of the restaurance of the restaurance of the rooms was in a general blaze. The moment the doors were opened the fire spread both upwards and downwards with great rapidity, so that in the and downwards with great rapidity, so that in the space of a few minutes the whole of the front portion of the building was wrapped in an immence sheet of flame. When the engines arrived, the fur-ther spread of the flames was prevented, but sever, sults in suppressing cholera in Dumfries and Glas-ral hours clapsed before the firemen could get the gow. On the 10th of January there were only four mastery over the flames, and not before damage to cases of cholera in Dumfries, while there were 92 the amount of several thousand pounds was done; cases of pulmonary diarrhoa, many of which would Mrs. Lewis having lost the whole of her valuable have probably passed into cholera had they been furniture, and the building is nearly destroyed. The left to themselves. This result is quite in accordpremises of Mrs. E. Vincent, No. 2, and Mr. Angelo, No. 10, are severely damaged by water, and the furniture by removal, &c. No. 56, opposite, in the tenure of Mr. Maginio, is much burnt in the front, and the windows broken. No. 57, belonging to Mr. Thomas West, is similarly damaged. The left to themselves. This result is quite in accordance with medical experience over the whole of Europe. It is more easy to prevent than cure an attack of cholera. Persons in ordinary life cannot be made to understand the danger of allowing a slight attack of diarrhæa to continue unchecked; hence house visitation among the poor is absolutely origin of the fire cannot be accounted for origin of the fire cannot be accounted for. PECKHAM, SURREY .- On Monday morning shortly

before four o'clock a fire broke out upon the pre-mises of Mr. T. Piper, a bread and biscuit baker, carrying on business at No. 1, Victoria-row, Pomroy-street, near the Old Kent-road, Peckham. The lames when first discovered were raging in the lower part of the building. The constable on duty, after some trouble, succeeded in making the residents sensible of the dangers to which they were exposed. They had scarcely effected their escape when the flames extended up the staircase, and fired every room in the premises. Several engines were soon on the spot, but unfortunately not a drop of public soirée was held in the Town Hall, for the water could be got from the Kent Water Company's penefit of the Whig-made victims. Nearly three Works, whose mains supply the district. The fire yielded an abundance of water, but before the decupful of hope? Is not that magnificent generosity? Is not that Christian charity? Is not tha

the subscribers are J. M. Heathcote, Esq., £25

FIRE AT NEWTON-HEATH.—A MILL DESTROYED. mill itself is a three story building. Adjoining the mill is the large loom-shed, about forty yards square. Immediately on the fire being discovered Rose was at the mill, with the Thames engine and a loom-shed. Mr. Rose, therefore, turned his attention to this quarter, and by directing the jets from danger of any further progress of the fire was over by half-past twelve, but the engines continued to been held in this town, at one of which it was resolved, "To hold a tea meeting and ball, on Shrove-Tuesday, in commemoration of the French one, was insured in the Sun Fire-office for £3,000. estimated at about £5,000. A great quantity of cotton and worsted warps and wests was destroyed in the princely and royal associations connected with the mill, and also a quantity of cloth in a fire-proof the desendant becoming the property of the highest cellar beneath, the roof of which was broken through

by the fall of the burning materials. WITHAM, ESSEX .- A fire occurred at Witham on hursday week, upon the premises of Mr. Thorpe, inendraper, which was not subdued until damage

NELL, R.N.—A court-martial was held at Nables, on the last month or two come to the knowledge of the 23rd ult., on board the Hibernia flag ship, to try the injured husband. It is but justice to state, on Licutenant Francis Meynell (1846), of the Bellerothe part of the noble duke, that he has indignantly

The court was occupied about six hours in the investigation, and finally found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be dismissed her Majesty's ship Bellerophon, and to be placed at the bottom of the list of lieutenants.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES A Missionary.—The October number of the Democratic Review, in page 287, contains the following:—"It is stated on irrefragable evidence, and as illustrative of character, that the American Bible Society forwarded to the army of occupation several hundred Bibles for the use of the troops. These Bibles were by order used for cartridges and wadding.

ciation.

The following fresh cases were reported to the 3, I fatal: Kensington, 1; Wandsworth, 1 2 fatal; North Shields, 1; Glasgow, 20, 19 fatal; Edinburgh, 1; Selkirk, 1 fatal: London, 1 fatal; Galston (three days), 19, 10 fatal; Riccarton, Ayr, 16, 1 fatal; Greenock, 3 fatal; Boness, 1; Millerhill, 7; Old Monkland, 8, 3 fatal; New Kilpatrick, 3, 1 fatal.—Total new cases, 90, 42 deaths. On Monday the following fresh cases were reported to the Board of Health :- Whitechapel, 2; Stepney, I fatal; Lambeth, I fatal; Wands

2 fatal; Carlisle, 2; East Reedham, 17, 4 fatal Eastry, 2 fatal; West Ham, 1; Gateshead, 6 fatal; Liverpool, 1 fatal; Glasgow (two days) 68, 17 fatal; Liverpool, 1 fatal; Glasgow (two days) 68, 17 fatal; Aberdeen, 1 fatal; Paisley, (from 27th ult.) 116, 53 fatal; Newtown, Dalkeith, 5, 1 fatal; Stirling, 6, 2 fatal; Galston, 3 fatal; Bonhill, 6, 2 fatal; Old Kilpatrick (since Jan. 17), 3, 2 fatal; Ricearton, 5; New Monkland, 17 fatal; Greenoek, 5, 2 fatal; Kirkaldy, I fatal; Tillicoultry, 5, 3 fatal; Selkirk, 2.—Total new cases, 277; 121 deaths.

On Tuesday the Board of Health received reports of the following fresh cases:—Whitechapel, 7, I fatal; Stepney, 2, 1 fatal; Islington, 1; Liverpool, 3, 2 fatal: Carlisle, 1: Stratford, West Ham, 2:

3, 2 fatal; Carlisle, 1; Stratford, West Ham, 2

Total, 129 new cases, and 41 deaths.
On Wednesday, the Board of Health received reports of the following fresh cases:—Whitechapel, 1; Hackney, 1 fatal; Homerton, 1 fatal; Howden Union Workhouse, 1; Oulton Workhouse, 5; Carlisle, 1: Edinburgh, 3, 2 man; Omega, 5 fatal; fatal; Eaglesham, 9, 6 fatal; Galston, 20, 5 fatal; St. Onivox. Riccarton, 8, 1 fatal; Stirling, 1 fatal; St. Quivox, Ayr, 13, 8 fatal; Old Monkland, 14, 11 fatal; Greenock, 5, 4 fatal; Sckirk, 1: Lochwinnoch, I fatal; Loudon, 1 fatal. Total, 134 new cases, and 59 deaths.

Efficacy of Preventive Measures in Cholera. -According to a report just furnished to the Board necessary to prevent the spreading of the disease.

#### ELECTIONS.

LEOMINSTER.—The election took place on Tuesday, when Mr. Frederick Peel, the son of Sir Robert Peel, was returned without opposition.

CARDIGAN. - The writ arrived here on Saturday and on Monday morning bills were posted about th town signed by the mayor, announcing that the nomination will take place on Friday the 9th, and the polling on Saturday. An address, signed by the Town Clerk of Aberystwith, John Parry Esq., has also been issued respecting the list of voters. That gentleman states that he has had the opinion of Mr. ustin, the eminent Queen's counsel, which comirms the opinion that the Aberyswith voters are not lisfranchised.

Bolton. — On Wednesday, the nomination of candidates for Bolton took place, the hustings being erceted in the market-place. The Tory candidate, Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq., came to the hustings at the head of several hundreds of his friends vas declared by the Mayor, to be in favour of Sir

place on Wednesday, when Mr. M. T. Baines, election, and his non-appearance caused considerable dissatisfaction among his friends, who are desirous of having an explanation as to the cause of his

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—As some anxiety will Herald, 22, Captain Kellett, C.B., to Mazatlan, without any tidings of Sir John Franklin's expedition, the following authentic particulars will be read with interest:—By his instructions, Captain Kellett was desired to proceed to Belwing's Straits, there was desired to proceed to Behring's Straits, there to meet the Plover, and having assisted to secure her in some convenient harbour, to return to the southward to give information of the spot in which he had left that vessel, it being intended that the coast to communicate with the party which will descend the Mackenzie River under the command of detention from contrary winds in Norton Sound, it was not till the 1st of September that the Herald riving, Captain Kellett again weighed, and repassed the Straits on the 2nd of October, arriving at Mazatlan on the 24th of November. By letters received from Callao, it appears that after a tedious passage of July. It was, therefore, not possible for her to arrive in Behring's Straits before the departure of to pass the winter at Petropaniski or Sitka, and necessary, pass the next winter in Kotzebue Sound, CRIM. CON. IN HIGH LIFE. - In allusion to the

luke who figures as the defendant, is in the 52nd year of his age, and has of late figured in regard the defendant becoming the property of the highest bidder. The aggrieved party is a gentleman well known to the public by name, from his filling a high and important office in the House of Lords, the office being one of great responsibility, and in eases of precedency and all matters that affect the peerage he has to be applied to, to furnish the necessary information. COURT-MARTIAL AT NAPLES ON LIEUTENANT MEYis of some time standing, but dias only within The following members composed the denied the charge, declaring that the alleged offence court :— Captains Sir James Stirling, of the Howe, never took place; and to enable a plea to that ef-120 (President); II. W. Bruce, of the Queen, 116; feet being put on the record, application was made able signs of the times; indicative of a rapidly rising public opinion, which it would be impolitic to meet in a spirit of antagonism or opposition.

Leicester.—On Tuesday evening last, Feb. 6th, Julian Harney, who had been invited to Leicester by the Chartist council, delivered an address on "The Rights, Duties, and Political Prospects of the People's Charter form.

The principles of the People's Charter form of the New Hall, Wellington.

Leicester.—On Tuesday evening last, Feb. 6th, Julian Harney, who had been invited to Leicester by the Charter form of the Gladiator, steam-frigate; R. L. Baynes, C. B., of the Bellerophon; and John Robb, tiffed by the decision of the full court in the case of the Gladiator, steam-frigate; Mr. Waller, pay-power to comply by making an order for the plain-Advocate. The charge was one of disobedience, tiff to give dates and occasions when the alleged street at the application was made to the Torrible, steam-frigate; R. L. Baynes, C. B., of the Bellerophon; and John Robb, tiffed by the decision of the full court in the case of the Gladiator, steam-frigate; Mr. Waller, pay-power to comply by making an order for the plain-Advocate. The charge was one of disobedience, tiff to give dates and occasions when the alleged street at the sample of the court in the case of the Court in the case of the Gladiator, steam-frigate; R. L. Baynes, C. B., of the Bellerophon; and John Robb, to Mr. Justice Erle; but the learned judge being for-Baynes, C. B., of the Bellerophon; and John Robb, to Mr. Justice Erle; but the learned judge being for-Baynes, C. B., of the Bellerophon; and John Robb, to Mr. Justice Erle; but the learned judge being for-Baynes, C. B., of the Bellerophon; and John Robb, to Mr. Justice Erle; but the learned judge being for-Baynes, C. B., of the Bellerophon; and John Robb, to Mr. Justice Erle; but the learned judge being for-Baynes, C. B., of the Bellerophon; and John Robb, to Mr. Justice Erle; but the learned judge being for-Baynes, C. B., of the Bellerophon; and John Robb, to

been in circulation, the Britannia says ;-" The noble

Cooke, whose wife was on board. The murderers-then divided the Californian gold amongst themselves and the remaining part of the crew, who it would seem were ignorant of the whole affair, till called upon to receive their share of the plunder. Soon afterwards the murderers got drunk and fell asleep, when the rest of the crew agreed to kill them, and to restore the ship to her owners. Accordingly, the ship's carpenter chopped off the heads of the three murderers with his axe, and their bodies were thrown into the ocean. The ship was then taken to Honohulac, one of the Sandwich Islands, and given up to the British consul, being

The application was granted.

# THE KIRKDALE PRISONERS.

Your faithful Friend,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

working classes at large, I cannot, during the inform you, that hitherto, through your army, a costly and extensive navy, an increas-Session, neglect my Parliamentary duties—assistance, we have been enabled to supply ing and burthensome constabularly, in a counwhich this Session will be arduous—for the purpose of attending meetings two and three hundred miles off.

Which this Session will be arduous—for the purpose of attending meetings two and three hundred miles off.

Which this Session will be arduous—for the necessaries of life, books, paper, &c., and other nations for upwards of thirty years—trust that you will continue to enable us to seems to us to be unnecessary, and can only I am constantly invited to attend meetings discharge our duty to them while in bondage. be maintained for purposes of foreign conquest. and tea parties, at the greater distance, for the All Money Orders to be sent to Thomas All measures for well-devised reforms and repurpose of getting up subscriptions for the vic- ORMESHER, 52, Bridgewater-street, Deansgate, | ductions in the army, navy, and constabulary

> T. WHITTAKER, W. SHELMENDINE, HENRY ELLIS, JOHN SMITH. T. FILDES, Chairman. T. Roberts, Treasurer. T. Ormesher, Secreta: J. Committee Room, Feb. 6th, 1849.

MERTHYR Typvil.—Poverty and destitution prevail to an alarming extent in this town and neighattion—an agitation which, if properly conducted,—and kept even within the limits of the Gagging Bill—will not be withful free horse of the Gagging Bill—will not be withful free horse of the Gagging Bill—will not be withful free horse of the Gagging Bill—will not be withful free horse of the Gagging Bill—will not be withful free horse of the Gagging Bill—will not be withful free horse of the Gagging Bill—will not be withful free horse of the Gagging Bill—will not be withful free horse of the Gagging Bill—will not be withful free horse of the Gagging Bill—will not be withful free horse of the Gagging Bill—will not be withful free horse holded three hills and recently a father reduction has been made recently a fixed that he had of our political form two shillings to three shillings in the pound. The principles of the Pople's Charter form the Gagging Bill—will not be withful free horse of the Gagging Bill—will not be withful free horse and recently a father reduction has been made recently a fixed that he power to complete the free horse was one of disobdednee, and subport the ground-work of our political faith; for from two shillings to three shillings in the pound. The principles of the Pople's Charter form the erion, which we will reason, and by those we will reason, and be provided that the ground-work of our political for from two shillings to three shillings, and in some cases as killings, and in some cases as killings, and denote the form the beautiful free horse and pound event of the lands of our political form two shillings to the was insbiance as follows: "That the Act as the popular opinion in the lands of the commander Randolph, or the horse that he proposed for the pound if the work in the working observation of the case; the lands of the court and the proposed for the pound in the lands of the court and the proposed for the pou sion-houses waiting for the rotten potatoes being thrown away, which they greedily devour on the spot. Many of these poor creatures have been sent and national offices of trust and responsibility. under, when a prison is considered a happy asylum

MECHANICAL SKILL.—In the formation of a single door agitation is inoperative and useless; and the way to secure the co-operation of that party is to adhere steadfastly to the principles of THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER; but not to oppose those—the realisation of whose principles would be continental advices allude to a gigantic project, these—the realisation of whose principles would be continental advices allude to a gigantic project, in the tormation of a single locomotive steam-engine there are no fewer than 5,416 pieces to be put together, and these require to be as accurately adjusted as the works of a watch.

JUNCTION OF THE BALTIC AND THE NORTH SEA.—In the formation of a single locomotive steam-engine there are no fewer than 5,416 pieces to be put together, and these require to be as accurately adjusted as the works of a watch.

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JUNCTION OF THE BALTIC AND THE NORTH SEA.—In the formation of a single locomotive steam-engine there are no fewer than 5,416 pieces to be put together, and there are no fewer than 5,416 pieces to be put together, and the sea accurately adjusted as the works of a watch.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1849.

Fellow Countrymen,—A clear and well-

false communications of his Reporters—and land by the PRIVI FURSE DEALER, and apprehension of those snares and traps have exhibited in turn in every market place in Ire-prevented me, and I think prudently, from attending many meetings, at which I should, you, the Chartists of England—that without they were sworn to protect, has been the restriction of literature.

| Several talented speakers addressed the meeting. their practice, when in office, unfortunately for the welfare of the nation, whose interests ton, has presented the members of the Morpeth of the nation of literature.

| Several talented speakers addressed the meeting. | Several talented speakers add otherwise, have been a willing visitor.

Very few men can understand the powers which the Gagging Bill gives the Governwhich the Gagging Bill gives the Governwhich the reyour co-operation Ireland never can be free; verse of their former professions. We have often times raised our voices against their exmillion Irish slaves will rivet Britain's chains." travagant mismanagement of the national retravagant mismanagement of the national re- nor's letter to the Land members was read, which

Their career is remarkable for its blunders reporters. And I now give public notice, that your manacles asunder, and throw them in Our remonstrances have hitherto been unavailthink one tongue at liberty is worth thousands ready to give my assistance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving you economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving your economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving your economy was indispensable to their very existance in relieving your economy the part of experienced politicians to foresee The Democratic Festival in commemoration of tims; while those who invite me are not Manchester, made payable to Thomas force, will receive from us co-operation and aware that in such cases I am the greatest ROBERTS, Mount-street, Hulme, Manchester. support. There we desire not to be misunderstood, and pause to explain that we are ture on Sunday evening upon the Queen's Speech, far from thinking that such reforms, unaccompanied by other and more Radical measures, can materially improve either the social or william Salmon, that "It is the opinion of this religious and the latter of standard evening a you are statisfaction. After a vote of thanks to the lecturer, it was moved by Mr. Robert Fuzzen, seconded by Mr. William Salmon, that "It is the opinion of this political condition of the industrious and trading classes of the community. On the ferring to Ireland, deserves the strongest condem-contrary, we conceive the evils of society and nation from all true lovers of liberty." (Carried). contrary, we conceive the evils of society and government to be too deeply rooted, and of too long standing to be effectually remedied by any scheme of fiscal or financial improvement, We merely regard such movements as favourable signs of the times; indicative of a rapidly

with becoming deference, the opinions of those from whom we may differ on questions of importance, but ever resolutely contending for that which seems to us to be just, we cannot warded it to Mr. O'Connor. Ed. N. S.] as definer steadfastly to the principles of THE FOPLE'S CHARTER; but not to oppose the continental advices allude to a ggantic project protection of the continental advices allude to a ggantic project to the continental advices allude to a ggantic project to the continental advices allude to a ggantic project to the continental advices allude to a ggantic project to the continental advices allude to a ggantic project to the continental advices allude to a ggantic project to the continental advices allude to a ggantic project to the continental advices allude to a ggantic project to the continental advices allude to a ggantic project to the continental advices allude to a ggantic project to the continental advices allude to a ggantic project to the continental advices allude to a ggantic project to the continental advices allude to a ggantic project to the continental advices allude to a ggantic project to the continental advices allude to a ggantic project to the continental advices allude to a ggantic project to the continental advices allude to a ggantic gand validity of the project of these who would complete the project of these the project of the continental advices allude to a ggantic project to the continental advices allude to a ggantic gand validity of the project of the continental advices allude to a ggantic gand validity of the trips of the continental advices allude to a ggantic gand validity of the trips of the continental advices allude to a ggantic gand validity of the trips of the serious of th Charter and no Surrender!"

FRANCE. STATE OF TEE COUNTRY.

The Moniteur of Thursday contained an account of some trifling disturbances which took place in different portions of France, and about the beginning of last week. At Lyons, Macon, Chalons-sur-Saone, Strasburg, Limoges, and Troyes, the spirit of disaffection was plainly exhibited. According to the government partisans, a vast plot was discovered to be on foot, which was to have broken out not only in Paris, but all over France. on Monday; and that spiracy—it was the government that conspired against of the day.

It has been stated that the Garde Mobile were in open revolt at Courbevoie, at the Abbaye, and at the Fort of the Briche.

THE REIGN OF TERROR. The number of arrests effected in consequence of the events of the 29th of January, is more than 200, and documents of great importance have been in favour of the proposition of M. Lajuinais, which seized at the residences of some of the accused.

Conciergerie. tenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of sembly will meet and the present Assembly cease to twenty years without law, care but very little whe-

3,000f. A great number of persons have been arrested on the charge of having been the mediators between the Socialists and the Garde Mobile.

PARIS, Friday .- The Moniteur of this day publishes place in different portions of France, about the commencement of last week, and endeavours to connect them with the alleged conspiracy of Monday week. The only positive fact mentioned is, that some workmen paraded the streets of Strasburg on Mon-

day, under pretence of demanding work. The old Municipal Guards are walking about the streets for the first time since the revolution of February

'We are requested,' says the Presse, 'to contradict the news of the arrest of the Commandant Bassar, of the 5th battalion of the Garde Mobile. He never quitted St. Denis or his bat-

The Paris papers of Saturday criticise her Majesty's speech-

England (says the Débats) has placed itself at the is neither Whig, Tory, nor Radical. It is everything and nothing. Its vitality is but a negative force, and merely subsists for want of presumptive heirs. Lord Palmerston is the Minister chiefly menaced in Parliament. But he will extricate himself from peril, and repel all attacks-first, because his opponents know of no policy to substitute for his; secondly, because he knows so well how to confound events and negotiations, that we defy any one to see their way through them save himself.

M. Forestier, colonel of the 6th legion of the National Guard, who had been arrested, was set at liberty this evening. The Constitutionnel announces a forward move-

THE IMPRISONED PATRIOT D'ALTON SHEE.

The Presse says that M. d'Alton Shee is not suspected of any actual conspiracy, and that he has been arrested merely on account of his advanced opinions. His papers have been seized and sealed, but nothing has been found in them that compromises either himself or any one else.

'A residence in a prison would be supportable, could those who were confined there be secured from calumny; but the bars do not exclude falsehood from the prisoner, and cowardice finds means to penetrate them.

'All sorts of inventions are current at this moment regarding me. An evening paper pretends that if he and his friends were anarchists, they the more lazy ones roll about and pick up the large one thousand families each. Supposing we apportion that I was arrested with 200 Socialist Republicans, whilst I was in the act of presiding over the club of La Solidarite Republicaine.

'I was arrested alone, at my own house. I never presided over the Solidarite Republicaine, which is not a club, I may say in passing, but an association, to which I am utterly a stranger.

at my house a decree of the future Provisional Goon the rich, suspending the liberty of the press and the individual, and delivering up to some unexplained vengeance a part of the population.

This calumny was so extravagant, that perhaps its authors calculated that I should disdain to notice it. I must disappoint their calculation. As falsehood can enter into a prison, let truth issue from it. I give the lie, then, to my calumniators. who hope to escape from my notice by the monstrosity of their attacks against me; and I can assure all honest min, that I felt myself free from all reproach on the day when I took no precaution to defend my liberty; and that the conscience of the public, like that of my own, will be satisfied as to the unreality of the charges brought against me, on the day when I shall appear before justice. 'D'ALTON SHEE. 'From the Conciergerie, 3rd January.'

M. LHERMINIER has addressed a letter to the Minister of Public Instruction, resigning his professorship in the College of France.

THE ASSEMBLY. At the sitting of the National Assembly on Thursday, a long discussion took place on the proposition brought forward by M. Lagrange, in the name of the Montagnards, for a general amnesty of all persons at present in confinement for political the 26th. crimes and misdemeanours committed since the 24th of February, 1848. In the end, the Assembly decided, by a majority of 531 to 167, that the proposition should not be taken into consideration. A great number of petitions were presented,

praying for the dissolution of the Assembly. M. news is given under all reserve.' Ledru Rollin presented a petition from some hunimpeachment of the Ministers.

The Committee of Justice has resolved to report for the 24th inst. age inst the proposition of M. Ledru Rollin for the impeachment of the ministry.

The committee appointed to examine the bill on the clubs, have decided, by a majority of nine government that all measures were taken to replace dollars. Freight charge by launch owners for three are in earnest in their demand; but we have reason to six, that it would declare in its report that the the Pope on his throne. measure was, in its opinion, unconstitutional. Nevertheless, two members of the majority, M.M. Senard and Cremieux, declared that they would join the minority in affirming that it was necessary tuent Assembly were published on the 28th, and price; powder and lead very dear. I know a phyto modify the bill on the clubs, voted in July last. celebrated by 101 guns and the ringing of bells. sician who, in San Francisco, purchased a common Almost all the committee came over to that Among the deputies named we remark Sturbinetti, made gold washer at twenty or thirty dollars, made

On Saturday night, the committee having recommended that the proposition for an inquiry into the conduct of ministers be rejected, the Assembly in return rejected the report of the committee by a Radetzky was payable. The greater number of promajority of 407 to 387. The cabinet immediately assembled at the President's palace, and resolved rather an expropriation of their property. not to resign. The Assembly was, in consequence, this day to discuss a declaration to the effect that lishes a protest of the Minister Gioberti against the when the waggoner fell sick, called on his friend the There are at least 10,000,000 of acres out of the the policy of the cabinet is daugerous to the repub- violation of the armistice by the Austrians. This lic. The sitting of vesterday was unusually tumul- document states that an illegal system of spoliation but would not administer the first dose under the Sir J. Sinclair, the celebrated statist and improver tuous. Considerable agitation pervaded political had been established under the name of contributions,

circles. The defeat of the Cabinet yesterday is attributed, in a great measure, to the exertions of M. Marrast, sels had been seized on by the Austrian fleet, not. cisco there is more merchandise sold now land without, in any way, interfering with that who has for some days past shown increased violence withstanding the conditions of the armistice. against the Cabinet. He was one of those who voted for M. Ledru-Rollin's motion for the impeach. 27th ult. some of the people, accompanied by fo- and hag up the dust and lay up the vessel, as the of the most accredited authorities, if sold in the ment of the Ministry. The President of the Repub- reigners and others from the country, paraded the crew are soon among the missing. The cleanest market, are worth £20,000,000—and all in the lic has shown his displeasure by refusing to partake city of Florence, uttering seditious cries, and exciclear out is where the captain follows the crew. hands of royal dukes and court favourites. With reof the State dinner given yesterday by M. Marrast, as President of the Assembly—a dinner given watchmen who patrolled the city, attended by the specially in honour of the Prince—on the plea of indisposition.

There are many vessels in San Francisco that can any one take from three to four or six pills every twenty the animal spirits, and to have impossed a destroyed the doors and furnitive. The state dinner given yesterday by M. Marrast, ting the people to revolt. They first attacked the unemployed labour, it has been estimated that the system. Let unemployed labour, it has been estimated by the animal spirits and to have impossed and the prince—on the plea of the unemployed labour, it has been estimated by the animal spirits and to have impossed and the prince—on the plea of the unemployed labour, it has been estimated by the animal spirits and to have impossed and the prince—on the plea of the unemployed labour, it has been estimated by the animal spirits and to have impossed and the prince—on the plea of the unemployed labour, it has been estimated by the animal spirits and to have impossed the doors and furnitive. The proposed the doors and furnitive in thousands of the unemployed labour, it has been estimated by the demonstrated by the case. To those persons who are prevented entering the demonstrated by the case. To those persons who are prevented entering the four hours, and, instead of having weakened, they will be any one take from three to four or six pills every twenty the animal spirits, and to have revived the animal spirits and the unemployed labour, it has been estimated by the demonstrated by the demons indisposition.

Calvados, and will not re-enter into public affairs. Coli. A fight took place, in which the the cure of Paris, Sunday.—M. There has left Paris St. Felicita was mortally wounded. The rioters hock and champaign at half an ounce a bottle, and accommodation, that may be determined on. The vortey to the department of the randourg Degit Riotzi, and the randourg Degit Riotzi for Lille, where his father-in-law, M. Dosne, were arrested, but all with the exception of one, who cating bad sea bread at one dollar per pound. I government manufactured, for their own use, last lives, in consequence of the receipt of anonymous was severely wounded, effected their escape. After have seen a captain of a vessel, who by his old con- year, nearly £3,000,000 worth of Exchequer Bills. letters threatening his life, and attempts having some time tranquillity was restored. Several ar- tract in the port whence he sailed, was getting sixty Let the unemployed masses demand that a millionbeen made to enter his residence. For some time rests were made. past his house has been guarded by soldiers.

musket shots were fired from the street into one of 1st instant. the houses. Two National Guards were seized by

THE REPUBLIC AGAIN BETRAYED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Tuesday Morning.-Yesterday evening the National Assembly divided upon M. Perree's and General Oudinot's motions, and both divisions were n favour of the Ministry. The first division was on the question of priority between the two motions, when it was decided by

majority of 435 to 403 in favour of General Oudinot's motion. Assembly, adopting the conclusions of the commit. public. tee, and considering that the bulletin offensive to

early dissolution of the Assembly, were withdrawn is in substance this :- The Assembly shall imme-M. d'Al'on Shee is in secret confinement in the diately proceed to discuss and pass the electoral law, should intervene about the middle of April.

M. LAJUINAIS having developed his proposian account of some trifling disturbances which took tion, M. Guichard, and M. Pagnerre, spoke ing circumstances, is far from being an easy task.

on the part of the Assembly.

siege, on transportation, on the clubs, on tumuliuius and adapted to California. assemblages, on the forty-five centimes, on the press, individual liberty, and many others, with which it anarchy. That Assembly had shown itself so subment of a portion of the army of the Alps towards of Louis Philippe and the defenders of the Sonderbund. To requite it for such valuable services it was not even permitted to die a natural death. This was ungrateful, but logical. The Assembly, notwithstanding, continued attached to the Republic, and its Republicanism was its mortal sin. Its enevery name of the Republic and transform the Presi- five to ten ounces of gold a day. dent into a king. The President was a mere hat The following is the letter which Count d'Alton awaiting a crown. Ministers themselves had held that however plenty the Sacramento valley may cure universal co-operation), and placed upon the from the tribune language for which they ought to

After a speech from M. SARRANS, M. LAMAR-TINE delivered a very lengthy speech in favour of 'A morning paper echoes rumours still more that France trembled at the violent Republic, but strange. According to this print, there was found loved the moderate. The fears of the Republic one hundred million dollars in gold every year, and the trades bear in mind, that any scheme of colonisavernment, levying a tax of three thousand millions streets of Paris in the month of March .- This amount to three hundred million dollars annually.

AUSTRIA.—An army bulletin, dated Schemnitz, the 23d of January, contains the intelligence of the occupation of that town by the Austrian troops under Lieutenant Field Marshal Baron Csorich on the 22d ult.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

We have news from Vienna of the 2nd inst. The Hungarians, under Perczel, having crossed the others, who refused to join a company of gold Theiss, advanced towards Pesth, so that Major- washers who had a cheap made machine, and receive eight English miles). This had induced Field-Marthreatening instantly to bombard it should they brings the fever and ague to be rather an expensive week were allowed to each family for six months. attempt anything against the Imperial troops. companion. A well' man has his proportionate (and they ought not to have less), that would be a fur-12,000 men and fifteen batteries were immediately heavy expenses, also, to reduce his piles or bags of ther sum of £130,000, making in all £1,500 000; sent from Pesth, and the field-marshal and his staff gold. Dry beef in the settlements at four cents per for which very insignificant sum fifty thousand proceeded to the expected scene of action on pound, at the Placer, one to two dollars per pound; human beings might be placed in a state of comfort.

that three ships, under a flag which was believed to dollar per pound. As washing is fifty cents to one course, would be let to the colonists upon the most be that of Spain, had been signalised. The people dollar a garment, many prefer throwing away their advantageous terms they could make. The money immediately ran to their arms. It adds: 'This used-up clothes to paying the washerwoman, that could be advanced by the government issuing Ex-

dreds of the inhabitants of Paris, praying for the issued a proclamation, dated the 22nd ult., appoint. have never seen a man at the Placer who had time chequer; and an agreement could be made to pay ng the trial of the insurgents of the 10th January to perform that operation. They do not work on back the principal, with the usual per centage, by

> Gaeta, of the 23rd, says that Count Marturi, the Horses that can travel only one day, and from that grant our request? I answer at once, they are not Sardinian envoy, had declared, in the name of his to a week, are from one hundred to three hundred likely to grant anything unless they see the trades

night of the 27th ult. The names of the Roman deputies in the Consti-

Sterbini, Muzzarelli, Galletti, Campello, and Charles of seventy or eighty feet of boards. At a great ex- subject upon the attention of Parliament. Bonaparte. LOMBARDY.—On the 30th ult. the second in-

or extraordinary war tax; that property of emigrants had been confiscated; and that Italian ves-TUSCANY.-About ten o'clock at night on the

nuner given yesterday by M. Marrast, | ting the people to revolt. They first attacked the houses, and destroyed the doors and furniture. The land cargo on arriving, or have no crew to do it for to the quantity already produced. As to money, be parted a lasting strength to the body. houses, and destroyed the doors and turnture. The delegate Carli was the object of menaces of death.

A letter received in Paris from M. Guizot announces his intended arrival here in March. It is added that he will retire to the department of the added that he will understood, that all governments have the adde

UNITED STATES.

THE CALIFORNIAN GOLD FINDERS.

concerning the gold regions that we forbear giving quarters is may be uncertain.

vember the 16th, is highly interesting. We can now call ourselves citizens of the United

The practical effect of this will be that the present subject. These who have emigrated from the At-Assembly will be dissolved, if no other incident lantic States within the last three or four years deem the subject an important one; I only call it difficult. The carrying out a code of laws, under existagainst it amidst unceasing and violent interruptions The general government may appoint governors, secretaries, and other public functionaries; and M. Felix Pyar said, in reality, the mandate of judges, marshals, collectors, &c., may accept offices the Assembly ought to cease only when its work with salaries of three thousand or four thousand dolwas completed; but that work was decidedly not lars per annum; but how they are to obtain their yet terminated, and therefore, de facto, the Assem- petty officers, at half these sums, remains to be seen bly ought not yet to withdraw. (Murmurs.) The The pay of a member of Congress will be accepted honourable representative then went on to remark here by those alone who do not know enough to accomplished under existing circumstances, I thereon the contradiction between what was now propo- better themselves. Mechanics can now get ten to fore beg to call your attention to the fifth principle on the contradiction between what was now proposed and the language employed formerly, even by sixteen dollars per day; labourers on the wharfs or set forth by the delegates, as being well adapted to M. O. Barrot, with respect to the labours of the Na- cleewhere, five to ten dollars; clerks and store- give immediate relief to the pressing wants and destional Assembly. On January 8, that honourable keepers, one thousand to three thousand dollars titute condition of large masses of the trades. This gentleman had made a pompous eulogium of the per annum—some engage to keep store during their proposition is to the following effect:—'That as Assembly and its words; and now the design was pleasure at eight dollars per day, or one pound or to dismiss it. The design was to injure the Repub one and a-half pound of gold per month; cooks and of land, skill, and capital, to profitably employ and c-(no, no)-and to prevent the consolidation of stewards, sixty to one hundred dollars per month. Republican institutions—(dissent)—but the hopes of In fact, labour of every description commands exor- population, the government should introduce a bill window, from whence it busies itself, contemplating the enemies of the Republic would be disappointed, bitant prices. My previous information to you I Europe. The effect is to make England contract and, no matter what might be done the Reherself within herself. Lord John Russell's ministry public would eventually triumph. An insurrection, dynastic and ministerial, had lately much expectation of being believed. The idea of been held up to the notice of the country—(loud mountains of quicksilver only wanting the ingenuity interruption)—a sort of moral 18th Brumaire had of man to make them pour forth as a stream-of been attempted. (Continued interruption) M. rivers, whose bottoms and banks are of gold, is ra- deavours to place it before the legislature. I can-Felix Pyat, then recapitulated the immeasurable ther too much to play upon the credulity of New not, at present, state the precise steps about to be proofs the Assembly had given of its love of order Yorkers or Yankees. I suppose my story passed as taken by the delegates to bring it before Parliament, and society. It had voted the laws on the state of an enlarged edition of the Arabian Nights, improved but I understand a public meeting will shortly be

> 'Whether you or your readers took the tale for fiction or truth I know not. Your last paper that have no doubt, a systematic plan of operation will had armed the government to enable it to crush has reached us is of April. This I know, the Sandwich Islands, Oregon, and Lower Colifornia are fast of the delegates that as much publicity should be servient as to exclude from the Republic the sincerest parting with their inhabitants, all bound for this Republicans, and to admit the posthumous Ministers | coast, and thence to the great 'placer' of the Sacramento valley, where the digging and washing of one man that does not produce one hundred troy ounces of gold, twenty-three carats, from the side of a half sprangle to one pound in one month, set the digger to ' prospecting,' that is, looking for better grounds. Your ' Paisano' can point out many a man who has, mies wished for a legislature which would efface the for fifteen to twenty days in succession, bagged up

> speech produced great excitement in the Mountain. You may believe me when I say that for some time and the Assembly adjourned at half past six to come California will export, yearly, nearly or two to twenty four carats fine; some pieces of that will weigh sixteen pounds, very many one pound. Many men who began last June to dig gold with a capital of fifty dollars can now show five thousand golden tale, you must not imagine that all men are better; even four thousand dollars in a month; salt beef and pork, fifty to one hundred dollars per and complete independence, instead of being left to barrel; flour, thirty to seventy-five dollars per starve in the highways and streets, or beneath the ROME.-Advices from Civita Vecchia announce barrel; coffee, sugar, and rice, fifty cents, to one portals to the mansions of the rich. The land, of

pense he boated it up to the first landing on the Si-

There are many vessels in S

having gone a 'prospecting.' Uncle Sam's ships people not share in the public credit also? suffer a little the same way, although they offer from the police, charged with this act.

PARIS, Monday.—No one here now believes in seeming to decrease, now that the novelty might laid in the nort of Monterevalout a month and lost labeled a month and labeled a month and labeled a month and labeled a month and labeled and labeled a month and labeled and labeled a month and labeled a month and labeled a month and labeled a month and labeled and labeled a month and labeled and labeled

town. The captains, &c., have bought up country of a circumscribed or limited character. On the con-California, with the following mysterious paragraph: gone. Commodore Jones, lately arrived in Monterey.

States. We have now only to go by law, as we for- to go to Calloa, which was refused. She was sup- great work chiefly belongs. after which it shall regulate the electoral lists. merly went by custom, that is, when Congress gives plied by government sailors. All the naval vessels The editor of M. Proudhon's journal was con- The elections will take place the first Sunday after us a government and code. The old foreign resi- on the coast were short of hands. Nearly the victed on Wednesday of a seditious libel, and sen- the definite closing of these lists, and the new As- dents of California, having done very well ten or whole of the 3rd Artillery had deserted. Provisions exist in ten days after the day of such election. ther Congress pays early or late attention to the washing, six dollars a dozen. Merchants' clerks get from 2,000 dollars to 3,000 dollars a-year.

NATIONAL ORGANISATION OF TRADES.

IRELAND.

Fellow-Men,-In my last letter I pointed out the manner in which the first principles of the constitution, adopted by the London trades' delegates, in establishing the universal right of the people to the soil may be effected; but as that cannot possibly be Great Britain and Ireland contain a superabundance comparatively support more than double the present establishing self-supporting home colonies, to give immediate employment to the numerous, but compulsory, unemployed of our population.' I therefore beg to press this upon the attention of the trades of the provincial towns, and call upon them to co-operate with the London trades in their enheld, at which that and other business, connected with the movement, will be discussed : when. I be developed. In the meantime, as it is the desire given to their proceedings as possible, with a view to secure the co-operation of the trades in the provinces. I submit the outline of a plan for their consideration; and, without assuming that it will be precisely the one adopted. I know it to be in harmony with the general feeling of my colleagues. In going to Parliament to ask for home colonies, I think we should propose, as the basis of a plan, that ten thousand families be taken, say from ten of our principal towns, or as may hereafter be determined 'Perhaps it is fair that your readers should learn, (because the question must be made universal to seafford gold, the obtaining of it has its disadvantages. have been sent to Vincennes. They were as guilty From the 1st of July to the 1st of October, more or ductive labour, instead of remaining in compulsory as Hubert. The proposition of M. Rateau was a less, one half of the people will have fever and ague, idleness and absolute pauperism. Let us suppose. dynastic and ministerial insurrection; it was the or intermittent fever. In the winter, it is too cold then, that ten thousand families, of five each, be the invasion of the Assembly by the reactionary party, to work in the water. Some work in the sand by starting point; we have next to consider what or, as it is called, the honest and moderate party. (Laughter.) M. Felix Pyat, in conclusion, declared pan; some gouge it out from the rocks or slate; the establishment of home colonies, composed of would vote for the proposition, persuaded as they pieces, leaving the small gold for the next emigra- one acre to each member as a minimum, that would were that the legislative Assembly would be fol- tion. The extent of the gold region on the San be five acres for each family (and if arrangements lowed by the Convention. (Loud applause on the Joaquin and Sacramento rivers extends a distance of could be made for ten acres to each family with a information from various persons on whose judgment eight hundred miles in length by one hundred in proportionate amount of capital, so much the better); width. It embraces not only gold, but quantities we have next to inquire what amount of capital orderly conduct of the people in the districts where of quicksilver in almost general abundance. It is would be required to commence and successfully the proposition of M. LAJUINAIS. He declared estimated that a small population actively engaged establish their practical and permanent operation in in mining operations in that region could export agriculture and manufactures; for I would have dated from the procession of the 200,000 men in the that an increased population might increase that tion to be really successful must combine manufac-

turing with agricultural pursuits. First, then, with regard to agriculture. All practhe necessary dwellings within the colonies (al- even a distant prospect of success. Il Pensiere Italiano, of the 29th ult., under date of emery or fine black sand from the week's work. question may be asked. Is the government likely to days run, five dollars per barrel. Waggoners charge to know that there are several influential Members

Some disturbances took place at Florence on the fifty to one hundred dollars per load, twenty to of Parliament, differing in political opinions, who fifty miles on good road. Corn, barley, peas, and would support us in home colonies, but who look, beans, ten dollars a bushel. Common pistols, any foolishly enough, no doubt, with suspicion on other movements. Whether the government grant our request or not, it is our duty to continually press that would also have the trades and the people genecramento, and there met a waggoner bound to one rally, to keep this all important fact in view - that stalment of the forced contribution imposed by of the diggings with an empty waggon, distant it is to this question of the application of land, about fifty miles. The waggoner would not take up labour, and capital, that we must come at last, if we prieters declared they would not pay it, preferring the machine under one hundred dollars. The doctor are to effect any real practical benefit for ourselves. had to consent, and bided his time. June passed The empire abounds with these available elements The Piedmontese Gazette, of the 30th ult., pub. over, rich in gold; all on that creek did wonders, for human happiness, and general improvement. doctor, whose tent was in sight; the doctor came, 22,579,300 acres of unsultivated laud in Britain; and old sum of one hundred dollars, which was agreed to of agriculture, was of opinion that not more under a proviso that the following doses should than 1,000,000 acres of uncultivated land are be furnished more moderate. In San Fran- unsusceptible of cultivation; so that there is plenty of monthly than before in a year. Vessels after already fully stocked and occupied. Moreover, the vessels arrive, land their cargoes, dispose of them | quantity of Crown lands, according to the estimate an Francisco that can- gard to the unemployed labour, it has been esti-

dollars per month, paying his cook seventy-five dol- and-a-half be issued to create useful employment for

Paris, Monday.—No one here now believes in the existence of the Socialist conspiracy, which the government made the pretext for the demonstration of Monday ast. The Moniteur has been bringing forward accounts of disturbances in the provinces, to show that the pretended conspiracy extended all over France, but the attempt has been a reiserable of failure.

Seeming to decreate, now that the novelty might appreciated to the worn off, was daily becoming laid in the port of Monterey about a month, and lost the commencing point, if the people had a government of their own choosing, to-morrow; and it would be disturbances in the provinces, to show that the pretended conspiracy extended all one worn off, was daily becoming only twenty or thirty men. Colonel Stevenson's regiment is disbanded; ninety-nine out of one hundred from the scene of operation mention that the pretended conspiracy extended all one worn off, was daily becoming only twenty or thirty men. Colonel Stevenson's regiment is disbanded; ninety-nine out of one hundred from the scene of operation mention that the pretended conspiracy extended all prosons and twenty or thirty men. Colonel Stevenson's regiment is disbanded; ninety-nine out of one hundred from the degignings. Three weeks' later advices from the scene of operation mention that the world of climate. Officmate Colonel Stevenson's new of their own choosing, to-morrow; and it would be degignings. Three weeks' later advices from the scene of operation mention that when an inherity is dispensed to the origing all din the port of Monterey about a month, and lost the commencing point, if the people had a government will be said to be worn off, was daily becoming only twenty or thirty men. Colonel Stevenson's new to their mended to null persons the commencing point, if the people had a government will be said to be worn off, was daily becoming only twenty or thirty men. Colonel Stevenson's form the degignings. Three weeks' later and twenty in the world will be said to be worn off, was daily from the sac

carts and oxen, turned drivers, and gone to the trary, if it succeed-and we have strong hopes of its placer. Our worthy Governor, Colonel of the 1st success-it will then be found to be of a more com-The New York Herald introduces a highly inter- Dragoons, &c., having plenty of carts, waggons, prehensive and powerful character than it may, peresting letter from a correspondent at Monterez, horses, and mules, with a few regulars left, has also haps, at present appear. To do that effectually, we must first put the now-existing and powerful ma-We have also received a private and confidential supposing it to be the capital, head-quarters, &c., but chinery of the organised bodies of Trades' Unions in letter which contains intelligence so astounding found not even the Governor left. Where head- motion. They are responding to the call of the delegates in London, in a manner that inspires hopes The Washington Union contains a letter from for the complete success of the movement. Last adinot's motion.

The Assembly then divided on General Oudinot's credit it, and might only laugh at us for our pains, Lieutenant Larkin, dated Monterey, November 16, week we added one thousand to our ranks—viz., The Assembly then divided on Concess Canada on the following effect:—' The and accuse us of attempting to hoax and deceive the received at the State Department, containing further one society of tailors, and another of bootmakers; private, and far outstripping all other news in its the metropolis have each summoned a general the Assembly has been formally denied and blamed were strong reasons for believing that Governor exciting character. The gold was increasing in size meeting upon the subject, and we are informed at the head of it. Undoubtedly, there was a congons, were engaged digging on the banks of the 11b. to 2lb. Several had been heard of weighing as Trades in the provinces must also do their duty. This motion was carried by a majority of 461 to Sacramento river. Colonel Stephenson had also high as 16lb., and one 25lb. The gold regions ex- The delegates will, no doubt, address them shortly, 359, leaving a majority in favour of government of disbanded his regiment, and gone on the like er- tend over a tract of 300 miles, and it was not known and explain what may appear to them best calcu-102. M. Perree's amendment consequently fell to rand. This officer is said to have collected upwards that it did not extend 1000. A letter from Com- lated to secure their co-operation. In the meanof one million of dollars worth of gold dust. Cap- modore Jones states, that many of the petty officers time, the Trades in any town, who are desirous at tain Marcy, son of the United States' Secretary of and men had deserted and gone in search of the once of giving their aid to the Trades of London, On Tuesday the multitude of propositions for the War, was engaged in the same pursuit. The cor- gold. He adds, the Indians were selling gold at can communicate their desire to the secretary, at the respondent's letter, which is dated Monterey, No- lifty cents the ounce. Many vessels were deserted Craven Head, Drury-lane, who will give them all by captain, cook, and seamen. The ship Isaac Walton information required. And bear in mind, it is to you, offered discharged soldiers fifty dollars per month men of the Trades, that the accomplishment of this dated September 11th, 1848. offered d'scharged soldiers fifty dollars per month | men of the Trades, that the accomplishment of this |

ALFRED A. WALTON.

DESPOTISM IN IRELAND.

The following is a copy of the communication from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to the Secretary for the Home Department, which the Marquis of Lausdowne, in the House of Peers, and Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, presented TO THE TRADES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND to parliament on Friday night, and which Mr. J. O'Connell was prevented from alluding to on Monday, in the House of Commons :--

'Dublin Castle, Jan. 26. 'SIR.—As the period is now approaching when the act of the 11th and 12th Victoria, cap. 35, by which the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended in this country, will expire, I feel it my duty to bring under the consideration of her Majesty's government the reasons which induce me to recommend the continuance of that law for a further limited period. It was with deep regret that, on a former occasion, I felt myself compelled to ask for the enactment of this measure, but circumstances have since fully confirmed my opinion of its urgent necessince fully confirmed my opinion of its urgent neces-sity, and I can have no doubt that the course then adopted by her Majesty's government, and the moral effect produced by the almost unanimous support which the bill received in parliament, mainly conS. Mundy.—To Professor Holloway. tributed to the suppression of the rebellious movement which unhappily broke out in this country.

While availing myself of the extraordinary nower confided to me by the act, it has been my earnest endeavour to limit its operation as far as possible, and to confine the deprivation of personal liberty to the cases of those individuals who were actually engaged in treasonable designs, or who, by encouraging the disaffected, endangered the peace and nent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, tranquillity of the country. No instance occurred of had not been able to effect; nay, not even the waters of Carlebed and Marianhad. I wish to have another better. any arrest taking place except on sworn informations: no person was retained in custody longer than the public safety appeared to require; and although the number of individuals whom it was my painful duty to place in temporary confinement was considerable, having amounted in all, at different 'The secrecy afforded by the enforcement of the

be applied against those whose conduct had rendered gies of both body and mind, when other medicines have their detention absolutely necessary, has been felt by These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the he community at large; and the restoration of order | following in place of that which for a time was a reign of terror, Ague has been hailed with universal satisfaction. But, on the part of those engaged in the late treasonable movement, no indication whatever of sorrow or repentance for their misdeeds had been observed Their regret is confined to their failure, and their hopes are directed to a more successful isseue on the first favourable opportunity; nor is there any reason to believe (and upon this point I have collected and local knowledge I could rely) that the recent disturbances prevailed or were threatened, proceeds from any improved feeling as regards either the law or the Executive Government. The total absence of support of the authorities in their endeavours to suppress insurrection, the renewed attempt at rebellion in the vicinity of the town where the leaders of the movement were being brought to justice, and the tical men agree that it requires from eight to ten disregard of proclamations requiring the surrender quite five hundred thousand ounces of gold, twenty pounds per acre to procure the necessary imple- of arms, are facts which indicate that, however the ments of husbandry, seed, &c., to stock a far.n: and failure of past attempts at insurrection may have ten thousand families, at the rate of one acre to weakened the confidence of the disaffected, the feeleach individual, would amount to 50,000 acres, which | ing which gave rise to and encouraged that movebeing multiplied by £10 per acre, gives a sum of ment still remains unchanged, and would again beto fifteen thousand dollars. In this tough, but true, £500,000. It would require £15 per acre to ereci come active upon any occasion that appeared to offer

equally successful. There are some who have done though in the North of England and Scotland it 'It is true that any future attempt at rebellion may be done for less, as both materials and labour will be much discouraged by the failure of those many one thousand dollars during the summer; and are much cheaper), which would be an additional which have passed, and the originators of any new sum of £750,000; and we may calculate upon agitation will have none of the prestige of success to £120,000 for the purchase of machinery, the erce. aid, and much of the sense of the past discomfiture General Oettinger had been obliged to retreat to one ounce per day, that returned to the settlements tion of manufactories, and casual expenses. And as to damp their exertions; but still this country has within eight German miles of Pesth (about thirty- with not a vest pocket-full of gold. Some left with it would be at least six months before the colonists been too long trained to a system of agitation to be only sufficient to purchase a horse and saddle, and could have any real substantial return for their at once weaned from such a course, and nothing but shal Lieutenant Wibna, the commander in Pesth, pay the physician six ounces of gold for one ounce labour or capital bestowed upon the land, it is a continued enjoyment of that peace which the to issue a proclamation, warning the inhabitants of of quinine, calomel and jalap in proportion. An clear that they must be provided with the means of absence of all political excitement has now created, that city to abstain from all hostile demonstrations, ounce of gold for advice given, six ounces a visit, subsistence in the meantime; and if ten shillings per the improved habits it will generate, and the social advantages it will not fail to produce, can save Ireadvantages it will not fail to produce, can save Ire-land from wasting her energies in the strife of rival in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six cofactions, instead of exerting them by industry for the improvement of the country.

which is so vitally essential to her prosperity, to prommediately ran to their arms. It adds: 'This lews is given under all reserve.'

The provisional committee of public safety has the provisional committee of public safety has have never seen a man at the Placer who had time the provisional control of the provisional committee of public safety has have never seen a man at the Placer who had time the provisional control of the government assuing expendence by the government assuing expendence of the gove impossible the steady application of industry, that I Victoria, c. 35, placed at the disposal of the Execu-Sunday, only brush up the tent, blow out the instalments, within a reasonable period. But the cive Government in Ireland. I am well aware of the grave responsibility I incur by this recommendation, sanction, the renewal of this act, I trust the manner in which it has hitherto been carried into effect will by which the dauger of infection is obviated. Its action is be an earnest that its future administration will be marked by leniency and justice.

'I am, Sir, with great truth and regard. Your obedient servant, 'CLARENDON.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., &c.'



I ties of this medicine are thus described by an eminent physician, who says: — "After particular observation of the action of Pana's Pills, I am determined, in my opinion, that the following are their true proper-

"First-They increase the strength, whilst most other

"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 seen made to enter his residence. For some time rests were made.

SARDINIA.—King Charles Albert opened, in perlar, and offering one hundred dollars per month them this year. All classes of capitalists can obtain for a steward; his former crew, even to his mates, credit to carry on their business, and why should the substrated by the weak and desideratum for good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use; London, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s., and the permanent, on the session of the Sardinian Parliament, on the session of the sess where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious instead of beneficial.

traffic and general utility, as it may be had recourse to in all cases of sickness, with confidence in its simplicity, and in its power to produce relief. TO LADIES. PARR'S LIFE PILLS are especially efficacions in all the variety of ailments incident to the fair sex. Ladies even of

the most delicate constitutions will find them beneficial both before and after confinement; and for general use in both before and after commement; and for general use in schools, they cannot be too strongly recommended. They mildly and speedily remove all Skin Eruptions, Sallowness of Complexion, Nervous Irritability, Sick Headache and Depression of Spirits, Irregularity, or General Derange. ment of the System.

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RESPECTED FRIEND,—Thy excellent Pills have effectually cured me of an asthma, which afflicted me for three years to such an extent that I was obliged to walk my room at night for air, afraid of being suffocated if I went to hed by cough and phlegm. Besides taking the Pills, I rubbed plenty of thy Ointment into my chest night and morning.

Signed) BENJAMIN MACKIE.—To Professor Holloway.

CURE OF TYPHUS FEVER WHEN SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH. A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Loaghall was attacked with typhus fever, and lay for five days with out having tasted any description of food. She was given over by the surgeon, and preparations were made for her demise. Mr. Benjamin Mackie, the Quaker, whose case is referred to above, heard of the circumstance, and knowing the immense benefit that he himself had derived from Hol. loway's Pills, recommended an immediate trial, and eight were given to her, and the same number was continued night and morning for three days, and in a very short time she was completely cured. N.B.—From advice just received, it appears that Colonel

Dear, who is with his regiment in India, the 21st Fusileers, cured himself of a very bad attack of fever by these celebrated Pills. There is no doubt that any fever, however malignant, may be cured by taking, night and morning, co-pious doses of this medicine. The patient should be induced to drink plentifully of warm linseed tea or barley water. CURE OF DROPSY IN THE CHEST.

Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., dated Kennington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1848.

Sir,—My shepherd for some time was afflicted with water on the chest, when I heard of it I immediately advised him THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT.

Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messing Leghorn, 21st February, 1845.

Sin,—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 opportunity 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 emi-Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.—Your most obedient servant (signed) Aldborough.—To Professor Holloway.

CURE OF A DELIBITATED CONSTITUTION. Mr. Mate, a storekeeper, of Gundagai, New South Wales, and been for some time in a most delicate state of heaith. considerable, having amounted in an, at uniform times, to about 120, yet, considering the extent to which treasonable organisation had been carried, not only in the metropolis, but in several counties of Ireland, the number can hardly be said to exceed what might have been anticipated.

The secrecy afforded by the enforcement of the his constitution was so debilitated that his death was The secrecy afforded by the enforcement of the Herald, in which paper it appeared on the 2nd January, law, and the conviction that its provisions would only 1848. A few doses of the Pills will quickly rally the oper-

			were or time,
	Asthma	rities	King's Evil
n	Bilious Com-	Fevers of all	Stone and Gravel
e	plaints	kinds	Secondary Symp.
	Blotches on the	Gout	toms
1.	Skin	Head-ache	Tie-Doloureux
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r	Colics	Inflammation	Ulcers
e		Jaundice	Venereal Affec-
	the Bowels	Liver Complaints	tions
	Consumption	Lumbago *	Worms of all
d	Debility	Piles	kinds
t	Dropsy	Rheumatism	Weakness, from
ŧ	Dysentery	Retention of	whatever cause
-	Erysipelas	Urine	de., de.
e	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	Sore Throats	•
8	Sold at the estal	lishment of Profes	sor Hornowix 61

Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by most all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines, throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—Is, 1½d., 2s, 0, 4s, 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s, each box. There is a considerable civilised world. able saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

ON PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS, GENERATIVE Iwenty-fifth edition, illustrated with Twenty-Six Anatomical Engravings on Steel, enlarged to 196 pages, price 2s. 6d; by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d., in postage stamps.

THE SILENT FRIEND; a medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the consequences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with obserrations on the married state, and the disqualifications which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured engravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starie, 23, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 166, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raines and Co. Leithwalk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Argyll-street, Ga-gow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Churchstreet, Liverpool; R. Ingram, Market-place, Manchester.

Is dedicated to the consideration of the anatomy and physical

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, produced 'It is to secure for Ireland this continued repose by over indulgence of the passions, and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the manner in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence operate tect the country from the renewal of an agitation on the economy in the impairment and destruction of the for objects that cannot be attained, and which for social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and many years has disturbed its tranquillity, scaring sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanies train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This selection concludes with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and se rate description of the diseases caused by condary symptoms, cruptions of the skin, sore throat is flammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrhad and it is with extreme repugnance that I venture to ask for the renewal of an act, which infringes the constitutional rights of any portion of her Majasty's the treatment is fully described in this section. The defects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the viral in the system which sooner or later will show itself in the system. subjects; but I think I should fail in my duty if, in the system, which sooner or later will show itself in the from any personal feelings of my own, I hesitated to state the facts which I know to be correct, or to recommend the course which I conscientiously believe to be necessary; and if her Majesty's GovernThis part is illustrated by separate on coloured consequences is tendered in this section.

This part is illustrated by separate on coloured consequences. ment should see fit to propose, and Parliament to This part is illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings.

> by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, destroys its power on the system. This important per of the work should be read by every young man entered

Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obligations of the Married State, and of the causes which lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between maried couples are traced to depend, in the majority of stances, on causes resulting from physical imperfect and errors, and the means for their removal shown to describe the means for the mea within reach and effectual. The operation of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infelicitous and united luctive unions shown to be the necessary consequence the causes and remedies for this state form an important consideration in this section of the work.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM s expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers idulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsague; vous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, lar renness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses. valuable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in the for 33s.

varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as eruptions the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and is beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price like and 33s, now better

and 33s, per bottle. The £5 case of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive sence, can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s., and the Fittent is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which is

Consultation fee, if by letter, £1,—Patients are requested TO PERSONS GOING ABROAD.

These pills are particularly recommended to all persons toing abroad, and subjecting themselves to a great change of climate. Organical control of the control o

#### Poetry.

A WORD TO KINGS. BY W. C. BENNET.

Here as I by my fireside sit, And meditate my rhymes, Across my busy brain will flit The tidings of the times; And as along my memory runs The news each moment brings, From out the whirl of thought is spun This counsel unto kings: Beware! kings, beware! Heed the game ye play: Kings, the world is moving,

Stand out from the way. At last from Prussia's royal lips, Let honest truth be heard-A people tire of paltry knaves, Who break too oft their word The perjured faith of duped "fifteen" Must pass with "forty-eight;"

The future holds more Marches yet, If wisdom come too late. Beware! kings, beware! Heed the game ye play; Kings, the world is moving, Stand from out the way.

Weak Austria, plant on swords your throne, Play out your bloody game, Your triumphs Freedom laughs to scorn; The end is but the same, Each time the sybil comes for more;

Denied her present due, Vienna yet will have her rights, And kings her vengeance too. Beware! kings, beware! Heed the game ve play, Kings, the world is moving, Stand from out the way.

You Hapsburghs and you Brandenburghs, Are things we prize, no doubt, Force not the world to find such things, It well can do without; Gagged tongues and censor-shackled thoughts No longer now you rule:

Be wise, and see that these are times When rulers must to school. Beware! kings, beware! Heed the game ve play; Kings, the world is moving, Stand from out the way. Bourbon of Naples, when shall time Your bloody rule forget?

And dream you there shall come no hour To pay Messina's debt?
Hate reapeth hate—blood cries for blood! Shall not that cry endure? The avenging furies on the track, Or swift, or slow, are sure. Beware! kings, beware!

Heed the game ye play; Kings, the world is moving, Stand from out the way. The times are gone when history By kings alone was made; The present has some parts, 'tis plain, By nations to be played. Woe, woe to those by whom their path— Their fated path—is crossed;

A seaffold once a Bourbon trod-A head a Stuart lost. Beware! kings, beware! Heed the game ye play; Kings, the world is moving, Stand from out the way. -Birmingham Mercury.

THE KIRKDALE PRISONERS.

Shall we, the heirs of Freedom, now repine, Though east like pearls before a herd of swine? Though lingering in a dungeon, yet shall we Yield up one jot? No! Shade of Liberty, Deign still to guard, inspire, and warm our hearts, That we may nobly still perform our parts. That tyrants' chains for us contain no fears. But that we may continue firm and true, And show there still exists a "faithful few."

#### Reviews.

PERIODICALS.

Con Cregan, the Irish Gil Blas. London: W. S. Orr, and Co., Amen-corner; Dublin:

of this work to the public, he remarks that fear. "His native bashfulness, and other things of these papers to the world; or, at least, like mise; but he has been converted from these intentions by remarking that modesty is about as much cultivated now as astrology; and that as a writer of memoirs is certain of being atW. Strange, Paternoster-row. tacked, vilified, and, to use a beautiful native expression, 'bally-ragged,' by the press, it is just as well that he should be to 'the fore,'

to attack, vilify, and 'bally-rag' in his turn."
This is candid and sensible. The work is to appear in monthly parts, and as, up to this time, we have only seen the first part, we can-not as yet say much about Con and his confessions-"barring" that he seems to possess the right stuff for a story-teller. To give our

HOW CON'S FATHER LEFT HIMSELF A LEGACY! I was born in a little cabin on the borders of augular bit of ground, beside a cross road; and him. You should have seen him alone in that back although the place was surveyed every ten years or parlour. so, they were never able to say to which county we belonged, there being just the same number of arguments for the one side as for the other; a circumstance, many believed, that decided my father in his original choice of the residence; for while, form of gentleness; When the Chemist's bottles under the "disputed boundary question, he paid no rates or county cess, he always made a point of voting at both county elections! This may seem to colours; When the prentice boy packed up the bot-

A neighbouring farmer—Harry M'Cabe dies without a will. Of two sons the younger had 'listed, and gone to India. On the night of the old farmer's death, the eldest son, Peter M'Cabe, roused up Con's father to seek his assistance to construct a will in the name of the deceased. In the following extract it is the serial Peter M'Cabe, and the serial Peter M'Cabe, roused up Con's father to seek his assistance to construct a will in the name of the serial Peter M'Cabe, roused up Con's father to seek his assistance to construct a will in the name of the serial Peter M'Cabe, roused up Con's father to seek his assistance to construct a will in the name of the serial peter the toasting before the toasting before the toasting before the toasting before the toasting the means of saving, and deprivation in the section of the short leisure moments which allowed some moral culture, might raise him from allowed.

A New York paper mentions the arrival there of the conductor of a magazine to be converted by a lower, which they indignantly repudiate, although they got the money, too.—Daily News.

A New York paper mentions the arrival there of the conductor of a magazine to be converted by a caught in Africa, in a rope-net, and the capture they revere the memory of Edward Irving), are at they revere the memory of Edward Irving), are at they revere the memory of Edward Irving), are at they revere the memory of Edward Irving), are at they revere the memory of Edward Irving), are at they revere the memory of Edward Irving), are at they revere the memory of Edward Irving), are at they revere the memory of Edward Irving), are at they revere the memory of Edward Irving), are at the content of the conten the said Peter M'Cabe who speaks in the first with a band-box under her shawl; When crowds paragraph :--

"Listen to me now, Corny, I want ye to help me in this business; and here's five guineas in goold, if ye do what I bid ye. Ye know that ye were always reckoned the image of my father, and before he took ill ye were mistaken for each other every day of the week." "Anan!" said my father: for he was getting

frightened at the notion, without well knowing

"Well, what I want is, for ye to come over to the

will dare to come nigh the bed; and ye'll only have and watchful: and birds strike against the electric "To be sure it will, but have no fear! Nobody to make a cross with yer pen under the name."

"And the priest?" said my father.
"My father quarrelled with him last week about

could not deprive the scene of a certain solemnity. The misty distance of the half-lighted room; the highly-wrought expression of the country people's faces, never more intensely excited than at some moment of this kind; the low deep-drawn breathings, unbroken save by a sigh or a sob—the tribute of affectionate sorrow to some lost friend, whose memory was thus forcibly brought back;—these, I repeat it, were all so real, that as I looked a thrilling

He would have been heard, my father said, "Where's everywhere high roads and laws for nations. Such Billy Scanlan? I want to make my will!"

Were not the sattlements of the Venetians. Portu-

"Write what I bid ye, Billy, and be quick, for I nevertheless been unable to found anything.

av'n't a long time afore me here. I die a good

You have, I know well, what they had not, your hav'n't a long time afore me here. I die a good Catholic, though Father O'Rafferty won't give me triplicity of powers,—agricultural, industrial, and hav'n'tes.'"

You have, I know well, what they nad not, your triplicity of powers,—agricultural, industrial, and have 'rites.'"

These are certainly very powerful means.

there a better son, or a decenter boy !—have you idea with you, you have founded nowhere.
that down? I bequeath unto my son, Peter, the Your India, for instance, one of the finest empires that down? I bequeath unto my son, Peter, the whole of my two farms of Killimundoonery and Knocksheboora, with the fallow meadows behind It has withered in your hands. You remain exterior mouth is just as dry; let me taste what ye have in opium? the jug." Here the dying man took a hearty pull, But of: and seemed considerably refreshed by it. "Where was I, Billy Scanlan?" says he; "oh, I remember, at the lime-kiln: I leave him-that's Peter, I mean, -the two potato gardens at Noonan's Well; and it

is the elegant fine crops grows there."
"An't you gettin' wake, father, darlin'? says Peter, who began to be afraid of my father's loquaciousness; for, to say the truth, the punch got into his head, and he was greatly disposed to efforts, maintained for fifty years, purchased only

"I am, Peter, my son," says he: "Iam getting wake: just touch my lips again with the jug. Ah, Peter, Peter, you watered the drink?"

"No, indeed, father! but it's the taste is leavin' you," says Peter; and again a low chorus of compassionate pity murmured through the cabin.

"Well, I'm nearly done now," says my father,
"there's only one little plot of ground remaining; and I put it on you, Peter—as ye wish to live a good man, and die with the same casy heart I do the modest and quiet cottage, that humble yet charming habitation, which, exhibited to us so many that we mind my last words to ye here. now—that ye mind my last words to ye here. Are ye listenin'? Are the neighbours listenin' Is Billy Scanlan listenin'?

"Yes, Sir. Yes, father. We're all minding,"

it yourself; think on me on my death bed when- world . . . I thanked the ocean! ever he asks ye for any trifle. Is it down, Billy I was wrong. The invasion would have saved man nailed up the apricots, and sometimes he curthe saints! but I feel my heart lighter after that," says he: "a good work makes an easy conscience and now I'll drink all the company's good health, and many happy returns——

the neighbours laugh merry to morrow when I tell them all about it!" "You would'nt be mean enought to betray me?"

In a preliminary address, from the author a low, wicked laugh, that made myself shake with

"Very well, Con," says Peter, holding out his hand: "a bargain's a bargain; yer a deep fellow, the kind, might have deterred him from giving hand: "a coargam's a coargam, you a deep remote that's all!" and so it ended; and my father slipped these papers to the world; or, at least, like quietly home over the bog, mighty well satisfied his old friend Talleyrand, the publication might have been delayed till long after his deknown to this day as Con's Acre; of which, more

W. Strange, Paternoster-row.

commencement of the Haunted Man:-

What every one says ought to be true; What every one says may be true; What every one says every one says may be true; What every one says together pell-mell, girls and boys, a filthy troop, might be true; What every one says should be true; miserably piled up in waggons! What every one says is true; What every one says

When the twilight duskened round that room. When shades of departed patients glimmered out on the wall; When blue pills became blue devils, black doses black demons, and castor oil assumed the began to shine, making the passer-by now blue, now indicate that my parent was of a naturally acute tles and the pill-boxes in the basket for his nightly habit; and indeed the way he became possessed of the bit of ground will confirm that impression." tents; When the streets began to darken and day-light to vanish; When the old cat started on its light to vanish; When the old cat started on its even going on concentrating usen in light to vanish; When the old cat started on its even going on concentrating usen in light to vanish; When the old cat started on its even going on concentrating usen in light to vanish; When the old cat started on its even going on concentrating usen in light to vanish; When the old cat started on its even going on concentrating usen in light to vanish; When the old cat started on its even going on concentrating usen in light to vanish; When the old cat started on its even going on concentrating usen in light to vanish; When the old cat started on its fewer hands. The progressive diminution of wages, trifle. It was not until 1841 that bribery really that it is not always gold that glitters. The instibution has been constantly crowded since Christmas, or Dryden for a model, and have an eye to your pothocks. Some persons hold that the best writers are evening ramble: When the muffin-boy commenced When genteel comedy slunk through back slums that power. congregate at the gallery door; When playbills are thrust in your face; When lamp-lighters, like will be to a people who no longer any time, and often no longer any power thrust in your face; there, and every-there, and every-there, and every-there, and every-there, and every-there with long lighters and ring model to read? Their Bible, alas! in these days, it is in the bounds of the best mad a keen contest for light means that immense and ring model to read a keen contest for light means that immense and ring model to read a keen contest for light means that immense and ring model to read a keen contest for light means that immense and ring model to read a keen contest for light means that immense and ring model to read a keen contest for light means that immense and ring model to read a keen contest for light means that immense and ring model to read a keen contest for light means that immense and ring model to read a keen contest for light means that immense and ring model to read a keen contest for light means that immense and ring model to read a keen contest for light means that immense and ring model to read a keen contest for light means that immense and ring model to read a keen contest for light means that immense and ring model to read a keen contest for light means that immense and ring means that immense and rin where, with long ladders, through crowds, and have toiled all day over finery they are not to wear, wend their way with large baskets to large houses they are not to enter; When trampers knock at the Workhouse door; When bakers do sit down and do "By no means—but by yourself; and you're to pretend to be my father, and that ye want to make yer will before ye die: and then I'll send for the neighbours, and Billy Scanlan the schoolmaster, and ye'll tell him what to write, laving all the farm and everything to me—ye understand. And as the neighbours will see ye, and hear yer voice, it will never be believed but it was himself that did it."

"To be green in the Chelsea steamer is moored for the night; When cooks with large baskets are seen emerging from area-steps, and policement are looking round the corners; When odd boys tride quickly on odd horses to the Sun Newspaper Office; When the blurred Sun goes down and the curd Moon comes up; When snow falls on the tips of noses and the lashes of the eyes; When sailors sail on and sea-serpents glide o'er the deep; When sailors sail on and sea-serpents glide o'er the deep; When fishing smacks dot the sea, intent on cultivating the acquaintance of the acquaintance of the control of the fifteenth century is warlike since the fifteenth century warlike since the fifteenth century, but warlike since the fifteenth century warlike since t vantage of the early-closing movement; When stand like the policeman at Herne Bay-solitary wires on a railway and fall dead :- When, when,

Oh! Then-then-then, you should have seen

All my consciousness of the deceit and trickery bat."

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

BIG BRITAIN—versus LITTLE BRITONS. FRENCHMAN'S VIEW OF ENGLAND'S SOCIAL SYSTEM.

(From Michelet's History of the French Revolution.) The British Empire is indeed a grand world! But fixed and perpetuated deformities result races, no Draught. It is an adaption, by Mr. John Oxenford, an equal manner. For, there is no living but on repeat it, were all so real, that as I looked a thrilling sense of awe came over me, and I actually shook with fear.

A low faint cough, from the dark corner where the bed stood, seemed to cause even a deeper still-the bed stood to ca ness; and then in a silence where the buzzing of a has covered the world with its monuments, and left were not the settlements of the Venetians, Portu- was ugly, bent, and often made hump-backed by his piece occurs, by the fashionable means—a draught right to dwell.—John Gray. "He's here, father," said Peter, taking Billy by guese, and Dutch; those glorious little nations, the hand, and leading him to the bedside.

A general chorus of muttered "Oh, musha," was now heard through the room; but whether in grief over the sad fate of the dying man, the unfine billion and the un (excepting the United States, founded at a different parts, moreover, has this single period, under a religious influence) in no part have pin, in its different parts, head, shank, point, &c., of which they become really so enamoured of balloons blown by children; the thinnest bubbles "I die in peace with all my neighbours, and all where on the surface of the globe; but firmly activity and their mind to that measure! Such is the great and terrible difference between the Engmankind!"

Another chorus of the company seemed to approve these charitable expressions.

"I bequeath unto my son Peter,—and never was sympathy, no thought. Having brought no moral there is a part of a man.

The Englishman is a part of a man.

The Englishman is a part of a man.

This part may be sometimes an admirable work-

Lynch's house; the forge, and the right of turf on to it; you are a parasite body that will be cast off the Dooran bog. I give him, and much good may it to-morrow. You found that marvellous country do him, Lanty Cassarn's acre, and the Luary field, with commerce and agriculture . . . which it gives itself an with the lime-kiln; and that reminds me that my Yet what now remains to be exported, except absolute being—a God.

> But of all the English countries, the one that has suffered the most is assuredly England herself!

misery and famine.

It was the opinion of Europe in 1789, and one that Burke publicly professed: "That in England property was divided more equally than in France;" and one of the best informed members of the Constituent Assembly observed, that at that period most of the English are land-owners."

love with England; add, moreover, the affecting accessories of a quiet, homely, moral, and laborious life, the Bible read in the family circle, the virgin "Well, then, it is my last will and testament, and I vine and the rose-tree overhanging the low porch, the

is staked not to give it up. Work, pay, and double thy stakes, thou obstinate gamester.

add also the work of thy children unborn; and who

good have you done yourselves with your hatred and scorn; and all that on the word of your enemies and will to the church, mentions it as a sign of the con-

I have wept bitter tears over the miseries of our the family, annihilated! I speak not of those mon- mate for a parson, Queen Elizabeth, as the head A burlesque on the latest (would that we were sure we might say the last,) volume of trash coined from muddled brains of the muddled brains of the muddled brains of the muddled brains of the result the mediant. I speak not of those indicators, where prostitution of the church, had given what seemed to be a formal sanction to this prejudice, by issuing special and beautiful. 'The School of Athens,' Apollo and orders that no clergyman should presume to a servant girl without the conson of Raphael, are a study. The remain-Dickens. The following is a very fair imita- the world, those mendicant labourers, working in a mistress. During several generations, accordingly, tion—we can hardly say caricature—of the dress-coat, wearing the cast-off clothes of the rich; the relations between priests and handmaidens was to meet on the roads crowds of children, sold and a theme for endless jest, nor would it be easy to find hired, transported from one county to another in in the comedy of the seventeenth century a single harvest time, to work the ground by the day,—all instance of a clergyman who wins a spouse above the together pell-mell, girls and boys, a filthy troop, rank of a cook. Even so late as the time of George

This warfare against infancy is atrocious! Yet readers a taste of Con's quality, we have exmust be true! And every one did say that he was
tracted most of the first chapter, from which
they will learn

This state of Con's quality, we have exmust be true! And every one did say that he was
a Haunted Chemist and Druggist. Every body
they body said it; every body thought
the poor, from man to woman, falls from her upon
the child. The child, worn out and corrupted besteward.—Macaulay's History of England. alone, staring into the fire,—though what he ex-pected to find there, always was and will be a mys-brious spectacle of juvenile misery and promiscuous brious spectacle of juvenile misery and promiscuous Meath and King's County! it stood on a small tri- tery,—his feet on the fender and his ledger before intercourse, there is a terrible sentence, more than the end of a society—the extermination of a race.

> and Free Trade will not succeed any better; food says he, "an intention of petitioning in 1837, by will become cheaper, but wages will lower.
>
> How should the material change? The soul has remained ever the same. Far from diminishing by offered to Mr Tower and refused by him, and that exhibited by one of our most eminent publishers, a thing till he believes it. Creech died a Lucretian; the casting vote at that election? I know it had been him, and that exhibited by one of our most eminent publishers, a thing till he believes it. Creech died a Lucretian; the casting vote at that election? Burchhart and Browne were Mohammedaus. Sale, and I know that one man had £500 for noise more particularly an authenticated view of Califoration of the casting vote at that election? I know it had been hindly allowed to be copied and exhibited by one of our most eminent publishers, the translator of the Koran, was suspected of being

tanical spirit of pride, does but increase. Not one two sitting members, and I have reason to believe of them would wish for equality; they are all aristocratical in heart. This prodigious hard-hearted. Thus it was (continues the News), that Messrs. ness is a terrible spectacle.

the corrosive liquor which restores him for a monever jostle any one; When milliners' girls, who ment, intoxicates him, and procures him oblivion. sentatives from these seven churches assemble; Read! mark! learn! These are empty, odious words: he wants to remain ignorant.

The whole hope of the aristocracy is, that those millions of men who are dying, and who are replaced only by dying children, will die at least in si-lence, peaceably, and without any disturbance. That population, it is true, having never been very

bers, two things are contending against them:

First, they receive no moral culture, no light from without; the clergy, even on their own lands, neglect them entirely; and the radicals, who communicated with them ten years ago, have now sepanicated with the clergy, even on their own lands are reflected in the cluy of a country of the court of the court of the clergy of th

link their action together, and work like a single engine. This continuing, has gradually created strange classes of men, sickening to the sight, because one perceives in them at the first glance, the ugly impress of a narrow speciality of work; that is to say, the complete subjection of personality to some miserable detail of industry; and from these this theatre, under the name of The Hemlock inhabitants of the said country or neighbourhood in the living that the said country or neighbourhood in the living that the said country or neighbourhood in the living that the said country or neighbourhood in the living the said country or neighbourhood in the said country or neighbourhood in the living the said country or neighbourhood in the said coun

Aristotle, in his polities, says, as a calculating naturalist, noting exterior signs: "The slave is an ugly man;" and doubtless that slave of antiquity on the evening of the day in which the action of the the evening of the day in which the action of the to every man; and one in which all have an equal to every man; and every man burden ; but yet, with all that, he varied his labour, exercised his different physical faculties, preserved in them a certain equilibrium, and remained man: he was the slave of a man. But what, alas! shall we say of him, who, bound down to some minute so lightly as to make her the subject of a wager sonse than you had before to see your error; more occupation, the same, and the same for ever, the

man, of singular utility and efficacy; no matter, it s still only a part.

Whatever he may do, he is relative; he exists by relation to one common action,—a machine—r thing. This is a life of things, not a life of man.

Man, personality (except the voluntary relations which it gives itself and chooses for itself), is an Society, far from being an education for the Eng-

lishman, or adding qualities to his nature, has even taken from him that basis which bears qualities,

proprietor, under various denominations, has be- acted. Mr. Benjamin Barnett afterwards made his come man more and more.

"CHARTIST TRACTS FOR THE TIMES."-We understand that No. I. of a series of Chartist Tracts for the Times, edited by GEORGE WHITE, JOHN WEST, and JAMES LEACH, at present confined in Kirkdale gaol, is in the press and will be published by the latter end of this month. No. I. is entitled: "Why are completeness in the conception and execution of all we poor? What do the Chartists want?" We we see, that renders a charm to the whole. The anticipate that these tracts will deserve and Cyclorama of Lisbon, before and after the earth- tongues, there being no further demand for them in command an immense circulation.

of a gardener or a groom. Sometimes the reverend Scanlan? The two acres at the cross to Con CreEngland. It would at least have forced her to stop ried the coach-horses. He cast up the farrier's bills. would one of our fine autumn sunsets over the gan, and his heirs in secla sectorum. Ah, blessed be and reflect on the brink of the terrible abyss into the walked ten miles with a message or parcel. If lakes of Cumberland. Suddenly you command a which she has blindly subject to the spirit lakes of Cumberland. Suddenly you command a and reflect on the brink of the terrible abyss into which she has blindly plunged. It would have he was permitted to dine with the family, he was expected to content himself with the plainest fare. He people, to relax somewhat of their barbarous obstinacy. Let us add one word to make this more evidence. Let us add one word to make the make What he was going to add there's no saying; but Peter, who was now terribly frightened at the lively tone the sick man was assuming, hurried all the people away into another room, to let his father die in peace.

Inacy. Let us add one word to make this more evilourite and cheesecakes made the tarts and cheesecakes made their appearance, he quitted his seat and stood aloof till he was summoned to return thanks for the repast, from a great portion of which he had been excluded. Perhaps, after some years' service, he less and less, and the poor more and more, and in peace.

Inacy. Let us add one word to make this more evilourited his seat and stood and respectable title we know, contributed in 1700 one-sixth of the public buildings are of a noble and commanding appearing for the churches and public buildings are of a noble and commanding appearing of "Reporter" is being rapidly merged in "Representative of the Press, and it was only last week excluded. Perhaps, after some years' service, he less and less, and the poor more and more, and he poor more and more, and distances the most minute chiefs are are distanced as that of a "representative of the firm." When they were all gone, Peter stepped back to my father, who was putting on his broques in a corner? "Con," says he "ye did it all well; onne to the people who had so heroically laboured, and supplied by their mortal labour the forty billions required by their mortal labour the forty billions was all a joke for the matter of that; won't I make was all a joke for the matter of that; won't I make the neighbours laugh merry to morrow when I tell them all about is stand tors, and the poor more and more, and was presented to support him, but he often found it necessary to purchase his slaved more and more. At the peace, strange to him, but he often found it necessary to purchase his slaved more and more. At the peace, strange to him, but he often found it necessary to purchase his slaved more and more. At the peace, strange to neights and distances; the most minute objects are propered. The was presented with a living sumcient to support and living sumcient to support him, but he often found it necessary to purchase his slaved more and more. At the peace, strange to him, but he often found it necessary to purchase his slaved more and more. At the peace, strange to him, but he often found it necessary to purchase his say, the aristocracy granted relief only to itself, and distances; the most minute objects are propered. The was presented with a necessary to purchase his preferment by a species of simony, which furnished and distances; the most minute objects are propered. The was presented with a necessary to purchase his preferment by a species of simony, which furnished by the aristocracy granted relief only to itself, and distances; the most minute objects are propered. The was presented with an indispensable and distances; the most minute objects are propered. The was presented with a neighbour say, the aristocracy granted relief only to the edem an indispensable to the found it necessary to purchase him preferment by a species of simony, which furnished distances; the most minute and distances; the most minute monial alliance connexions which the clergymen of earthquake, is fearfully grand. Fancy five majestic that age were in the habit of forming, is the most vessels struggling for life, from the momentary inunsays Peter, trembling with fright.

"Sure ye would'nt be mean enough to go against yer father's dying words!" says my father, "the last sentence ever he spoke;" and here he gave a low, wicked laugh, that made myself shake with country gentlemen, but that one of the lessons most will be born poor and bent double with debts . . . . Rule, Britannia! and die, all of you, in order that France may die!

Alas! you unfortunate, obstinate people, much good have you done yourselves with your hatred and illust amour. Ckrendon, who assuredly bore no illustratione of the ressons most carnestly inculcated on every girl of honourable family, was no give no encouragement to a lover in orders, and that if any young lady forgot this precept, she was almost as much disgraced as by a... fusion of ranks which the great rebellion had produced, that some damsels of noble families had bewas generally considered as the most suitable help-II., the keenest of all observers of life and manners, himself a priest, remarked, that in a great house-

THE BOROUGH OF HARWICH.—At the election Messrs. Ellice, Herries, and Tower, had polled No remedy will cure this. England will neither be the afternoon: there was only one voter left to

> a sort of Jerusalem. Here, once a month, repreand although the reputation of the party is associ-ated with ideas of fanaticism and absurdity, the

proceedings of the managers and leaders are characterised by much shrewdness and worldly wisdom. Mr. Drummond, formerly of the banking firm of actively endeavouring to increase its influence by the accession of other names of repute.-[The person here mentioned is the cranky genius who, last DEFORE YOU BEGIN.—The Halifax new borough the next house is inscribed Harder.

micated with them ten years ago, nave now separated from them, and, through fear, have joined the rated from them, and, through fear, have joined the Conservative party. Secondly, these workmen are unable to find any impulse within themselves; there being, as I have said, no time for reading and reflection.

The document the following brief sentence; and that describe the court decrees that it will not give any final decision in relation to the divorce prayed by Pierce there within themselves. They remembered the first combatants, and, tapping one of without drawing either stain or snaps he marched up to the irate combatants, and, tapping one of within three or four yards of him; and he if pay the decision is in favour of Mrs. Butler. The document up to the irate combatants, and, tapping one of within three or four yards of him; and he if pay the decision in favour of Mrs. Butler, as the document up to the irate combatants, and, tapping one of within three or four yards of him; and he if pay the decision in favour of Mrs. Butler, and that decision is in favour of Mrs. Butler, as the document up to the irate combatants, and, tapping one of within three or four yards of him; and he if pay the decision in favour of Mrs. Butler, and that decision is in favour of Mrs. Butler, and that decision is in favour of Mrs. Butler, and that decision is in favour of Mrs. Butler, and that decision is in favour of Mrs. Butler, and that decision is in favour of Mrs. Butler, and that decision is in favour of Mrs. Butler, and that decision is in favour of Mrs. Butler, and that decision is in favour of Mrs. Butler, and that decision is in favour of Mrs. Butler, and that decision is in favour of Mrs. Butler, and that decision is in favour of Mrs. Butler, and that decision is in favour of Mrs. Butler, and that decision is in favour of Mrs. Butler, and that decision is in favour of Mrs. Butler, and that decision is in favour of Mrs. Butler, and that decision is in favour of Mrs. Butler, and that decision is in favour of Mrs. Butler, an

This little volume contains examples of the many and in workman a supplied with the massile is a table, with physic bottless and spoons and testing in the farther off was another table, the farther off was material to the loom; and the farther off was

Public Amusements.

OLYMPIC.

from a French piece, originally produced some years land, and its productions, consequently, what we ago at the Odeon, in Paris, and performed last year cannot live without, we have the same property in at the St. James's Theatre. The plot is simple as in our lives .- Thomas Spence. of hemlock. He has lately become the possessor Confession.—Be not ashamed to confess that you between two of his friends, Cleon and Paris, to be won by him who shall first win the lady's love. A keen encounter of wit ensues between the foir clave.

Human Bubbles.—People who endeavour to ather as to come even to blows, and her cries are invested with the brightest colours. bring Clinias to stop the fray. Moved by her TARNATION CHEAP!-The Leeds Intelligencer says: story, he resolves to make her free, and restore her |-" We learn from the United States that an Ameto her country and family; but by this time he has rican newspaper is about to publish Mucaulay's Hisvirtue, while her gratitude for his generosity has as-Here, the bankers will laugh, and so will the lords perhaps, and with them a few hundred thousand men,—the vampires of England . . . Yes, but twenty millions of men are weeping, and those men all our misfortunes, moral miseries, and others, it has constantly endowed, augmented, and strength-last contrary, it has being unable to choose either of them, she had been to the necessity of choosing him. The piece is has constantly endowed, augmented, and strength-last cone, according to the approved notion of Atherena the necessity of choosing him. The piece is has constantly endowed, augmented, and strength-last cone, according to the approved notion of Atherena the necessity of choosing him. under the necessity of choosing him. The piece is Dawvid Hume is no on this stair." well put upon the stage, with a characteristic fixed scene, according to the approved notion of Atherical well and a little boy, the other day, "why scene, according to the approved notion of Atherical well are or habits, and a little boy, the other day, "why seems habits, and a little boy, the other day, "who have a little boy, the little The French peasant, as a soldier, a small landed nian habits, and on the whole was exceedingly well first appearance in the character of Monsieur Jacques. He was received in the most favourable manner, and recalled at the end by the undivided polka a few evenings ago; "what would you take verdict of a very full house.

> COLOSSEUM. This has, ever since our first visit, been with us a

favourite place of resort. There is a fullness and quake in 1755, which is added to the establishment, the home market.] is no exception to the general plan. It consists of a continuation of scenic representations of the ill-fated translates a passage of Richard the Third into the may—give me over the jug"—here he took a long drink—"and may that blessed liquour be poison to me if I'm not as eager about this as every other part of my will; I say, then, I bequeath the little plot at the cross-roads to poor Con Cregan, hard-working a man as ever Iknew;—Be a friend to him, Peter, dear; never let him want while ye have it yourself; think on me on my death bed when—

The Clergy in the Olden Time.—A young bandsome yet serious girl spinning on the threshold handsome yet serious girl spinning on the threshold amids ther young brothers, and the sports of those handsome yet serious girl spinning on the threshold amids ther young brothers, and the sports of those landsome yet serious girl spinning on the threshold bandsome yet serious girl spinning on the threshold amids ther young brothers, and the sports of those landsome yet serious girl spinning on the threshold amids ther young brothers, and the sports of those landsome yet serious girl spinning on the threshold amids ther young brothers, and the sports of those landsome yet serious girl spinning on the threshold amids ther young brothers, and the sports of those landsome yet serious girl spinning on the threshold Levite—such was the phrase then in use—might be landsome yet serious girl spinning on the threshold amids ther young brothers, and the sports of those landsome yet serious girl spinning on the threshold amids ther young brothers, and the sports of those landsome yet serious girl spinning on the threshold amids ther young brothers, and the sports of those landsome yet serious girl spinning on the threshold amids ther young brothers, and the sports of those landsome yet serious girl spinning on the threshold amids ther young brothers, and the sports of those landsome yet serious girl spinning on the threshold amids ther young brothers, and the sport of those landsome yet serious girl spinning on the threshold amids ther young brothers, and the sport of those landsome yet serious girl spinning on the threshold amids ther young lands of t city, opening with a morning view of the sea at the | Yankee tongue, thus:and shades towards the horizon interwoven and tinged, that you watch them as earnestly as you few remaining inhabitants, who have escaped with life only to know despair, and the full-volumed fires burning red and leisurely, as if their work of destruction was finished, whilst the few shattered and blackened walls, the last wrecks of sunny grandeur, give to the spectator an impression to be reflected upon and remembered. The fate of Lisbon has com- Was sold to purchase an estate above. manded homage from the pens of Montgomery, Colemanded homage from the pens of Montgomery, Coleridge, and Byron, and we surmise that the fine I think indeed thou art not quite at rest; scenic representation, which we cannot describe, That Christ that hangs upon the sculptured cross might have been enjoyed by all of them. The hall, ing portions of the Colosseum, which we recently noticed, remain unchanged. It is with satisfaction that we know that our recommendation has caused not a few country friends to visit the Colosseumall of whom have said their time and money were never better appropriated, and we again say to our country and town readers—do likewise.

> ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. During the past week, Dr. Ryan has been en-

gaged in delivering a lecture at the above named establishment on heat, the laws of combustion, and the best mode of obtaining artificial light. Doctor Bachoffner is still engaged in his admirable lecture willing nor able to alter. Electoral reform has poll, and how this casting vote was obtained is thus made no difference; neither has the Income Tax; described by Mr. Joseph Parkes;—"There was," brought within a fair amount of £. 8. d.—There of the Mails, and the other of the Females. are also some additions to the dissolving views, the excess of misery, the national malady, that sa- half the votes had been bought on each side for the for whom it was drawn. It is said to give a very good representation of the new El Dorado. - Doctor that the man had £500"—neither more nor less.

Thus it was (continues the News), that Messrs.

Herries and Ellice were duly elected by a majority

Bachoffner, however, observes, that too much faith all, O ye palpitating untried, who meditate the offer of your maiden essays to establish periodicals, take Wealth is ever going on concentrating itself in of one vote over Mr. Tower. But this was a mere daily published from the American papers, observing, care, pray ye take care to cultivate a good plain,

they revere the memory of Edward Irving), are at of which occupied 126 negroes seven hours. The manship. If you have never learned, take lessons. What means that immense and ridiculous distri- this moment very active. Within the bounds of the showmen of America have had a keen contest for Be sure to buy the best paper, the best ink, the best

nothing solid in it, but it eases jolts wonderfully. lately represented her Majesty in Spain, has been appointed to succeed Sir R. Pakenham as British Minister in the United States. Sir R. Pakenham, who has long been a diplomatic servant of the Crown, will retire upon a well-earned pension. There is a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire Drummond and Co., but now a country gentleman, and one of the members for West Surrey, is understood that the differences with Spain stood to be still connected with the body, which is which have led to a suspension of diplomatic relational inhabitants. In one street the brass-plate on a A CONSIDERATE POLICEMAN.—COUNT THE CO IS

police have printed instructions that their duty is to prevent offences. One of the body (who, though a comedian, who died 1701, was no less celebrated for teetotaller, is somewhat of a rum subject) the other his facetiousness and wicked pranks than for his 22.—A decision has at length been given in the day carried out his instructions in a rather novel acting. He was arrested in the street, for a debt of

## Varieties.

THE LAND.

of a beautiful and high-souled slave, whom at first have been in the wrong. It is but owning what you he holds but lightly, in consideration of her caste—

This part may be sometimes an admirable work-ian, of singular utility and efficacy; no matter, it virtue, while her gratitude for his generosity has account of the paper, at the cost of 3d. The book is published here at 32s. sumed a warmer character. Still, however, he per- are cleven stories high, and in one of these, near sists in his fatal purpose. Bidding her an eternal that exquisite green slope from the castle esplanade, adieu, and uttering his wish that she may be happy Johnson visited Boswell; and here, also, David with one whose heart is not wasted and withered like his, he is raising the poisoned cup to his lips, when her cry of agony, and passionate avowal of the new town. A recent traveller, toiling up the stairs asked an old woman who was conveying her love, arrest his hand, and change at once the whole current of his feelings. At this juncture the building, whether she could tell him in which story two friends make their appearance to know the re- David Hume lodged? "Dawyid Hume! Dawyid sult of the lady's choice. Clinias tells them that, Hume!" replied the old woman, "I have been here being unable to choose either of them, she had been this echteen year, and never mind sic a name.

> "They are not, my child; why do you ask that question?"—"Because they have no mothers to spank'em."

> "So you would not take me to be twenty!" said me for, then ?-" For better, for worse!" replied he. An attorney, (says Sterne,) is to a barrister what an apothecary is to a physician; with this difference,' however, that your lawyer does not deal in scruples. IRISH TONGUES WANTED. - Amongst the latest commercial news from the West Indies is the following startling announcement :- "Toxques. Irish are wanted, there being none of this description in the market. [The O'Connells should export their

Shakspeare Americanised.—An American paper New is the winta uv cour discontent Med glorious summa by this son o' Yock, An' all the cleouds that leowred upon cour heouse In the deep buzzum o' the oshin buried;

Neow air cour brows beound 'ith victorious wreaths. Eour breused arms hung up fer monimunce, Eour starn alarums changed to merry meetins. Eour dreffle marches to delightful measures: Grim-visaged war heth smeuthed his wrinkled front. An' neow, instead o' mountin' barebid steeds, To fright the souls o' ferfle edversaries,

He capers nimly in a lady's chamber, To the lascivious pleasin' uv a loot. THE REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM seems to be gaining ground in England. The good and respectable title

So young—too young—consign'd to cloistral shade, Untimely wedded—wedded, yet a maid! And hast thou left no thought, no wish behind, No sweet employment for the wandering mind,— Who would be proud to waft a sigh from thee, Sweeter than aught he steals from Araby?

Too young to doubt, too pure to be ashamed. Thou gavest to God-what God had never claimed. And didst unweeting sign away thine all Of earthly good—a guiltless prodigal: The large reversion of thine unborn love

Is not the Jesus to redeem thy loss ;— Nor will that book, whate'er its page contain, Even now there is a something at thy heart That would be off,-but may not, dare not start. Yes, yes,-thy face, thine eyes, thy closed lips prove Thou wert created to be loved, and love.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—I heard an old and a new joke cut upon the subject of the electric telegraph t'other morning. The old one was, that it was a shocking affair; but the new one, uttered by a young lady, pleased me better. She said, "I don't like the idea of intelligence being communicated by the agency of sparks. Sparks have no right to divulge secrets. The next thing they will do will be

to kiss and tell." An Irish dragoon, on hearing that his widowed mother had been married since he quitted Ireland, exclaimed, "Murther! I hope she won't have a son oulder than me, if she does I shall lose the estate!" What is the difference between the Guard of a

A Possible Result of Study.—A man may study an Islamite.—*Byron*. WRITING FOR THE PRESS .- O ye poets and prosers

those who write the best hands, and I have known Politeness is like an air-cushion—there may be jaded editor; so having got into your hand, it is possible that your head may follow; and, though last, not least, ye may fortunately avert those awful mistakes of the press, which sometimes ruin a poet's

> house door intimates that the dweller within is the proprietor of the name of Flint. The door-plate of

THE ACTOR AND THE BISHOP .- Joe Haines, the the short was a sight short with the shore was very lately written by that shaket and littened till they were gone some planters; and then, in a costume as light as mp learned to move the course of the above was very lately written by that the above was very lately written by the later was very lately written by that the above was very lately written by the later was very lately written by that the workman; and the later by the later workman; and the later before the later, by his biblical and the later by the later was very lately written by the later workman; and the later by the later workman; and the later by the later was, when I created the house. It sat up in the later was very lately written by that the above was very lately written by the later was very lately written by that the workman; and the later by the later was very lately written by the later workman; and the later by the later workman; and the later by the later workman; and the later by the later was very later with the workman in the later by the later was very later with the workman in the later by the later was very lately written by the later was very later by written by the later b

Just published, No. 1, Price SIMPENCE,

THE COMMONWEALTH: A MONTHLY RECORD OF

OEMOGRATIC, SOCIAL & INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS "THE COMMONWEALTH" will be the Representative of the Chartisis, Socialists, and Trades' Unionists, in the

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AN APPEAL TO THE CHARTISTS

PROPER; showing in what manner the People's Charter may be rendered worthy to be made a Reality. By the Hermit of Pimlico.
Printed by M. Gowan and Co., Windmill-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE CHARTIST VICTIMS.

THE PRESENTS ALREADY RE-CEIVED far exceeding in number and value what was anticipated (with promise of numerous others), and as many of the tickets still remain unsold, the committee have decided on postponing the final disposal of the Gifts till

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH. Tickets. Sixpence each (which will entitle the holders to an article of value), may be obtained of Mr. James Grassby, 8, Noah's Ark Court, Stangate, Lambeth; Mr. Stallwood, Hammersmith; Mr. Greenslade, 21, Allerton-street, Hoxton New Town; Mr. Grey, "Two Chairmen," Wardon-street, Scho; Mr. Knowles, "Globe and Friends," Morgan-street, Commercial-road East; Mr. Brisck, "Two Sawyers," Minories; Mr Allen, "Crown and Auchor," Waterloo Town; Mr. Merriman, 2621, Strand; Mr. Saar, "Olive Branch," Old St. Pancras-road; Mr. Holmes, 1, Ridinghouse-lane, Portland-place; Mr. Allnutt, Deadman's Coffee-house, Clerkenwell-green; Mr. Collins, South London Chartist Hall; Mr. Brown, Cartwright's Coffee House, Red Cross-street; Land Office, 144, High Holborn; and of the Secretury, John Arnott, 11, Middlesex-place, Somers Town, London, of whom every information can be obtained, if by

N.B. The local members of the Executive, sub-secretaries and others, are invited to forthwith solicit subscriptions from their friends, and forward the same with name and address, to the secretary as above, if by Post Office Orders, made payable at the Bartle-bridge Post Office, when tickets will be promptly returned, and the amount received acknowledged in the Star when finally closed.

In order to make the necessary arrangements for the dis-posal of the gifts, the names of those who have taken tickets, with the amount subscribed, must be forwarded to the secretary, on or before Friday next, February 16th, or they will be excluded from all benefits arising from the same. It is imperative that the above instruction be attended to. CHARTISTS! DO YOUR DUTY.

SUPPORT THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE VICTIMS!

THE BEST APERIENT AND ANTI L BILIOUS Medicine for General Use is Frampton's Pill of Health, which effectually relieves the stomach and boweis by gentie relaxation, without griping or prostra-tion of strength. They remove head-ache, sickness, dizzi-ness, pains in the chest. &c., are highly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve languor and depression of spirits; while to those of a full habit and free livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness heaviness, and singing in the head and ears, they offer ad vantages that will 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 efficacy, the following letter has been kindly forwarded to Mr. Prout, with permission to publish it, and, if requisite, to refer any respectable person to its author:—
"To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London.—Sir,—I feel pleasure in being able to bear my strong and unsolicited testisure in being able to bear my strong and unsolicited testi mony to the excellence of your 'Frampton'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 years. She has recommended them extensively, and in one instance in which she induced a person to adopt them, and ordinary efficacy. I think that, perhaps, there is scarcely any other of the many patent medicines before the public of equal value as a friend in need; certainly none possessed of superior claims. I shall be happy on all occasions to give them my individual recommendation; and am. Sir, your obedient servant, \* \* \* — Heavitree, Exeter, April 24, 1844."

Sold by T. Pront, 229, Strand, London, Price, 1s. 13d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Also by Heaton, Land, Hay, Haigh, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Horner, Rushworth, Stavelly, and Brown, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Bolton and Co., Walker and Co., Hartiey and Dunhill, Doncaster; Judson, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, and Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easing-wold; Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knoresborough; Harson and Wilson, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, and Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith Spinks and Panuett, Tadeaster; Rogerson, Hicks, Sharp, and Stick, Bradford; Arnall and Co., Wainwright, Brice, and Priestly, Pontefract; Cardwell and Smith, Wakefield; Sutter, Leyland, Hartley, Denton, Dyer, and Lofthouse, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge Dalby and Swales, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsiey, Atkinson, Brighouse; and all respectable Medi-cine Venders throughout the United Kingdom. Ask for Frandron's Pill of Health, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

NO MORE LILLS, nor any other Medicine for Indigestion, Irregularity of the Intestines, Flatulency, Paljatation of the Heart, Torpidity of the Liver, persisting Headaches, Nervousness, Biliousness, General Debility, Despondency, Spleen, &c. Price 6d., or 8d. post-free, royal, gilt, 2s; or free by post, 2s. 6d. (in stamps), Fifth Edition of

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UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.



PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGH, In Ten Minutes after use, and a rapid Cure of Asthma and Consumption, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. D The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called forth testimonials from all ranks of society, in all quarters of the world. The following have been just re-

ANOTHER CURE OF SEVEN YEARS' ASTHMA. From Mr. Edwin Squire, Corn-market, Loughborough,

Gentlemen,—A lady (whose name and address is below) called at my shop vesterday, and made the following statement respecting the beneficial effects produced by your popular medicine. Sinc has been severely afflicted with asthma for seven years, until about three months ago, when, having received a letter from a friend in Louth, recommending Dr. Locock's Wafers, she purchased a box, and although she had not been able to lie down for twelve or fourteen weeks, the first dose enabled her to do so, and take a comfortable night's sleep, and she is effectually cured by five laxes. The lady added, that since her wonderful restoration to health, she has walked a distance of eight miles in one day without being particularly fatigued. And whenever she takes cold she has recourse to a dose of the Wafers, which afford her instant and neverfailing relief. I can prove the genuineness of this case, and furnish the name and address of the lady, which is Mrs. Martha Raven, St Laurence, near Ventnor, Isle of

ANOTHER CURE OF COUGH AND HOARSENESS.

To Mr. P. Roberts, Ranelagh-street. Sir,—It is with much pleasure I bear testimony to the extraordinary powers of Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. I had been troubled with a cough and hoarseness for nearly two years, without relief, when I was induced to try Locock's Wafers, the effect of which was soon visible, for one large box (2s. 9d.) has quite cured me. I have since recom-mended them to several of my friends, and they have also experienced the greatest relief from them.—John Wil-LIAMS. Parliament-street, Liverpool, Jan. 1, 1847. CURES OF PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,

Gentlemen,-I can speak of your Wasers myself, with the greatest confidence, having recommended them in many cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and they have always afforded relief when everything else has failed, and the patients having been surfeited with medicine, are delighted to meet with so efficient a remedy, having such an agreeable taste, &c.—(Signed) John Mawson, surgeon, 13, Moseley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, December 5, 1847. IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING

From S. Pearsall, Esq., Her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral.

Gentlemen. — A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour. I find by allowing a few of the profess (teleping the course of the law) lowing a few of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and tone full and distinct. They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever used.—Lichfield, July 10th, 1845.

field, July 10th, 1845.

Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and are arapid cure of asthmas, consumption, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs, do.

To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as in two hours they remove all horseness and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleament taste.

sant taste.

Price 1s. 13d.; 2s. 9d.; and 11s. per box; or sent by post or 1s. 3d., 3s., or 11s. 6d., by Da Silva and Co., 1, Brideaue. Fleet-street. London.

2.\* Sold by all Medical Venders.

Beware of Lutturion.—Unprincipled persons (Chemists and others) prepare Counterfeits of that popular remedy.

"Da. Locacy's Pulmont-Wafers." Purchasers are therefore cautioned not by parchase any "Pulmonic" Medicine or "Wafers" unless the words "Da Lococy's Wafers" appear in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government pear in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp, outside and Box; without which all are counterfeit and an imposition.

NATIONAL GUARDSMAN, published this day, may be had from all booksellers, price Three halfwence; containing powerful Political Articles for the People: also, two continuous Tales of an Reresting character. WATSON, publisher, 3, Queen's-head-passage, Paternoster

The Parliament, what it has done; what it has not done; and what it should do. The claims of Lord John Rus SELL, BENJAMIN DISRAELLI, Esq., and RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., considered." PUBLIC MEETING will be held in A the LITERARY INSTITUTION, John-street, Fitzroy-

square, on the Evening of Tuesday, the 13th inst., to consider the above subject.

Messrs. Julian Habney, P. M'Grath, W. Dixon, T. Clark, E, Stallwood, and S. Kydd, will take part in the

Chair to be taken at half-past Seven o'clock. Admission to the Body of the Hall, 1d. ; Gallery, 2d. N.B.-Free Discussion. All parties invited to attend.

STANDARD THEATRE. — All persons holding Tickets or Cash on account of the late Benefit held at the above house, on the 7th inst., are requested to settle the same on or before Thursday evening, the 15th inst. The Secretary, protem., will be in attendance at the Committee-room, 144, High Holborn, to wind up the affair, on the evening of the 15th inst., from eight till ten. E. STALLWOOD, Secretary pro tem.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE SHEFFIELD BRANCH of the NATIONAL LAND COMPANY will be held at Mr. CAVILL'S, Temperance lotel, 33, Queen Street, on Monday evening, Feb. 12th. Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock.

By Order of the Committee, GEO. Poules, Chairman.

NO BE DISPOSED OF, FOR £15, A FOUR-ACRE PRIZE CERTIFICATE, drawn in the November ballot in 1847; also, a PAID-UP FOUR-ACRE SHARE, for £3 10s. As the above prize was drawn in the second unlocated ballot, the purchaser will be entitled to

Immediate application to be made to A. T., at Middle ton's, South Stockton, county Durham. A BARGAIN!

I'O BE SOLD, by a party about to emigrate, TWO TWO ACRE SHARES, ONE THREE-ACRE SHARE, and ONE FOUR-ACRE SHARE, each paid up in the National Land Company. Price, £10; or may be had separately at the most reasonable offer.
Address (post-paid) to Mr. JOSEPH SWIFT, Hope-street,

TWO-ACRE ALLOTMENT, on the A CHARTERVILLE ESTATE, MINSTER LOVEL, pleasantly situated on the high road to Cheltenham, partly cropped with wheat. Company's demands paid up.

For particulars, inquire of Francis Caule, Minster Lovel, Oxfordshire.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR SALE, TWO PAID-UP TWO-ACRE SHARES in the NATIONAL LAND COMPANY! Price £1 10s. each. Early application is requested, the party being about to leave the country.

Apply to B. Rogers, Cooper, China-square, Lambeth-

SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL, Corner of Webber-street, Blackfriars-road. FOUR ORATIONS will be delivered at the above-named Hall in aid of the Fund for the support of THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE CHARTIST VICTIMS.

On Wednesday Evenings, February 14th and 21st, By THOMAS COOPER, Author of the "Purgatory of Suicides." On Wednesday Evening, Ferruary 28th,

land; Feuds of the Barons, and Oppressive Rule of the English Kings; O'Neill of Ulster; Government of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth; of James I. and Charles I.; Oppres-FEB. 21st.

Battle of the Boyne; more Injustice under William III.; Ireland under Anne and the Georges; Lord Charlemont nd the Irish Volunteers; the "United Irishmen;" Wolfe one, Arthur O'Conuor, and Lord Edward Fitzgerald; the Irish Rebellion," Castlereagh, and "the Union:" Robert Emmett; the Agitation under Daniel O'Connell; the Recent "Insurrection;" Mitchel, Smith O'Brien, &c., &c roposition of a Remedy for the Evils of Ireland.

FEB. 28th. The Impolitic, Unjust, and Anti-Christian Character of DEATH PUNISHMENTS. MARCH 7TH.

Life and Character of THOMAS JEFFERSON, the Third resident of the American Republic ; Comparison between Vashington and Jefferson ; Democratic Tendencies of the atter; Jefferson considered as the first man of his time

To commence at Eight o'Clock. ADMISSION-TWOPENCE.

## To Correspondents.

SAUNDERS has received 2s. 6d., for the Victim Fund, from William Swalley and others, and requests the Chartists in his neighbourhood to come forward to support the victims of oppression.

JOHN VINCENT.—We have no room for reports of Emigra-FENALE CHARTISTS, Manchester.—We have no room for

DIESSETSHIRE.—We repeat, we cannot answer questions respecting Emigration Societies. People must inquire and judge for themselves. INTHONY HAIGH, Hawick .-- No room.

O CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received several commun cations from the sub-secretaries of the Land Company, calling upon the members to pay their local and general levies; the addresses of Land and Chartist sub-secretaries. ries to whom communications are to be addressed—and announcements of meetings: we cannot insert such no-

tices unless they are paid for as advertisements. J. H. CROOK—Received. Mr. F. CAULE, Charterville.—The charge is 4s. 6d.

# THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1849.

IRELAND AND THE ENGLISH.

During the long and complicated struggles which have taken place between the English and the Irish people, from the time that Daniel O'Connell measured his value to a Whig Government, by the standard of that ungenerous dissension created between the English and the Irish democracy, and upon which Whig strength depended, we have throughout discriminated between the English people and the English oligarchy. We have shown—and not without effect—that the labouring classes of England are as much oppressed by that oligarchy, as the labouring classes of Ireland

However, the question of national dissatisfaction, arising out of class-legislation and unequal representation, is one which requires deep thought before the needed correction can be applied; and being a subject novel to the people of both countries, it required long and continuous training to bring the mind steadily to bear upon the mouster evil. We were almere professions were calculated to confer the slightest benefit upon the labouring classes; advantage for the furtherance of the cause of

We opposed the Free Traders in their agitaremains upon record, that at every Free Trade, but merely proclaimed the necessity of extending it beyond the mere question of bread; and, as soon as the Free Trade party bread; and, as soon as the Free Trade party bread; and, as soon as the Free Trade party bread; and, as soon as the Free Trade party bread; and, as soon as the Free Trade party bread; and, as soon as the Free Trade party bread; and, as soon as the Free Trade party bread; and as soo

condition of the English, and the Irish are offer their lives as a sacrifice. once more compelled to bear their sufferings

are the most active coadjutors when the rights dom's cause, and bear in mind, that of the people are to be invaded—we tell that party, that our battle now shall be BE-TWEEN THE PEOPLE AND THE ARISTOCRACY.

We have stood up for the rights of that aristocracy, so far as the just exercise of those monument upon Tyranny's ruin!" rights might confer a benefit upon the people. We did hope that they would bid, under changed circumstances, for popular favour and support, while we find them, at the commencement of the Session, not only the subservient tools, but the inciters of the Whig Government whole policy-foreign, domestic, and colonial, influence the decisions of that House, of itself the mere Whigs, he would have had Peelites, proves that they are incompetent to legislate Cobdenites, and Treasury hacks, all against in accordance with the requirements of this him; and, therefore, exercised a wise discreage of progress; while their adherence to the tion in not pressing his amendment to a vote. old system of corruption, constitutes the chief With few exceptions, however, the speeches in power of the Whig Ministry. So that the ne- both Houses were neither worth hearing, nor cessity of placing all parties in the House of reading. Not that there were no able ones Commons in their own distinctive positions, among them, but because the subjects debated principles, and the absence of everything like Birmingham, must at once strike the mind of every thinking were altogether irrelevant to those questions

ciples, and merely hold power by the connivance of the Protectionist party, who, contion of the debate turned upon Lord Minto's and his party.

this anomalous coalition apply to those parties allusion in the Royal Speech. in Parliament, but it equally applies to those out of Parliament, as is most characteristically illustrated by the fact of Mr. BAINESthe New Poor Law official—at his recent election for Hull, being proposed by a Conservative, and seconded by a Liberal. Perhaps, by a Whig representative of monarchy in Ireland. That VICEROY said,-

loyal representative of the constitutional monarch of England, who repudiated the title of Tories.

management of affairs was in the hands of the bered that at the close of last session, Mr. By PHILIP M'GRATH;

And on Wednesday Evenne. March of England, who repudiated the title of By THOMAS CLARK;

By THOMAS CLARK;

On the following subjects:

Feb. 14th, 1849.

THE WRONGS OF IRELAND.—Sketch of the carly history of the Irish People; the Conquest by Henry II.; Struggles of Roderick O'Connor, the last King of all Ire-land; Feuds of the Barons, and Ombressive Kule of the Barons, and Ombressive Kule of the Conquest by Henry II.; Struggles of Roderick O'Connor, the last King of all Ire-land; Per Land of the constitutional monarch of England, who repudiated the title of the view of economising time. It will be remembered that at the close of last session, Mr. O'Connor gave notice of a motion to restrict speakers, with certain exceptions, to a limited threatened a continuance of the deprivation of Constitutional Rights in Ireland; but of Struggles of Roderick O'Connor, the last King of all Ireland; proper of the Struggles of Roderick O'Connor, the last King of all Ireland; proper of the Struggles of Roderick O'Connor, the last King of all Ireland; proper of the Struggles of Roderick O'Connor, the last King of all Ireland; proper of the Struggles of Roderick O'Connor, the last King of all Ireland; proper of the Struggles of Roderick O'Connor, the last King of all Ireland; proper of the Struggles of Roderick O'Connor, the last King of all Ireland; proper of the Struggles of Roderick O'Connor, the last King of all Ireland; proper of the Struggles of Roderick O'Connor, the last King of all Ireland; proper of the Struggles of Roderick O'Connor, the last King of all Ireland; proper of the Configuration of Course that was speedily disposed of. About a Struggles of Roderick O'Connor, the last King of all Ireland; proper of the Configuration of Course that was speedily disposed of. About a Struggles of Roderick O'Connor, the last King of all Ireland; proper of the Configuration of Course that the close of last session, Mr. O'Connor gave notice of a motion to restrict of the view of economising time. It will be reme

of English discussion, and we pledge ourmovement.

The Chartists, though schooled in adversity, still adhere sternly and steadfastly to English opinion and English resolution. We vinces us that there is no hope for that country, except in the pressure from without.

conclusive of the weakness, the tyranny, and incompetency of the present Ministers to govern that country, than the proclaimed necessity of damming up the only source through which the required information to correct national grievances could be communicated? And can any man doubt, after the weak and impotent speech of Sir George Grey, so

graphically described and pungently satirised by Mr. O'CONNOR, that, as regards Ireland, the policy of the English Minister is to tickle the tyrannical feelings of his Tory supporters?

If it is not legitimate or natural, it is politic, for those out of office to acquiesce in measures which one day, in office, they themselves may be compelled to apply for, and how cheering to their feelings that, when that day arrives, they can flash the measures and the speeches of Lord John Russell and his colleagues in the face of opposing Whigs-but how ready

the answer. ["Yes, sir," says the noble lord, "I admit all that the right hon, gentleman says, but then I contend for it, that circumstances were different in the two cases. As regards around us in Europe, as a justification for a resort to a temporary Suspension of the Constitution, as the means of preserving domestic tranquillity, and, thereby, proving to turbulent nations and disaffected agitators the power, the trength, and efficacy of English law, as a substitute for

Such, no doubt, would be the response of the noble lord, but yet the answer would be

"These convulsions and this turbulence only ways prepared to go with any party whose and revelations to the susceptible mind of the and uncontrolled in Ireland, and we see the English Minister." Why, Lord Burleigh's consequences. In England, as far as they nod was insignificant and equivocal, compared have succeeded in getting the working classes, determined, nevertheless, to use any slight to this optical illusion, operating upon the or any portion of our industrial system under mental faculty of Lord CLARENDON.

Chartism, through diminished patronage occa- but weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of

are repugnant, but of whom, nevertheless, they Catholic or Protestant; enter the list in Free-

"Freedom's battle once begun, Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft is ever won." Up, then! English and Irish, and let your battle-cry be-"The erection of Freedom's

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

Ministers had a narrow escape in the House of Lords, in the debate on the Address. Their in which the people feel the deepest interest, The Whigs in office repudiate Whig prin- and by which they are most nearly affected.

Of course this omission was intentional. The Whigs had the selection of their own one in which their administrative incapacity them accept the doom of Protection as definite has been more injuriously, and more flagrantly in the meantime, and betake themselves earexhibited than in almost any other department | nestly, as beseems the owners of the soil, to our readers ask, how this anomalous coalition of the Government. Earl GREY, as head of the working out of measures by which the of parties in the House can be successfully the Colonial-office, has, like a true Whig, people may be fed and employed at home, and destroyed; and with the fear of the Gagging acted in the teeth of every principle he laid we predict that the mere hypocritical preten-Bill before our eyes, it may be difficult to an- down on Colonial policy when he was Lord sions of the Whigs, and the vulgar fallacies of swer this proposition, were it not for that Howick, and bidding for office. He has cram- the "cheap and nasty" pedlars, whose whole divine veneration entertained for precedent, med the Colonics with his relations and depen- wisdom is comprised in pounds, shillings, and and that constitutional maxim recommended dents, whose incapacity and ignorance the pence, would speedily be at a discount. If the colonists have to pay dearly for, not only in Protectionists do not take this course, some-"AGITATE! AGITATE! AGITATE!" thereby, and, as far as any chance of the Great Britain from sure decline and destrucand now that the law, the Constitution, and establishment of constitutional and representa- tion. all authority, has merged in viceregal perception and omnipotence; in the loyal words of the they have much less now than when the

England—notwithstanding the Whigsnares | dozen members only could be found to sym- | the subject last year. But Lord John and set in every political path and track—has still pathise with the political rights of Irishmen, his colleagues, in their usual timid style, were preserved her right to free discussion; and as and the question was settled the first night. afraid of adopting any plan really calculated ions of Strafford; Cromwell in Ireland—his Barbarous preserved her right to free discussion; and as land the question was settled the first night. | atraid of adopting any plan really calculated | firth, proceeds of soirce, per H. Marsden, 9s.; W. Z. Bow-lassacres; Seiznre and Division of the Lands of the Calculated | firth, proceeds of soirce, per H. Marsden, 9s.; W. Z. Bow-lassacres; Seiznre and Division of the Lands of the Calculated | firth, proceeds of soirce, per H. Marsden, 9s.; W. Z. Bow-lassacres; Seiznre and Division of the Lands of the Calculated | firth, proceeds of soirce, per H. Marsden, 9s.; W. Z. Bow-lassacres; Seiznre and Division of the Lands of the Calculated | firth, proceeds of soirce, per H. Marsden, 9s.; W. Z. Bow-lassacres; Seiznre and Division of the Lands of the Calculated | firth, proceeds of soirce, per H. Marsden, 9s.; W. Z. Bow-lassacres; Seiznre and Division of the Lands of the Calculated | firth, proceeds of soirce, per H. Marsden, 9s.; W. Z. Bow-lassacres; Seiznre and Division of the Lands of the Calculated | firth, proceeds of soirce, per H. Marsden, 9s.; W. Z. Bow-lassacres; Seiznre and Division of the Lands of the Calculated | firth, proceeds of soirce, per H. Marsden, 9s.; W. Z. Bow-lassacres; Seiznre and Division of the Lands of the Calculated | firth, proceeds of soirce, per H. Marsden, 9s.; W. Z. Bow-lassacres; Seiznre and Division of the Lands of the Calculated | firth, proceeds of soirce, per H. Marsden, 9s.; W. Z. Bow-lassacres; Seiznre and Division of the Lands of the Calculated | firth, proceeds of soirce, per H. Marsden, 9s.; W. Z. Bow-lassacres; Seiznre and Division of the Lands of the Calculated | firth, proceeds of soirce, per H. Marsden, 9s.; W. Z. Bow-lassacres; Seiznre and Division of the Lands of the Calculated | firth, proceeds of soirce, per H. Marsden, 9s.; W. Z. Bow-lassacres; Seiznre and Division of the Lands of the Calculated | firth, proceeds of soirce, per H. Marsden, 9s.; W. Z. Bow-lassacres; Seiznre and Division of the Lands of the Calculated | firt the fit arena for the adjustment of Irish disputes, we call upon the Irish members and
the Irish people resident in England, to an evident gusto in the manner in which lege in regard to the House of Lords, who at transfer Irish agitation from the VICE- they proceeded, on Tuesday evening, forpresent are precluded from originating any mally to re-cnact the tyrannical Bill of last Bill of which money clauses form a part. In of English discussion, and we pledge our session, for the Suspension of the Habeas future they are to have that power under cerselves that the much-reviled English Chartists Corpus Act. One would have thought that tain restrictions. The great and crying evil, will throw no impediment in the way of such a prostrated as Ireland now is—with its lands that most urgently required reforming, was, tenant farmers either fled to America, or in speeches — in which dull common-place the workhouse-and its peasantry stricken by speakers repeat for the fiftieth time, argutheir principles; their folly of to-day will be disease and famine—there could have been ments that have been worn to rags by the accepted policy of all upon the morrow; small need for coercive and repressive measures. previous orators, as common-place as and the Irish agitators, pursuing such a course, But the Whigs know that we hold Ireland by themselves — are to have no limit aswill not hear so much of physical force as they did when the advocacy of the principle was is a military one, and the slightest withdrawal and in other noisy and contemptible ways show of that power by which the natural feeling of its desire to get rid of a bore; but, if the bore necessary to secure patronage for the proposition of that power by which the natural feeling of its desire to get rid of a bore; but, if the bore pounder; while, upon the other hand, they will the people is suppressed—and all but stifled, have only a tolerable share of vanity, and perfind it difficult to play fast and loose with would be immediately followed by an insurrec- tinacity sufficient to withstand coughing. shuftionary explosion. Such are the melancholy fling of feet, and "cries of 'divide," and 'queshave ever contended that the Repeal of the results of centuries of English rule in Ireland. tion," he may, as far as the rules of the House Union, unaccompanied by the principles of the The Lord-Lieutenant himself, in that letter are concerned, go on spouting until his lungs Union, unaccompanied by the principles of the Charter, would be a curse rather than a bless- which forms the basis of this renewed Suspen- or his legs fail him. There was, to be sure, to record a series of floods unexampled, according

> feeling in that country :--On the part of those engaged in the late treasonable move-Can any Irishman reflect without horror upon the fresh onslaught made upon the liberties of Ireland? and can any fact be more conclusive of the weakness, the tyranny, and incompetency of the present Ministers to go.

A pleasant prospect, truly, to look forward to, is the future government of Ireland!

But repressive and arbitrary measures cannot last always. They are, to say the least of them, extremely expensive, as well as unsatisfactory in their operation. It is no slight matter to think of a large army, and an expensive staff of civil officers and constabulary, being maintained for the purpose of making a whole island into a desolate waste-of driving its landlords to beggary-its farmers to emigrate to other lands with their capital—and its peasants to death in workhouses or fever-hospitals. Yet, that is practically the result of our policy. The paltry loan of fifty thousand pounds, proposed on Wednesday for the socalled relief of Irish distress, is simply ridiculous in such circumstances. Lord John refused to promise that more would not be asked for, and so we may make up our minds that more will be asked for; but is it not time that a stop should be put to this horrible system of plunder and injustice by which the Whigs first create wide-spread destitution and discontent, and then call at once for money to maintain a large organised force for repressive purposes, and to feed in hopeless pauperism the people, who are compelled to become idle burdens upon this country?

The real truth is, that Ireland is completely under the government of one of the most pestiferous and mischievous sects that ever cursed existed in the mind of the QUEEN'S VICEROY, any country or age by their doctrines and their and the electric spark from his haunted ima- practices. The Political Economists destroy gination communicated portentous forebodings whatever they touch. They are unchecked their power, they have produced similar re-Butenough, Englishmen, in Ireland, you who sults. Destitution, pauperism, discontent and have been banished from the land of your birth by crime follow surely on their track. They intion, so long as it was confined to a mere reduction in the price of bread; while the fact duction in the price of rouse yourselves—throw off your apathy—in his way by flame and devastation—though by Trade meeting attended by Chartists, at which the words of Mr. Canning—make Eng- different means; and unless the wise and good

sioning Whig destruction. And now, in the teeth—a Constitution whose principles no taining the people in honest industry in future, first week of this important session, when tyrant will dare to invade; a Constitution, in and repay the capital originally advanced? nothing is proposed for the improvement of the defence of which all Irishmen would cheerfully But because this would violate some of the without a murmur, and to die without com- invaded. Englishmen! the blow at Ireland is doomed to see millions wasted annually in pro- present."—Mr. Broughton observed, that he would colonisation is to be attempted; a treaty of come they may plaint; we now—having frequently forewarned aimed at you. Irishmen and Englishmen! you the oligarchy and great gentlemen of England—tell that party that their support of the stand; divided, you fall." Cast aside every to be the most abundant of any country in Miles Frost, in the service of the Great Western man colonists is to be divided among the poored members of the society.

Connected with the subject of Ireland, which it is plain will occupy a large portion of the session, we may notice the appointment of a session, we may notice the appointment of mission of monies to the above funds, the committee to inquire into the Operation of mission of monies to the above funds, the committee to inquire into the Operation of strict attention he had to the following the New Poor Law in that country," We cannot tell what there is to inquire about. The evils and the abuses of the law are manifest to and in the communications from other parties, Ministers have all the materials for an immediate and definite measure. All that will be be to cause the examination, at a great exto acts of tyranny and oppression. They do not require to hear any argument, for or amendment was only lost by two votes. This against the most tyrannical propositions of G against the most tyrannical propositions of Go- is a significant intimation of the estimation in a Blue book, accompanied by a vague Report, vernment: their mind, trained from infancy in which they are held by one branch of the Le-neither of which will be read by anybody; and the school of old Town minds in which they are held by one branch of the Le-neither of which will be read by anybody; and the school of old Tory principles, cannot be gislature. In the Commons, Mr. DISRAELI there the matter is likely to rest, until the dewarped from the support of those principles, proposed a similar amendment, but after two populating and desolating process has been except by the recovery for the proposed a similar amendment, but after two populating and desolating process has been except by the recovery for the proposed a similar amendment, but after two populating and desolating process has been except by the recovery for the proposed a similar amendment, but after two populating and desolating process has been except by the recovery for the proposed a similar amendment, but after two populating and desolating process has been except by the recovery for the process has been except by t except by the pressure from without; and the adjournments withdrew it, without going to a carried so far, as to render any further legislatery fact of Mr. Display and the adjournments withdrew it, without going to a carried so far, as to render any further legislatery fact of Mr. Display and the adjournments withdrew it, without going to a carried so far, as to render any further legislatery fact of Mr. Display and the adjournments withdrew it, without going to a carried so far, as to render any further legislatery fact of Mr. Display and the adjournments withdrew it, without going to a carried so far, as to render any further legislatery fact of Mr. Display and the adjournments withdrew it, without going to a carried so far, as to render any further legislatery fact of Mr. Display and the adjournments withdrew it, without going to a carried so far, as to render any further legislatery fact of Mr. Display and the adjournments withdrew it, without going to a carried so far, as to render any further legislatery fact of Mr. Display and the adjournments withdrew it, without going to a carried so far, as to render any further legislatery fact of Mr. Display and the adjournments with the adjournment and the adjou very fact of Mr. Disraeli, and others of that division. Attacking, as he did, the Free tion unnecessary. But this mode of dealing school, repudiating the right of the people to Traders and Financial Reformers, as well as with important matters is, as our readers are aware, an old trick with the Whigs. It is a convenient "Dodge," and while it has a wonderful air of liberality-as if it gave those interested a voice in the settlement of difficult | Mountain questions it—saves them the trouble of attempt- | Plymouth | Horninghold ing that settlement themselves. Amidst the general ignorance of sound

practical views of the real position and wants of the country, in the present crisis, it is quite South Shields ... a relief to fall in with a true idea, or one that Stalybridge ... goes to the root of the evil. In referring to the last sheet anchor of the middle classesscious of their own inability to regain their intervention between the King of Naples and reduction of taxation—the Marquis of Granby former position, are urged on to acts, which the people of Sicily; and the same subject hit the right nail on the head in one short senmust ultimately produce a most calamitous constituted a very large portion of the discustence—"What the people wanted was more conflict, by mere hatred of Sir Robert Peel sion in the Commons. Now, no doubt, it is more profitable employment." True, my quite right that the foreign policy pursued by Lord; and until the means of providing that Since the return of the Whigs to office, we a Government should be duly criticised, but we are devised and set in motion, all the other have called the attention of our readers to the submit, that its home policy should occupy the fact, that the country, until awakened from its primary position, and challenge the closest nella." If the Protectionist party—of which primary position, and challenge the closest nella." lethargy, would be governed upon the maxim of scrutiny. Not so, thought our legislators, in Lord Granby is not an undistinguished members of the Pool We have shown that not scrutiny. Not so, thought our legislators, in Lord Granby is not an undistinguished members of the Pool We have shown that not service and every hatred to Peel. We have shown that the both Houses. Great Britain sunk into insigcharacter of Whig and Tory has now merged inficance beside Naples, Sicily, Brazil, &c., to this question, instead of fighting about the to this question, instead of fighting about the into "IN" and "OUT." Tories in, and &c.; and our own vast and wide-extended abstract merits of the defunct system of Pro-Tories out trying to get in. And not only does Colonies were not deemed worthy even of an tection, they would take a practical, and, we believe, a speedy path to the restoration of Land Fund ... their party to power. There is a proverb in Expense ditto Lancashire, very applicable to their case— Bonus ditto topics, and they were scarcely likely to choose "Its o' no use crying o'er shed milk." Let Loan positive salaries, but the mischief inflicted body else will; for nothing but that can save Among the business talked of, have been

lying waste—its landlords impoverished—its however, left untouched. Long and useless ing to Ireland; while the present state of Irish representation in the House of Commons, con- no doubt is a faithful description of the popular would be best, and most advisable for all par- west Highlands. Long-continued and heavy rains, ties; but the habit of spinning out the most meagre and attenuated materials into diffuse our principal rivers have their sources, and from and wordy harangues, has taken too deep a which they derive their ordinary supplies. The root in the Legislature to be easily eradicated. floods extended as far west as Lochourn-head, and new Legislatures in that country—say the Garry, the Arhaig, the Oich, and lesser streams, Diet at Frankfort—half-hour speeches are considered long ones, an hour would be a wonder sidered long ones, an hour would be a wonder and a monster, and as for three hours, or three bridges of Aberchalder and Fort-Augustus, besides hours and a half—which is not unusual in our occasioning several breaches in the banks of the House of Commons—the mention of such a thing is set down unhesitatingly as a fable—a trial upon the credulity of the party to whom so monstrous a fabrication is told. Happy Ness, over its wide expanse of twenty-four miles, Germans, who have not yet acquired the art rose about fourteen feet-a height unprecedented in of word-spinning. A second evil of conside- the district. On its banks various land-slips took of word-spinning. A second evil of considerable magnitude, was the number of times the question has to be put upon every measure before the House. It is, no levery measure desirable that are recorded to the constant of the doubt, most desirable that every precaution volume and flood. It attained its full height more should be taken to prevent Government from rapidly in consequence of meeting with the hurrying measures through Parliament before waters of the Canal. All were placed on one level, public opinion can be ascertained upon them public opinion can be ascertained upon them, the lock at Docehgarroch. By unremitted and when such is necessary. But many of these strenuous exertions this breach was prevented from forms seemed expressly constituted to waste widening; but the accumulated waters rushed down time, and, however it might have suited our their course of five miles, overflowing the adjoining stately pace, the business, both public and bridge at inverness, and submerging nearly one-third of the town. The alarm of the inhabitants private, now brought before Parliament is so was indescribable, the losses and privations have vast, that acceleration has become a para- been great, but in the whole circuit and course of nient' motion, and thereby losing a whole evening, ought to have been put an end to. and the course of the river Beauly, were inundated. attending to. Upon the whole, we see nothing ings ruined. In Ross-shire, the sources of the Orrin, the alterations vet made to induce us to the Garve, and the Conan rose to an unprecedented in the alterations yet made to induce us to height. Several houses were thrown down in the village of Conan, and roads and fields much in the village of Conan, and roads and fields much in the village of Conan, and roads and fields much in the village of Conan, and roads and fields much in which we shall, probably, have the Session protracted till the end of August with the same beggarly results as last year.

Indicate a last grounds of Dadenoen, in which is the Spey takes its rise, have also been flooded, and much damage done to embankments and farms. In all parts of the north, indeed, floods have been rife, but it is in the same beggarby.

mer occasion has already appeared in this journal. | an unprecedented height—covering the whole gle Trade meeting attended by Chartists, at which an amendment was proposed, that amendment in no case repudiated the principle of Free in a few years, reduce this country to the same in a few years, reduce the years, The prisoner, when his guilt was made known to to the depth of several feet. To a stranger the twenty miles an hour, and received severe injuries. great damage has been done. The Marquis of Aber-A gold musical seal, forming a portion of the property belonging to Lord Craven, was found to have directed their attention to the further question less audience; keep within the narrowed limits propositions as Mr. Scrope's, for the employof the extension of the Suffrage though not of Whig law, or rather caprice, until the condirected their attention to the further question of the Suffrage, though not reaching the popular standard, we gave them our support, still adhering firmly and consistently to the WHOLE ANIMAL.

Again, when Mr. Cobden proposed his Financial Budget, in it we saw the gleam of the suffrage and dungeon—where nought is now heard to the productive labour, and identified by the Earl of the propositions as Mr. Scrope's, for the employ-ment of the people in reproductive labour, are created, almost contemptuously, by the Legis-lature. What can be more demonstrable than the labour of the charge, and no doubt whatever places, and the meadow is wholly covered with that the labour of the able-bodied Irish, applied to the now uncultivated lands by means of a loan upon the security of the produce of their lice, remarked that four other trains of which principles.

The propositions as Mr. Scrope's, for the employ-ment of the people in reproductive labour, are created; in had been pawned at a Mr. Craven's steward; it had been pawned at a Mr. Craven's steward; it had been pawned at a Mr. Under the propositions as Mr. Scrope's, nor the employ-ment of the people in reproductive labour, are discovered with the dams and barriers of bigotry, intolers and the meadow is wholly covered with the that the labour of the able-bodied Irish, applied to the now uncultivated lands by means of a loan upon the security of the produce of their lice, remarked that four other trains of which principles.

The propositions as Mr. Scrope's, not are demonstrated by Mrg Collard, and identified by the Earl of Craven's steward; it had been pawned at a Mr. Craven's steward; it had been pawned at a Mr. Craven's steward; it had been pawned at a Mr. Craven's steward; it had been pawned at a Mr. Craven's steward; it had been pawned at a Mr. Craven's steward; it had been pawned at a Mr. Craven's steward; it had been pawned at a Mr. Craven's steward; it had been pawned at a Mr. Craven's steward; it had been pawned at a Mr. Craven's steward; it had been pawned at a loan upon the security of the produce of their lice, remarked that four other trains, of which pritoil, would supply the means of at once sus- soner was guard, had lately been robbed of property. The prisoner was asked if he had anything to say, when a solicitor, by whom he was defended, said, "He has nothing to say, in exculpation of himbeing their lives as a sacrifice.

But because this would violate some of the self, as to what he is charged with now, but I am absurd and false canons of the so-called instructed by him to state that he means to crimilate and has already from 500 to 600 nate another of the company's officers who is now members in Berlin. A systematic emigration and false canons of the so-called by him to state that he means to crimilate another of the company's officers who is now members in Berlin. A systematic emigration and false canons of the so-called instructed by him to state that he means to crimilate another of the company's officers who is now members in Berlin. A systematic emigration and false canons of the so-called instructed by him to state that he means to crimilate another of the company's officers who is now members in Berlin. A systematic emigration and false canons of the so-called instructed by him to state that he means to crimilate another of the company's officers who is now members in Berlin. A systematic emigration and false canons of the so-called instructed by him to state that he means to crimilate another of the company's officers who is now members in Berlin. A systematic emigration and false canons of the so-called instructed by him to state that he means to crimilate another of the company's officers who is now members in Berlin.

Railway.

ditto Transfers ... Merry, 6d.

ROBBERIES ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY .-- On loss in many instances will be irreparable-in all Wednesday, at the police-office, Marylebone, R. Frost, a guard on the Great Western Railway, was finally charged with having stolen a quantity of

DEFENCE AND VICTIM FUND It is especially requested that in the transus strict attention be paid to the following inin

structions :-All monies for the Defence Fund must bib evils and the abuses of the law are mannes to the all who have paid the slightest attention to the street School by Post office and ONLY an who have paid the singulest attention to street, Soho; by Post-office order ONLY, madd subject. In the reports of their own officers, payable to Francis Office order ONLY, madd

Charing Cross Post Office. All monies for the Victim Fund to be semm done by the appointment of a Committee, will to John Arnott, 11, Middlesex-place, Somerer Town, London; by Post Office order, (stampip)

not being available), and made payable to hinin WILLIAM RIDER.

JOHN ARNOTT.

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#### RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY). FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

FEBRUARY 8, 1849. SHARES. £ s. d.

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1 17 6 Welch Rover 0 10 00 Northampton, £50 7 11 EXPENSE FUND. 0 2 0 J. Gilder Ship South Shields . . Coventry Stroudwater ... 0 4 0 F. Jackson 0 2 0 £1 7 0 0 2 3 TOTALS.

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ERRATUM.-In last week's Star Edinburgh should have een £3, not 3s. The 3s. count for £3 in the sum total W. DIXON. C. DOYLE. T. CLARK, Cor. Sec.

EXECUTIVE FUND. Per S. Kydd. — Preston, J. Brown, 6s.; Preston, for Cards, 4s.; Wallingford, C. Phillips, 5s.; Per S. Kidd, 10s, 6d. ——Per Land Office.—Marylebone, 2s. 1d.; Mr.

P. M'GRATH, Fin. Sec.

VICTIM FUND. Per S. Kydd.—Lynn, J. Twaites, 5s.; Wallingford, C. hillips, 8s.——Per Land Office.—R. G. Bland, 1s.; Mr. Phillips, 8s.——Fer LAND OFFICE.—R. G. Bland, 1s. ; Mr. Knowles, per Mr. Giles, 2s. ; Two Friends, ditto, 1s. ; Limesome alterations in the Sessional orders, with

DEFENCE FUND.

M'DOUALL'S CASE-FOR WRIT OF ERROR. Per WM. RIDER.-Elland, per T. Broadbent, 3s.; Holm.

Mr. Ford, baker, Berwick-street, 2s. 6d.; Collected by Mrs. Trickey, at Leicester, 3s. 4d. FOR WIVES AND FAMILIES OF VICTIMS. Per, WM. RIDER.—Holmfirth, proceeds of Soirce, per II.
Marsden, 8s.; W. Z. Bowley, Malmesbury, 4s.; Mrs.
Marshall, Sheffield, per G. Cavill, 1s. 6d.; Nottingham, per
J. Sweet, 6s. 3d.; Kentish Town, per Osmondie Martiens,
4s. 10d.; Oldham, proceeds of Lecture by the Rev. J. Bar-

NATIONAL VICTIM AND DEFENCE FUND. Per John Annorr.—The Female Democratic Silk Society

Per John Arnott.—The Female Democratic Silk Society of Keighley, £4; William Lane, Newport Pagnell, 1s.; Kentish Town, per Mr. Lunn, 5s.; Coventry, per George Freeman, 7s. 6d.; Finsbury, per Mr. Salmon, 4s. 6d.; Westminster, per James Grassby, 4s. 2d.; Mr. Rider, as per Star, £6 4s 7d.; Cigar Makers, per Mr. Finch, 5s.; Mr. Harrison, per Mr. M'Grath, 1s.; Whittington and Cat, per Mr. M'Grath, 1s. 1d.; Cartwright's, per Mr. East, 2s.; Contradict of the Contra Cartwright's, per Mr. Brown, 1s.; Crown and Anchor, per Mr. Pelteret, £1; Mr. Kydd, as per Star, 13s.; Ernest Jones Locality, per Mr. Harrap, 3s. 3d.; Land Office, as per Star, 9s. 6d. The committee present their thanks to the nien of Oldham and the Female Democrats of Keighley for their kind and valuable support.

DISASTROUS FLOOD.—We reported, in our last

number, the destruction of the bridge at Inverness.

We heard a German recently say, that in the included the districts watered by the Quoich, the Caledonian Canal. The streams entering the Lochy have broken up the roads and devastated fields and plantations, including the picturesque grounds of Achnacarry, the seat of Lochiel. Lochancestors to proceed at a dignified, slow, and grounds, and finally destroying the important stone mount necessity. Above all, the practice of these floods we have heard of no loss of life. Turn-"counting out" a House upon an "inconve- ing from our own severe calamity, we find that, Frequently, does this take place just at the On the estate of Lord Lovat farms have been devery time when public business most requires stroyed, embankments carried off, mills and steadthe debates, and the business generally, and injured. The high grounds of Badenoch, in which it is in the course of the principal mountain rivers

severe; and years must elapse before they can be obliterated. Private charity and benevolence must be freely exerted, but much will still remain undone haberdashery, &c., from a package which was left at A correspondent at Lagan says:-" The rain fell to the east-are destroyed.'

that the results have been so remarkable. The

GERMAN BROTHERHOOD.—A society is being formed America, Australia, and all other countries of the

members of the society.

LETTERS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. XXXIV.

"Words are things, and a small drop of ink
Falling—like dew—upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions,

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE

SESSION. BROTHER PROLETARIANS,

Blessed are those who expect nothing, for verily they shall not be disappointed. Innumerable newspaper-writers predicted the vast importance of the Session which has just commenced; but judging by present appearances, it seems likely that the verdict of six months' hence will be: "Great cry and little wool."

It has been remarked by old politicians, that whenever Royal Speeches have been more than ordinarily rich in pious phrases, some new in a long, eloquent, and energetic address, supattack was meditated on the public purse; and ported the resolution, which was carried unani it has been wisely said, that whenever "Divine mention of "Almighty God" is made in connexion with the strange assertion, that "the Constitution" is "founded" "upon the principles of Freedom and Justice."

Taking into consideration the sex and position of the reader of the "Speech," I abstain from characterising the above assertion as I would have done had it been directly uttered by any one of the Whig Ministers. In entering address this meeting I hope I may be permitted to addre enjoys a free and just constitution, I reject all No tickets of admission or anything of the kind consideration of the theory of the Constitution. It is the Constitution in practical operation that we have to deal with and that Contion that we have to deal with and that Contion that we have to deal with, and that Constitution—if the system we are plagued with Hours Bill?—(Loud cries of "Yes," "yes," and may be allowed such a title—I pronounce to vehement cheering.) That's a very great shout, have no relationship to either freedom or but we must have no mistake, let me see your hands

Is that system founded in freedom and justice" of the system?

Then there is Ireland, in which for centususpension of the Habeas Corpus Act, even the mockery of Freedom has departed.

lating to Ireland. The Government has de-manded a renewal of the Suspension of the General,—if, in defiance of the opinion of the only don unions, was in every point of view reprehenmanded a renewal of the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act for a further term of six months. This demand is grounded principally clerk to the magistrates, for I speak advisedly place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and specific place them under the control of responsible perturbation and the control of the months. This demand is grounded principally crown—if, in defiance of the opinion of every upon a communication from the Lord-Lieute when I say every clerk of the cotton lord NANT of Ireland to the SECRETARY of the HOME magistrates has told his masters that the DEPARTMENT, describing the present state of law is as their chairman said it was,—then popular feeling in Ireland. Lord Clarendon avows that "the feeling which gave rise to, the property of their relations and neighbours and friends relations more with them then with and encouraged the late movement, still remains unchanged, and would again become light and knowledge, against the opinion of every

in Ireland on the same foundation that Australian rule exists in Lombardy—force. The adjudicate on this law. (Loud cheers.) These land." Such will be the lamentable fact as long as head. (Mr. Harper, one of the inspectors, produced trian rule exists in Lombardy—force. The English viceroy is constrained to admit that the Government he represents is hated by the Irish people. Yet these blind rulers perliated of that people, until some favourable liatred of that people, until some favourable right of the factory labourer. (Hear, hear.) If I constraints arrives for giving to that feeling rules are times when more than ever the sacredness of that desnise in Lombardy—force. The adjudicate on this law. (Loud cheers.) These bland." Such will be the lamentable fact as long as society is cursed with the blasting influence of Whig society is cursed with the blasting influence of Whig and Tory rule. (Cheers.) There ought not to be of the law should be respected—(hear, hear.)—and Tory rule. (Cheers.) There ought not to be of the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. The names society is cursed with the blasting influence of Whig and Tory rule. (Cheers.) There ought not to be of the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. The names of the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. The names of the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. The names of the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. The names of the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. The names of the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. The names of the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. The names of the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. The names of the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. The names of the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. The names of the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. The names of the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. The names of the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. The names of the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. The names of the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. The names of the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. The names of the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. The names of the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. The names of the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. And the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. And the knife.) It was a buck horn-handle. And the knife.) It was a buck horn-h

gated despotism in Ireland. I find in the list what do you think that man told me when he came of the minority, MUNIZ and SCHOLEFIELD, the to see me? During the hottest three days of the members for Birmingham; J. WILLIAMS, the revolution in Paris, whenever he had to address their country. Mr. M'Grath after having clucimember for Macclesfield; and George the assembled, and disaffected member for Macclesneld; and George masses—the maddened and enraged masses of Paris the poor upon the land, and the advantages which Thompson, the member for the Tower what do you think was their cry? He said: such a course would secure, not only to the poor, Hamlets. Two of these are Financial Refor- "You have not heard the report truly in England. mers and something more! Sharman CrawFord was in the minority, but he is a great
deal more than a mere "Financial Reformer."

Of course, I need not specify the politics of
the universal cry was not 'Vive la République;' but the universal cry during the most maddened period of the rebellion in Paris was 'Ten
hours a day labour.'" (Loud cheers.) Let the mathe Chartist member for Nottingham.

favour of unbridled despotism, I find the names of the pro-Polish advocate, Lord Dudley law. After a letter from Mr. Bull had been read, Mr. Styart, and the two powly elected Liberal Castler quoted to lollowing from a letter of Mr. STUART, and the two newly-elected Liberal Cobden to Mr. Gladstone :- "Finally, I contend members for Derby—Bass, of "pale ale" notoriety, and the roaring Radical, LAWRENCE HEYWORTH!!! In the same list is the name of Joseph Brotherton, M.P. for Salford, and the gallant member for Bradford, Colonel Thompson! The Colonel has leave the lathly a be get the later of the great body of the people." Now, leaved nothing from the daulting he get the learned nothing from the drubbing he got the these are words of warning from Mr. Cobden's pen

Government measure, but neither did they vote caused by Mr. Cobden's own followers determining against it. They absented themselves from the division, no doubt deeming discretion the better part of valour. But tried by the just and good old rule—"Those who are not for us are against us;" there can be no difficulty are subscribing.

Act he declared a pullity from the hench—what will in coming to a decision as to the real value of the much-vaunted patriotism of Messrs.

Act be declared a nullity from the bench—what will be the condition, supposing Mr. Cobden's views were carried out, and there was to be no more trust. COBDEN and BRIGHT.

Law system. Seeing that all parties and classes in Ireland are agreed in condemning the Poor Law, the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry can only be regarded as a "move" to kill time, and throw dust in the eyes of the public. The appointment of such a committee, considered in the most charitable point of view, is, at least, evidence of the miserable incapacity of the Whigs is, to say the least, equalled by their unwillingness to attempt any measure of real Reform. The Whig administration is the might-mare of these kingdoms.

In a system. Seeing that all parties and which Mr. Stephens had said that the millowners of Manchester were about to get their men to sign, and having warned the workmen to resist such a meaning the Poor Law, the appointment of a Committee, there should be a clause, "that the rich man, when he breaks the law, should go upon the treadmill."

Mr. Oastler concluded a very lengthy and excellent speech by saying—"They (the manufacturers) were not born into the world that their whole and sole object should be the worship of Mammon—that they should hold themselves responsible to nobody, but make their £10,000 into £20,000, their £20,000 into £400,000, and their £40,000 into £400,000, and their friches behind. It hank you for the kind attention you have shown in thank you for the kind attention you have shown in the preaction of the worknouse," and selected the disease, and saved the lives of many of the decased children. Your petitioners consider the system of farming out chil. Your petitioners consider the system of farming out chil. Your petitioners consider the decased children. Your petitioners of the pernicious in principle. It cannot be reasonably suptone the breaks the law, should go upon the treadmill."

Mr. Oastler concluded a very lengthy and excellent he breaking profit as the proprietor of a before the world and the workmen to read a source of feet unitary grain. Your petitioners the increase of the sure by demanding an Elight Hours Bill, he advised the disease, and saved the lives

The new alterations of the Queen's palace listening to me. (Continued cheering.) at Pimlico will, I expect, be found to have cost a larger sum than that proposed to be voted for the relief of Irish pauperism! But that is not the worst. The Whigs seem to be as far off as ever from having any notion of using that, or any larger sum, in furnishing relief not charity, is the cry of the Irish people, it is not charity, is the cry of the Irish people, it is into an instrument for prolonging the degradation and misery of that unhappy race.

And this state of things will continue, until feet, by combination, an abridgment, or own hands, and by winning the Chariter, acquires the power for some form adoption that the resolution in the relief of Irish pauperism! But that is experienced the advantage of working ten hours a day since the first of May last, are fully convineed of the testing that the present system admits of improvement; and calls loudly for the attention of the Legislature. Your petitioners know that there are vast masses of into the state of them, both in a moral and physical point of view, from its uniform adoption, firmly resolve to use their best endeavours to insure the uniform working of that periodical, in the great advantage of working ten hours a day since the first of May last, are fully convinced of them, both in a moral and physical point of view, from its uniform adoption, firmly resolve to use their best endeavours to insure the uniform working of that periodical, in a moral and bour, we now take the present system admits of improvement; and calls loudly for the attention of the Legislature. Your petitioners know that there are vast masses of industrious and sober handcartsmen, in every branch of dustrious and families in comfort and independence. Fluctuati

Charter, acquire the power to say to your rulers and legislators: "Get ye gone! Make way for

better men!" L'AMI DU PEUPLE. MEETING AT MANCHESTER ON THE VIO- Ferrand, Esq., the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Fever- the employment of the able-bodied poor now dependant on the rate payors for support in the rate payors

A public meeting was held at the Corn Exchange, Hanging Ditch, on Thursday evening, 1st inst., "for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means to be adopted to suppress the present system of working by relays; also, to devise the best means of insuring a uniform working of ten hours per day for adult factory workers." The large room was filled, the audience being composed chiefly of operatives. On the platform were Mr. Richard Oastler, he Rev. J. R. Stephens, Mr. W. P. Roberts, &c. Mr Thomas Mawdesley was unanimously called to the chair, and having opened the proceedings in an

appropriate speech, Mr. PETER CLARK moved the first resolution. which was as follows :- "That the factory operatives composing this meeting, after mature deliberation, and some experience in the working of short hours, affirm their unalterable determination to maintain inviolate the provisions of the Ten Hours Act, as it now affects the working of females and

young persons in factories, as by law established." Mr. John Brabson seconded the resolution. The Rev. J. R. Stephens, of Ashton-under-Lyne,

it has been wisely said, that whenever "Divine Mr. G. H. Smith proposed the second resolution, Providence" is introduced into a "speech which was as follows:—"That we deeply regret the from the throne," John Bull should forth-with button up his breeches-pocket. As "retrenchment" is the order of the day, and as, Provisions of the Ten Hours Act have been grossly consequently, cant is altogether unnecessary, violated by many masters, and as these violated by magistrates, who It is a pity that the Whig Ministry dealt in re-lad solemnly declared, upon their oath, their deter-iigious allusions when concocting the late Royal mination to administer justice without affection or address; more especially, seeing that the favour to any one, we are resolved to assist, by mention of "Almighty God" is made in contegrity, the provisions of the present factory law; and we pledge ourselves to give our most hearty support to the officers of the government, appointed to carry the Factories' Regulation Act into effect.'

Mr. HENRY GREEN seconded the resolution.

Mr. RICHARD OASTLER was received with vehe ment cheering, which was continued for some time. When it had subsided he said :-Before I begin to chester, are you or are you not in favour of the Ten calmly. (The entire company immediately held up the management of Mr. Drouet, and judging their hands.) Well then, there's an answer for the from the evidence adduced before Mr. Wakley, at government-there's an answer for the Home Sectice which dooms six-sevenths of the adult retary—there's an answer for the Queen, who did male population to political vassalage and withstand honour to sign the Ten Hours Bill, notseventh with the power of life or death over the Hours Bill is the law of the land, and you of defenceless children to be disgraceful, inhuman, the rest of the community? Is the Gagging are satisfied. But there are other parties to whom Bill (passed in the Session of 1848) to be re- I wish to address myself—(hear, hear)—parties who garded as a proof of our "freedom?"—or is are deeply interested in the solemnity of that short ratepayers, and not beneficial for the interests of the employment of spies to first entrap and signification had no possessions themselves—no the poor of this country, and recommend the legissignification had no possessions themselves—no lature to take under their consideration the prothen betray the despairing victims of class rights themselves. (Hear, hear.) And I have to priety of endeavouring to find profitable employ-legislation, to be taken as evidence of the "jus- ask these persons, from the highest personage in ment for the able-bodied but unwilling idlers on the the kingdom, whom no man honours or reveres uncultivated lands of England, and also to afford more than I do, to those cotton-lord magistrates such relief to the aged and infirm, from the na-Then there is Ireland, in which for centumore than I do, to the laid the line of the laid the laid the laid the line of the laid we, or are we not, henceforth to live under strong terms the treatment experienced by the chilthe authority and protection of the law? (Cheers.) dren in the Tooting slaughter-house, and proposed Yet the "protection" of "Almighty God" After mentioning the names of several advocates of a plan, which, if adopted by the legislature, would is invoked for this precious system, asserted— the Ten Hours Bill, Mr Oastler said: We demand remove for ever the curse of pauperism from the is invoked for this precious system, asserted—judge ye with what truth—to be founded upon "the principles of freedom and of justice." Laws exist against blasphemy, and parsons preach against lying; all in vain, it seems—preach against lying; all in vain, it seems—the law—and we demand of them there is no netition at the law—and we are not proved to the doubt done, their opinion to the government upon the late appalling catastrophe, and but the law—and we demand of those magistrates, those officers to whom has been intrusted the execution of the law—and we demand of the secution of the law—and we demand o

active upon any occasion that appeared to offer law adviser below them, or law adviser on a level with them, or law adviser above them, if they are It is confessed, then, that while Coercion has cowed the people, it has not restored popularity to the Government. English rule exists in Ireland on the same foundation that Austhey shall no longer sit upon the bench to the color of the law, then we demand the exclusion of every man connected with factories, either by marriage or birth, that they shall no longer sit upon the bench to the color of the law, then we demand the exclusion of every man connected with factories, either by marriage or birth, that they shall no longer sit upon the bench to edivision on this law. (Loud cheers) These

gistrates in Manchester hear that. (Hear.) I speak On the other side of the question, that is in it not to excite to rebellion against the law, but to

COEDEN and BRIGHT did not vote for the people—and the business of our meeting has been were carried out, and there was to be no more trust But the prolongation of Clarendon's dic- withdrawn, the law a dead letter, the people distatorship is to be accompanied by a sop of Fifty Thousand Pounds; and a Committee of Inquiry into the working of the Irish Poor Law system. Seeing that all parties and which Mr. Stephens had said at Eleven Hours of Withdrawn, the law a dead letter, the people distinct the law a dead letter, the people distinct the law a dead letter, the people distinct the law at dead letter, the law at dead letter at letter, the law at dead letter at letter, the law at letter at letter

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Thomas Smith moved the third resolution:a larger sum than that proposed to be voted ... That the factory operatives of this city who have

Mr. W. P. Roberts supported the resolution, which was also carried unanimously.

"That this meeting cannot separate without ex-pressing its best thanks to Daniel Maude, Esq., for the honest part he has taken on this question, in opposition to his fellows on the bench.'

The meeting lasted till after eleven o'clock.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING OF THE INHABI-TANTS OF ST. PANCRAS, TO PETITION PARLIAMENT FOR AN INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSES OF THE LATE TRAGEDY AT TOOTING, AND THE WORKINGS OF THE NEW POOR-LAW GENERALLY.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of St. Pan-eras, to take the above subject into consideration, assembled on Tuesday evening last, February 6th, in the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-

street, Fitzroy-square.
On the motion of Mr. Stallwood, Mr. William Dixon was unanimously called upon to preside. Mr. Dixon, on coming forward, said, he at all imes considered it an honour to take part in the to its pent-up indignation.) After the popular feelto say, that they not only had the Tooting case

Mr. P. M'GRATH to move the following resolution: -"That we have read, with feelings of horror papers of the sudden deaths of children at the Tooting Infant Pauper Asylum, under the inquest on the bodies of the deceased children sent from the Holborn Union, we cannot doubt but the disease of cholera was engendered and aggraof defenceless children to be disgraceful, inhuman, and brutal. We are further of opinion, that the New Poor Law has been ruinously expensive to the The most noticeable subjects yet discussed in the House of Commons, have been those relating to Iroland. The Government has deplaced at the mercy of mercenary avarice. The Brighton. About two o'clock this morning, as I sons? It appears from the evidence given before and told my brother to get down and see what it the coronor's jury, that Mr. Drouet received for the was. He got down and spoke to the object; but support of these children 4s. 6d. a-week each. It received no answer. It proved to be the body of a received no answer. also appears that they were each fed, lodged, and local man. He examined the body, took hold of it, and clothed for about 2s. 6d. each. Now this child said, "Get up," or something of that sort, but still farmer had in his establishment 1,400 children, he was therefore deriving a profit from his trade of out, and looking in his face said directly, it was Mr. £140 weekly! If this sum, which was wrung from the Griffith. I turned round, got out of the cart, and ratepayers, was expended in nutritious diet and warm saw a pistol lying by our off-wheel. (The pistol

such a course would secure, not only to the poor, but to the state itself. The resolution was seconded by Mr. T. CLARK

and carried unanimously. Several other speakers having addressed the meeting the following petition was then adopted, and the

other day at Bradford. He appears to be incorrigible. Very well. "Wait a little longer!"

Now, here we have an act of Parliament which was passed for this express purpose—to end of the contentment of the great body of the sure the contentment of the great body of the sure the contentment of the great body of the sure the contentment of the great body of the sure the contentment of the great body of the sure the contentment of the great body of the sure the contentment of the great body of the sure the contentment of the great body of the sure the contentment of the great body of the sure the contentment of the great body of the sure the contentment of the great body of the tions to the people, calling on them to be watchful over all

the month of December, out of four hundred children i

proved so generally fatal. It is but fair, therefore, to infer that caution and proper medical treatment would have

practised by the applicants for reflet, or to "depauperise England by the terror of the workhouse," and relieve the holders of property from the burdens of poor rates, it has proved to be a signal failure. A reference to the increasing poor rates of every parish, the spread of vagrancy and vagabondism on the highways, and the every-day miseries of street beggars, must convince the most sceptical that the present system admits of improvement, and calls loudly

useful workmen. Such evils existing and increasing are to be regretted and feared.

was capied nem. con.

Mr. P. Hargreaves moved the fourth resolution:

Your petitioners are aware that there are some millions of the police. The prisoners were commondate in almost England, and portions of which may be found in almost England, and portions of which committees of your honourable House every parish, which committees of your petitioners have declared to be profitable if cultivated, your petitioners have declared to be profitable if cultivated, your petitioners between the surface of England, and portions of which may be found in almost England, and portions of which may be found in alm

sham, the Bench of Bishops, J. Wood, Esq., W. Walker, Esq., T. Fielding, Esq., the Rev. G. S. Bull, the Rev. Canon Wray, and all other friends who assisted us in obtaining the Ten Hours Act."

Mr. Henry Green seconded the resolution.

Mr. W. D. Represented the resolution.

Mr. W. D. Represented the resolution.

pauperism.
Such measures, combined with a judicious scheme of which was also carried unanimously.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

"That the best thanks of this meeting be given to R. Oastler, Esq., for his continued exertions on our behalf, and especially for attending this meeting; also to the Rev. J. R. Stephens."

"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman, for the able manner with which he has conducted the proceedings."

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And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray,

BRIGHTON. In our provincial intelligence will be found an account of the murder of Mr. George Stonehouse Griffiths, principal of the firm of Griffith and Co., brewers and coal merchants, Brighton.

On Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock, an inuest was held by F. H. Gell, Esq., the coroner, on the remains of the unfortunate man.

The jury having been sworn,

Mr. HARRY MILLS BLAKER deposed-I am a surgeon residing at 7, Pavilion Parade, Brighton. 1 have known Mr. Griffith between three and four years, and have been his medical attendant. He was about 42 years of age. I have this day examined his body. The only mark on the surface post-mortem examination of the chest, heart, and nions to the Legislature on the recent disgraceful lungs, and tracing the external wound, I found it tragedy at the Pauper Asylum at Tooting, (on the mention of that establishment the meeting gave vent of the bag of the heart, then penetrating through the heart itself, and the bullet finally lodged in the ing of disgust had subsided, Mr. Dixon proceeded back of the heart. It was a leaden bullet. The lungs were not wounded. It was a slug. (Mr. to consider, but the whole question of the present | Flanaghan, inspector of the East Sussex constabu-Poor Law. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Dixon then en-larly, produced the bullet, which was flattened.) tered into an examination of the Poor Laws and This bullet was extracted by me from the back of their effects upon the people, politically, morally, and socially; and concluded by introducing instantaneous death. I should say the bullet had not changed materially in passing through the different substances. No other parts were wounded. and regret, the accounts published in the news- The pistol was evidently fired close to Mr. Griffith's breast. When I say the pistol, I mean the fire arms. The clothes were singed, and the flesh scorched, and a portion of the wadding was also found in the wound. (The wadding, composed of paper, was produced. It appeared to be a portion a newspaper, and it was put aside to be dried.) I have no doubt of his death having been caused by the wound that I have described.

A Juron.-Do you suppose that he would have groaned after the shot? Mr. BLAKER.—He might have uttered one or shriek and no more, for his death would have been almost instantaneous.

Mr. Blaker.—No. I believe not; he could not have done it himself. I don't think he could. The wound does not appear to have been inflicted by the party himself in a scuffle. A Junon.-From the moment such a wound was

nflicted do you think he had the power to move? Mr. Blaker .- No; I believe he fell down di-Mr. Somers Clarke, who attended to watch the case for the friends of the deceased, inquired whether the body could be removed?

tified there could be no objection to give an order for its removal. Foreman.—Is it, then, probable that he was shot

The Coroner said, that as the body had been iden-

and reside at the mill on the Dyke Road, near was returning from Mr. Smith's, at Woodmancoat, ratepayers, was expended in nutritious detailed warm clothing for the children, the feelings of the community would not be horrified by the Tooting tragedy. (Hear, hear.) He felt assured that if justice were done the people, there would be no need of poor laws in England. (Cheers.) They were of poor laws in England. (Cheers.) They were was open. (Three pistol balls were here taken that the title poor should never case out of the last and that some one had fallen from his horse. The pistol appeared to have been discharged; the pan was open. (Three pistol balls were here taken that title poor should never case out of the last and that some one had fallen from his horse. The pistol appeared to have been discharged; the pan of the last and that some one had fallen from his horse. The pistol appeared to have been discharged; the pan of the last and that some one had fallen from his horse. The pistol appeared to have been discharged; the pan of the last and that some one had fallen from his horse. The pistol appeared to have been discharged; the pan of the last and that some one had fallen from his horse. The pistol appeared to have been discharged; the pan of the last and that some one had fallen from his horse. The pistol appeared to have been discharged; the pan of the last and that some one had fallen from his horse. The pistol appeared to have been discharged; the pan of the last and that some one had fallen from his horse. latred of that people, until some favourable opportunity arrives for giving to that feeling the expression of deeds. The "wild justice of the Ten Hours Bill and resolve that it should not propose a substitute was pointed out in the resolution, which was a very light night, but the moon was not shin-the that the poor should be employed upon their native fields, instead of being degraded as paupers, within the walls of the hateful bastile, (Cheers.) Some of the best lands in England had been, under the sanction of law, stolen from the people; let them, if none other can be found, be restored to the poor, and then, instead of being a reproach to our civiliance of the system they condemned. An excellent substitute was pointed out in the resolution, which was titute was pointed out in the resolution, which was titute was pointed out in the resolution, which was that the poor should be employed upon their native fields, instead of being degraded as paupers, within the walls of the hateful bastile, (Cheers.) Some of the best lands in England had been, under the sanction of law, stolen from the people; let them, in one other can be found, be restored to the poor, and then, instead of being a reproach to our civiliance of the system they condemned. An excellent substitute was pointed out in the resolution, which was that the stitute was pointed out in the resolution, which was the they condemned. An excellent substitute was pointed out in the resolution, which was that the poor should be unhoved upon their native for the system they condemned. An excellent substitute was pointed out in the resolution, which was the ta lying on its back. I saw Mr. Kirton pick up a whip. I saw the loaded pistol now produced, a book, and a seal taken from his pocket by Mr. Kirtonmemorandum book. The whip was broken, but it did not appear as if it had been broken by the wheels. The right hand breeches pocket of deceased was turned inside out. The whip appeared to have peen wrenched asunder. The pistol was about a couple or three yards from the body. The crape was very near the hind wheel. It was a hired horse and gig, belonging to Mr. Roberts. The reins found in the road were fitted to those found upon the horse, and they exactly corresponded. The reins were evidently cut at one stroke. The road was very rough, and I could not trace any footsteps. We made a mark at the spot where we found the

Rock brewery, at Brighton, of which the deceased was the proprietor. Witness had been in the habit of going the Horsham round himself during the last twelve months to collect money. This time Mr. Griffith took the journey himself in consequence of lying on his back when they found The legs were rather in a cramped position, and one of them was rather raised. They placed the body in the eart and brought it to the Plough. They did not discover the wound until they brought him to the house; they then saw the wound in the breast. The deceased generally wore a gold watch and chain. The knife produced was not deceased property.—The inquest was adjourned.

LONDON.—ROBBERIES IN THE CITY.—On Wednes-ay, at the Guildhall, W. and Elizabeth Burt, C. table covers, and Witcher, who had a like them. He was employed in the capacity of carman, and had taken goods to Burt's shop, and received money, which he gave to another servant of Messrs. Red Lion public-house, Basing-lane, when they met Barker, who was in the service of Mr. Caldicott, warehouseman in Cheapside. Barker took out a

boy tightly by the hand and forcing him across the weight as the average class of traders

Camden-town, for an unlawful purpose.—Mr. Withers stated that having recently heard that an elderly female had for three months past been in the habit of visiting his abode at an early hour in the morning, he watched and saw her leave it on the previous day while he was dressing, but she disappeared before he could get down stairs. He was up a little earlier on that day, and, finding her in his parlour with his servant-girl, he questioned the latter, who, after ome hesitation, confessed that the accused had risited her as a fortune-teller, and, under that pretence, had obtained from her on several occasions various sums of money, and also induced her to part with her best gown and shawl to raise money upon in pledge, to supply her, as she said, with the MURDER AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR means to " east her nativity, and show her the man destined to become her husband," The prisoner not denying the admission of the credulous girl, he thought it his duty to hand her over for punishment.—The unfortunate dupe, in reply to the magistrate, blushed, and reluctantly admitted that the prisoner promised to show her this week the man she was to marry.—The prisoner, in her defence, said that she had merely gone to ask the girt to recommend her some work.—The magistrate said she was a fit subject for the treadmill, and sentenced her to two months' imprisonment in the House

of Correction. THE FACTORY ACT.-Mr. John Plummer, of Golden-lane, St. Luke's, proprietor of an extensive cotton factory, appeared on summons before Mr. Hammill, the sitting magistrate, charged with an infraction of a clause in the statute for the regulation of factories, which requires, under a heavy public business of his fellow townsmen, and never of the body was a wound in the centre of the breasting personal injury, the proprietor or his agent shall more so than on the present occasion. He be-lieved they had been called together in order that evidently caused by a bullet. I afterwards made a to grant certificates of age, &c., for the district in which the factory is situate. -Mr. James Bury, subinspector of factories, who had taken out the summons, stated, that on visiting the defendant's factory a few days back, he ascertained that one of the workmen named Robert Dyer had, on the 13th ult. lost his right hand, by incautiously putting it amongst the machinery, and he had been taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he still remained, but no notice of any such occurrence had been given to him or to the appointed surgeon, as the act required, and it therefore became his duty to summon the defendant for the penalty to which he had by that neglect rendered himself liable.-The district surgeon proved that he had not received the required notice.—The defendant at once admitted all the facts as stated, and expressed his deep regret at the occurrence of the accident, and he added that he had done all in his power to mitigate the calamity, and was maintaining the man's family while he was in the hospital. It had not occurred to him to send the written notice to the factory surgeon .- Mr Bury, the inspector, admitted that the efendant had done all he could, with the exception of sending the written notice, which the act made imperative.—The magistrate convicted the defendant, but, in consequence of the circustances stated in his favour, mitigated the penalty from £5 to 40s. and costs, which the defendant paid.-The inspector, in answer to a question as to the appropriation of the penalty, said that all moneys so received went, as directed by the act, towards a fund for edu-

SOUTHWARK,-CHARGE OF ASSAULT ON THE

CHILD.—D. Thomas was charged with assaulting

ditch, and that on Saturday she was sent by her

Phæbe Hyde, aged 12, who said she lived in Shore-

mother on an errand with a bundle, when she met the prisoner, who asked her where she was going. She told him, and he then took the bundle out of her hand, and said he would carry it for her as but still kept walking by his side. Two women when she told them she wanted her bundle; upon that they had no business to interfere. The prisoner brought her over London-bridge, and they went on until they got to Deptford, and when there, he desired her to follow him, adding that he would get any noise. The complainant here described an keeping her there for some time, they left the house together, and, as they were returning the same house, in the tap-room of which, no persons being present but themselves, he again repeated the as-

cating the factory children.

entrance. She was afraid he would kill her if she happened, and he took the prisoner into custody. vell-known actress and lessee of the Pavilion Theatre, presented herself before Mr. Hammill, to peculiar circumstances:—From the statement of the be passionately devoted to her, and was not only in the habit of pestering her with letters of an amatory tendency, but of frequently obtruding himself upon

she should never have a moment's rest until she lent a favourable ear to his suit. Every attempt to convince him of the utter hopelessness of such a pose his authority to afford her protection against further persecution. — Several of the epistles Mrs. Yarnold had received from the gentleman having though the letters showed ample evidence of a distempered imagination, the writer had not by any threats brought himself within the scope of the law, to justify a magistrate to interfere in the

room of the Anchor public-house, adjoining the Imperial Gas Factory at Haggerstone, when an altercation arose between two of the party, which led to a general challenge on the part of Hunt to fight any one present. The deceased accepted the challenge, and after a short contest, in the course the grate, but got up apparently uninjured and renature had occurred between them. Almost immeduty to perform in the flannel department, were diately afterwards the deceased commenced quarrelpossession of the Burts, who kept a shop in Elm-street, but lived in Gough-street, and not giving a satisfactory account, they were also conveyed to the satisfactory account, they were also conveyed to the station house. The destation have a station house. The station house are station house. taken into custody. Goods were then traced to the ling with another man, whom he struck and chalstation-house. The greater portion of the goods were identified as the property of Messrs. Wood, and forming a portion of their stock. When Young slight blow on the side of the head, and he stagwas brought up, he swore that he was aware that both Lee and Witcher were in the habit of daily robe mediately, and, falling forward on his face, rem ined bing Messrs. Wood and Co., and that he himself, in perfectly still, and never spoke or moved afterconjunction with them, began, about six months wards. Medical assistance was procured as speedily after he entered the service of his employers, to rob them. He was employed in the capacity of carman, and had taken goods to Burt's shop, and received man to be quite dead.—Mr. J. R. Morgan, a surgeon at Hackney, who had been called in upon the occa-Wood, named Albert, (who was tried at the last sessions, and convicted, judgment being respited). The new feature in the case was that of the evidence against Barker, when Young was brought was unable to state the immediate cause of death from Newgate to give further evidence. It was until he had made a post mortem examination.—The proved that Young and Witcher went to dine at the prisoners, in defence, said that the disaster resulted from the violent conduct of deceased; they had merely acted in self-defence.—The prisoners were remanded.

piece of print from underneath his waistcoat, and gave it to Young, and said he would call for it in the evening. He did not call, and the next day Young was in custody, and the piece of print, which was identified by the private mark, in the hands of the police. The prisoners were committed. Bail was refused in all the cases.

A little boy has died from hydrophobia, at Jesmond, near Newcastle, a month after having been bitten in the nose and cheek by a dog.

ATEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Anne Mullandine at the more suited suits and suits attempted to murder the seven and the severn an ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE,-Anne Mullan-

towing path in the direction of the water. The little fellow, who was evidently much terrified, appeared struggling to release himself, and repeatedly called CLERKENWELL.-FORTUSE TELLISG.-A woman Don't, mother, don't;" but the prisoner named Rose, was charged with being found in the dwelling-house of Mr. Withers, of 41, High-street, continued to drag him on till they reached the edge of the bank, when she suddenly caught him up in her arms and flung him into the canal. The prisoner then rapidly divested herself of her shawl, and was in the act of untying her bonnet, when witness rushed forward and seized her, and a friend coming up at the moment, he consigned her to his charge He then hastened to the side of the canal, and finding that the boy was completely exhausted with his struggles, which had carried him some distance from the bank, witness plunged in, reached him as he was on the point of sinking, and succeeded in getting him out, and he speedily recovered. On being questioned, the prisoner said that her son and ierself were both starving, and they had not broken their fast since the preceding morning. Mr. Hammill ordered the prisoner to be committed to Newgate for trial.

LAMBETH,-LIFE IN THE WORKHOUSE,-James

Masterman and John Burton, inmates of Lambeth

workhouse, were placed at the bar, before the

Hon. G. C. Norton, charged with disorderly con-

duct in that institution by playing at eards.—

Brookes, the taskmaster of Lambeth workhouse. deposed that a short time before he had occasion to leave the yard in which the prisoners were engaged n working a pump, and on his return he found them in a shed playing at cards. He endeavoured to get the eards away from them, but they managed to pass them away, and he felt it to be his duty to give them into custody .- The prisoner Masterman was described as a person who could obtain an excellent living as a barge-builder or waterman, but such was his indolence that he preferred to lead a life of idleness in the workhouse, and be a burthen to the rate-payers, to living by his own energy and industry .- Mr. Norton : Well. Masterman, what have you got to say to this charge playing at cards in the workhouse, contrary to e regulations in such institutions?—Masterman: did no more, sir, than others; card-playing goes on the whole day. It commences immediately after breakfast, and is kept up all day; but when Brookes is coming, the office is given, and then those playing manage to stow away the books. On the present occasion Brookes did, certainly, manage to come on us unawares, but he was not clever enough to bone the flats.-Mr. Norton: What do they play for ?-Masterman: For pence and halfpence.-Mr. Norton: I hope the board of guardians will be made acquainted with this matter, and that card-playing will be put a stop to. I think it rather too much of a good thing that those persons should be enjoying card-playing at the expense of the industrious rate-payers of the parish. He then committed the prisoners to the House of Correction Advertising for Country Proucde. - Mr.

Hugh Owen, of Albion-grove, Islington, called the magistrate's attention to the following fact: -A few days ago he received from a brother in Wales a circular, which had been forwarded to a resident in the same neighbourhood by a person in the London-road, Southwark. His brother had requested him to make inquiries respecting the writer of the circular, and he had found it to be an imposition. It stated that the writer was a wholesale and retail poulterer, and dealer in Welsh and Dartmoor mutton, &c.. in the London-road, and that his shop was patronised by the nobility; advertisements to the same effect had appeared in the Welsh newspapers, the object being to induce people in the country to send up goods to the shop. He (Mr. Owen) had visited the shop, and found that it contained no property of any value, but that packages were delivered there daily, and carried away almost immediately. He did not succeed in seeing the person named in the circular and advertisements; but he was informed by a man in charge of it was heavy. She refused at first, and he then said if she did not let him carry it he would throw it into the canal. She allowed him to take it. He him to any salesman in either of those markets who have that he wanted her to come into town might be able to verify his statement were so indiscreet as to send their property to shop-keepers without making the necessary inquiries, they had nobody but themselves to blame.-Mr. Owen then withdrew.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET,-ALLEGED MURDER charged with having murdered his wife, Elizabeth. Elizabeth Gurden said—I know the prisoner and his wife. About one o'clock this (Wednesday) morning was in bed with my daughter, when I was awoke by knock at the room door. I asked who was there? The deceased said, "It is Mrs. Manley; my old the floor,, and laid down by my side and went to sleep. About half-past seven this morning the pri-"You have got somebody belonging to me here, open the door." I said I could not open the door to any man till I was dressed. He said, "I will not wait." He then forced over the desired ove into the room, and he must have seen the state of she was lying there, he kicked her about the head, and said "I will be the death of you." He then gave her a dreadful kick, and she dropped her head and never spoke again. The prisoner then stooped over his wife and pulled something from her pocket, and ran out of the room. I saw him again about ten minutes after, and told him that his wife was dead. He said, "I am going up to see her.' I then went for a constable, and gave the prisoner n charge. The prisoner's wife was perfectly sober. prisoner was quite sober. He was in the habit of ll using his wife. About a fortnight ago he struck her, aud blackened both her eyes. He told her on Saturday last that he would be the death of her. The prisoner did not express the least regret for what he had done.—Agnes May lived in the same house as prisoner and his wife. Was awoke about half-past twelve last night by hearing the prisoner happy couple. Deceased was a tectotaler then, but atterly she had taken to drinking, and the result has been repeated quarreling between them. A constable said, about a quarter-past eight o'clock this morning, I was called by the first witness to go to 74, Dudley-street, where a man had murdered his wife. I went there, and on going into the front attick, I found a woman lying on the floor on her back quite head. I examined the body, but I did not see any blood. I sent for a surgeon, and took the prisoner into custody. I told him he was charged with killing his wife. He replied, "Yes, I have done t by kicking her on the side of the head and neck, because she robbed me of two shillings."-Mr. W The prisoner said his wife was given to drink. He the public-house. He took his wife home twice that night, and found she had enotrived to steal two shilngs from him to spend in drink.—Remanded until

-J, Randall, F. Harrington, and D. Carroll, were charged with aiding and abetting in a row at the Strand Theatre, and with throwing a considerable number of the gallery seats over into the pit, to the one of the servants of the theatre, said that at eleven on Monday night there was a disturbance in the gallery of the theatre, in consequence of some disappointment having been felt because, while four pieces were announced, three only were performed. To allay the disapprobation, Miss Terry kindly the gods were inexorable, and commenced to tear your worship—one of the fiddles has been smashed to pieces.—Harrington, in defence, said the row commenced because Mr. T. Loe, who was to play Iago, did not come forward, but Mr. Sharp said he would try to please as well as he could, upon which he sang a song in his black face as he then was. The play was about to about to commence but the curtain could not be drawn up, and they were not able to go on. Then there was a great disturbance. and Miss Terry sang and danced, upon which some boys laughed in the gallery, and Mr. Lewis said he would not have her insulted, after which some one else tried to dance, but he could not, and then the music would not play to him. Mr. Saville did not come forward in the third piece.—The two first prisoners were ordered to find bail in £20, and Carroll was fined 10s,

February 8th, 1849.

"ENSPAPEM

MORTALITY IN LONDON.—The number of deaths registered in London during the week, ending Saturday last, February 3rd, was 1,137, the average being 1,169. The Registrar-general says that the mortality of London, which was excessive in the second week of January, has continuously declined from that time, as shown by the returns of the last three weeks. The 1,137 deaths in the present return are less than the average by 32, notwithstanding the epidemic class of diseases continue to be unusually fatal, and even show a small increase on the former week, arising from hooping cough and diarrhoa. To the latter disease and dysentery are ascribed 34 deaths, or 20 more than usual at this season; while hooping cough carried off 73 chil dren, or 31 more than the average. The deaths from cholera were 37, or nearly the weekly number throughout the month of December before the sudpen outbreak of the disease in Surrey Hall. The decrease of mortality is found in the class of diseases of the respiratory organs, pueumonia and bronchitis numbering 169 instead of 181. From phthisis or consumption there were 116 deaths, the weekly average being 148. Mr. Seagrave states, with regard to a narrow court, Devonshire-place, St. Mary Newington, where four deaths of young children had occurred about the same time in nearly contiguous houses, that "it is only eight feet wide, and situated on the bank of an open sewer, which overflows after sudden and heavy rain into these and surrounding houses." Mr. Hall also mentions a house where a girl had died of fever, No. 19. Upper Edmund-street, King's-cross, near the gas-work It contains six rooms (of which one is converted into a dust-bin), and is occupied by four families, or sixteen persons. Moreover, the front kitchen is used for an infant school, to which thirty children resort, and another school takes possession of a room built in the back yard. A drain runs under the house. whence effluvia arise of the most offensive character, increased by the gas water. One or two other children are ill of the fever. At Holland Cottages, St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, two boys in "febris and strumous cachexia, the result of defective drainage," the former having been ill eight days, the latter a month, the cause of death being certified in both cases by the medical attendant. A third day. A woman of 34 years died of "general phlebetis from a poisoned finger, followed by abortion." after an illness of nine days. And the following verdict was returned on a young man of 26:by the severe cold during a journey at night from Liverpool, by railway, in a van not sufficiently pro-

INQUEST ON Mrs. TIBBS .- Mr. W. Payne, the coroner, resumed an inquest on Thursday week at St. George's workhouse, Mint-street, Southwark, on the body of Mrs. Georgiana Jane Tibbs, aged 24, wife of Mr. Joseph Tibbs, a banker's clerk. Mr. Paget, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, said he had made a mother had shown the greatest dislike towards her post mortem examination of the body, and analysed offspring, by unmercifully beating it without any the contents of the stomach, and found not the slightest traces of any poison whatever, and he had as its emaciated condition fully testified, and a short no doubt that the cause of death was typhus fever, as stated in the medical certificate. The coroner, in summing up the evidence, said that probably he one entering. The neighbours had frequently reshould not have held the inquest at all, for it was at monstrated with her, and informed her husband of succeeded in disengaging himself, and had cut his all times painful to him to disturb a body in its last her conduct towards the deceased, but their comresting place, had he not received a communication plaints were of no avail. Last Saturday week the from the Home Office. He now thought the inquiry mother gave an alarm that the deceased had set had terminated satisfactorily to all parties concerned. The jury returned the following verdict: - found the deceased with his clothes on fire, and the "That the deceased died from fever; and the jury mother in the act of extinguishing the flames. The consider, from the evidence adduced, that there is fire was eventually extinguished, but not before the no doubt that was the cause of death; and also that | deceased was dreadfully burnt. Observing not the

Mr. W. Payne, in the vestry hall of St. John's, Horsgrew, the surgeon, attended her. On the 12th ult. witness was in the sick ward, when she saw the surgeon examine the deceased, and witness believed from his manner that he was disgusted at the dirty state she was in. Deceased having been long confined to her bed with fever, large "bed" sores presented themselves on her hips. Poultices were ordered, but instead of their being regularly changed at certain intervals, they were allowed to remain on for three or four days together, until the stench became offensive. Since her attack deceased had been unable to get in or out of bed; she therefore required constant attention.—Rebecca Russell, an inmate of the workhouse, confirmed the evidence of the previous witness.-Mary Fidge, from the sick without being taken out or washed. Mr. Howard, the surgeon, came every day to the ward, and Mr. Pettigrew once a week. The stench was very bad, but Mr. Howard took no notice of it. When the dence. deceased's bed was taken off the bedstead, the paint peeled off the iron work, and the steam arose just like it would from a copper.—Mr. Pettigrew, surgeon to the workhouse, said that he never heard of any complaint being made against any of the nurses in the ward. The immediate cause of death was exhaustion from the bed sores. He had known of similar sores in the large hospitals.—On Tuesday the inquest was resumed at the vestry hall, Tooleystreet, Southwark, when Mr. Payne stated that he had requested Mr. Paget, of Bartholomew's Hospital, to attend and give his opinion upon the whole of the evidence of the case. He thought this was the fairest mode of proceeding, since the only medical evidence they had had was that of Mr. Pettigrew, the surgeon to the union.-Mr. Paget said, in his evidence, that he did not think it would be fair to attribute the cause of death to the inattention spoken of, but, believing the whole of the evi dence of the case, he should say that death was certainly accelerated by the neglect on the part of the nurse. The actual cause of death was exhaustion, consequent upon the bed sores .- It further appeared from the evidence of Mrs. Woodbine, the matron, that Roland had no particular directions given to her about deceased, but she, and in fact all the nurses, had every facility for keeping the patients clean. They had sheets, &c., in their possession for that purpose. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death," adding "that though they could not make the girl responsible for the death of deceased, they thought the patients should be better attended to, and that the sick room should be more frequently

visited by the matron." ALARMING CAB ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening week the horse of a cab, which had been waiting at the entrance to Somerset House, having taken fright dashed along the pavement at a furious rate towards Charing-cross. The driver was on the box, but the reins having been broken, he was unable to arrest the progress of the animal. The vehicle came violently in contact with the iron fencing of the Globe newspaper-office front, destroying a portion of the glass, and damaging the grating which protects the top of the machine-room The cab then knocked down Mr. Serle, the dramatist, and seriously injured him. A youth, who was standing near the spot, was also knocked down, and the cab passed Charing-cross Hospital. The cab, after flying past the Sun newspaper-office, ran against the shop-front of Mr. Stammers, the jeweller and silversmith, destroying the sashes and glass, and scattering the valuable contents of the window in all directions. Some person from Mr. Stammers' shop, fearful, we suppose, for the plate, would not allow the wounded people even to lean against the shop front: they were, however, most kindly received by the pro-prietor of the Cigar Divan, and every attention paid to them. A lady was thrown down, and her arm broken in two places. A little further on the cab was turned over by coming in contact with a lamp-post. The severity of the concussion drove one of the shafts into the animal's breast, inflicting most frightful gashes and lacerations upon its shoulder, and the horse which was a fine, spirited animal being thus rendered useless, was conveyed to a knacker's, and speedily placed out of its miseries. We have not heard what became of the cabman.

DEFICIENCY OF PAROCHIAL MEDICAL OFFICERS IN of T. Waller, aged twenty-two, who, it was alleged, had died from medical neglect whilst labouring under an attack of cholera. — Caroline Madden deposed that the deceased was her brother. About three weeks since he left his wife and child with a relative, for the purpose of going to the London Docks in the ship Wellington, for Liverpool, and when he reached that port deceased and others were so ill from the bad state of the trans and when he reached that port deceased and others were so ill from the bad state of the ransage was for that the commander ordered ashore those who were that the commander ordered ashore those will be thank all gist of the managed to run away a short distance, but two of the managed to run away a short distance, but two of the desks and extracted about £20 left his lady love to sigh behind, and has altogether of the ransals followed him, and recommenced the left his will all the commander of the desks and extracted about £20 left his lady love to sigh behind, and has altogether of the ransals followed him, and recommenced the left his will all the commander of the desks and extracted about £20 left his lady love to sigh behind, and has altogether of the desks and extracted about £20 left his lady love to sigh behind, and has altogether of the connection. The young lady's feelings of the rascals followed him, and recommenced the left his will have the choles and extracted about £20 left his lady love to sigh behind, and has altogether of the caseal sollowed him, and recommenced the left his hady love to sigh behind, and has altogether of the trails, leaving a quantity of postage stamps late, first beating him over the body, and then how the third, first beating him over the beds, and extracted about £20 left him the tills, leaving a quantity of postage stamps late, which happened to be marked. State the trail.

State of excitement, and this c that the commander ordered ashore those who were watching their opportunity, a message was forsick. The deceased, on Sunday, the 28th ult., warded to the curate's residence, soliciting an interreached witness's house in a most weak condition. reached witness's house in a most weak condition. view on the part of two gentlemen. The unsuspect-on Monday last the deceased awoke witness, and ing man had reached as far as the square in complybegged of her to fetch a surgeon, as he feared he ing with the request, when the father and son met was dying. He had partaten of a few cockles for him with outstretched hands (but in them horse-

on severely. At an early hour one of the lodgers again went to Mr. Thompson's residence, but he had gone to see a patient at Blackheath. About eight o'clock on the Tuesday morning Mr. Thompson, sen., visited the deceased, and after some harsh remarks told witness that, as she had no order, he could not send any more medicine, nor could be attend without being paid for it. Deceased was then in great agony. His body was quite blue, his limbs were deceased again, and in the evening deceased expired. being paid 7s. 6d. for his trouble.—The summoning officer was directed to procure the attendance of Mr. Thompson, but he sent word that he should not come to the inquest without being summoned, and F. Wagstaff, surgeon, said that he saw the de-

ceased on Tuesday evening last; he had just expired as witness arrived. His countenance was livid, his features and limbs were contracted, as if he had died in great pain. Witness was of opinion having called her nephew up, she sent him with the that it was a decided case of cholera, no doubt resulting from eating raw cockles. Deceased's life might have been saved, if he had had proper and frequent medical relief. He ought not to have been left so many hours without some assistance. The jury agreed to the following special verdict :- " That the deceased died from the effects of cholera, and we (the jury) request that the coroner communicate the nature of the case to the guardians of Lamboth,

with a view of their making more extensive arrangements for the appointment of medical officers, so as to afford prompt and immediate medical attention to the poor.' DETERMINED SUICIDE.—On Saturday last consider-

able sensation was created in Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, and its neighbourhood, in consequence of Mr. John Norton, the landlord of the Yorkshire Grey, committing suicide by shooting himself with a fowlingpiece. The deceased, who was about 35 years of age, was married, and has left a family of four young children. He had been landlord of the above house for about eighteen months. It appears, that neither the landlord, his wife, nor the pot-boy, had been to same house, aged respectively 3 and 8 years, died of bed the previous night; that a few minutes before five o'clock, the deceased left his wife in her bedroom, and went down stairs, saying that he would shoot himself. He afterwards took down the gun, which was kept in the bar-parlour, loaded it with girl of 3 years was "poisoned by sucking lucifer matches, twenty-five in number," and died on the neath his chin, and pulled the trigger with the toes of his right foot. The pot-boy attempted to interfere, but the unfortunate man said he would shoot him if he did so; and, before he could get assis-"Died of acute bronchitis (three days) accelerated tance, the deceased had committed the act, the front of his cheek being literally blown away, and his brains strewed about the room.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER .- On Monday, an inquest was held before Mr. W. Payne, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of W. Copeland, aged five, the son of J. Copeland, who was burnt to death. females that ever since the deceased's birth the mother had shown the greatest dislike towards her apparent cause, not giving it nearly sufficient food time since she was detected in attempting to suffocate it in a tub of water, but was prevented by some the deceased was invariably kindly treated by her husband and his family."

INQUEST.—Alleged Neglect of an Idday to St.

Olaye's Workhouse.—An inducst was held before deceased alone for about two minutes, and on her leydown, on Friday week, respecting the death of Ann Gardener, aged 34, an idiot, who died in the make sure about the fire in the grate, put her hand workhouse of St. Olaye's Union.-Mary Ann Ede in the centre of it without injuring it in the least. said that she was an inmate of St. Olave's work- The deceased was conveyed to the hospital, where

very suspicious, and he had a very strong opinion on the matter. The jury, after about half-an-hour's consultation, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Maria Copeland, who was committed to Newgate on the coroner's warrant. FATAL AFFRAY .-- An inquest was held by Mr. W. Baker, on Wednesday, at the Black Horse, Kingsland-road, on Edward Rumbold, aged 29, who was ward, said her bed was immediately opposite that of killed on Monday night last, in a pugilistic endeceased, who remained in bed for nearly a week counter with two men named Hunt and Hunter. who stand remanded from the Worship-street

police court, charged with having caused deceased's

death. The inquiry was adjourned for further evi-

wilfully set fire to the clothes to destroy him. -The

Coroner, in summing up, remarked that it was very

rarely that direct evidence could be obtained as to

the commission of such an inhuman act. The cir-

cumstances attending the deceased's death were

All the evidence went to show the impossi-

A Curious Verdict.—An inquest was held by Mr. Bedford, at the Plough, Carey-street, on Wednes-day, on the body of Mr. B. Kakebread, salesman, It having been clearly shown that deceased inflicted a wound in his throat with a razor, and that he had within the last two or three previous days made away with £50 just bequeathed to him, the foreman of the jury announced the verdict as follows; -" We find that the deceased died of temporary insanity, produced by the wound on the throat." The Coroner: Do you mean that, or that the wound and predetermined acts of manucine committee was inflicted by himself in a state of insanity, and ten years ago. For some time past the woman, that it produced his death?-Foreman: That is whose name is Mary Ann Skinner, had been leadwhat we mean.—A verdict was accordingly recorded

in somewhat different terms. THE SMITHFIELD NUISANCE .- On Monday, an infuriated ox, being driven from Smithfield to the Surrey side of the river, knocked down, in Farringdon-street, a girl, named Coles, trampled on her, and inflicted very serious injuries. Being further irritated by the occurrence, it became perfectly uncontrollable, and proceeded at a headlong pace to-wards Blackfriars-bridge, where the animal was secured, not, however, before it had knocked down

and injured several parties. THE TOOTING CHOLERA CASES .- VESTRY MEETING AT St. Pancras.—On Wednesday a meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras was held for the purpose of requesting Mr. Popham, one of the medical officers employed to attend the children in Mr. Drouet's establishment at Tooting, to explain his conduct in having attended a meeting at Westminster, and made certain charges against the directors and guardians of the poor.—Mr. Healey, a church-warden, took the chair.—Mr. T. II. Smith brought the subject forward, and he complained that (according to the report in the newspapers) Mr. Popham had stated at the meetings in question that the guardians, when they visited Mr. Drouet's establishment, paid more attention to the gratification of their appetites by eating and drinking the good things placed before them, than to the condition and sufferings of the poor children .- Mr. Popham, in explanation, said that in what he had stated re specting the guardians he had made no allusion to the authorities of St. Pancras. He had a perfect right to attend a meeting upon such a subject, but the opinion he then entertained towards Mr. Drouet over his person; when taken up he was found to be had since then been very much changed .- After a bleeding, and insensible, and was conveyed to the long discussion upon the alleged misconduct of Mr. Popham (who it appeared neld office under the

Board of Directors of this parish), Mr. Barnes moved a resolution to the effect that the explanation given by Mr. Popham respecting the statement said to have been made by him on the 31st January, was ment was proposed, but the original motion was

## The Provinces.

A CURATE FLOGGED .- A rather unusual and exciting scene occurred on Friday week last at the adjacent quiet little town of Wilton-the curate of the new church, the Rev. Mr. Jacob, having been publicly assaulted by two gentlemen in the square, From sundry pieces of explanation dropped at the time on the subject, it is accounted for as follows:—
It appears that an elderly gentleman living in Leeds has a daughter, between whom and Mr. Jacob an

on the 11th of November last, leaving behind her a to the assizes. boy, aged four years, and the deceased. On the 14th of November, he and his children went to live with racter was preferred at Sheffield on Tuesday week, rid of his child he could marry a female directly dividual named Stainfor h, observed the man and with £300. A few days hack the father that the father than the stainfor h, observed the man and with £300. A few days back, the father told Mrs. Wood, Bray's housekeeper, that he was going to contracted, and Mr. Thompson never came near the leave, and would send for the child. Mrs. Wood, not liking his manner from what she had previously deceased again, and in the evening deceased without heard him say, refused to let the children go until she knew what provision he had made for their comfort. At five o'clock the same evening, the father came home from work, when he found her feeding the child. Mrs. Wood left the room for a short added that the inquiry was quite unnecessary.—Mr. time, taking the child with her. On her return the father immediately went to bed, and upon her recommencing to feed the child, it rejected its food, and exhibited symptoms of being in great pain. Mrs. Wood's suspicions were immediately aroused, and remains of the food to Mr. Dale, a surgeon. The child continued in great pain till the following day, when it expired. The father was given into custody on suspicion; and on Mr. Dale making a post mo tem examination, he found oxalic acid in the food contained in the child's stomach. The father was identified as having, on the evening of the day he wished to take the child away, purchased half an ounce of oxalic acid. A bottle of oxalic acid solution was found concealed under Howe's bed, and he was assizes for the wilful murder of the child .- It is der to exhume the remains of the prisoner's wife, who died some five or six weeks previous, and who, there is reason to suspect, was poisoned. YORKSHIRE.—THE RECENT COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

-Several praiseworthy efforts are being made in and around Barnsley for the purpose of raising a fund for relieving the widows and orphans of the seventy-five unfortunate individuals who lost their lives on the 24th of January at Darley Main Colliery. MONMOUTHSHIRE .- ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUI-CIDE .- In the village of Usk, on Monday week last, Frederick Williams was apprehended on a charge of him for trial. felony. The next day he was taken before a magistrate, and committed for trial. He was placed in the custody of John Morgan, constable, who locked him up in his own house for the night, and the next morning, on leaving for the prison, he was handcuffed by the right wrist to the constable's left, and thus they walked for about nine miles. On getting within two or three hundred yards of the gaol, the prisoner made a remark to the constable. calling off his attention, and having previously without the knowledge of the officer, drawn a knife from his pocket, he suddenly made a most ferocious wounds, one being a most formidable gash passing through and dividing the ear and reaching the nose. A person named Churchill, passing by on horseback, was horrified at seeing the two men strug-gling on the ground and covered with blood. He called to the prisoner to desist, but the only reply he got was that as soon as he had done for the constable, he would kill both him and his horse. having procured some men they returned in a few own throat. After some difficulty the knife was taken from Williams, when he and the constable mother gave an alarm that the deceased had set himself on fire; a lodger ran into the room and surgeon, was soon in attendance, when he found found the deceased mind the dece

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY AT BIRMING-HAM.-On Monday week Mr. Enoch Beasley had been out collecting rents, and between eight and nine o'clock was proceeding towards his residence, carrying with him a bag containing £10 in silver. He had got nearly to the end of Cumberland-street, or he would murder him. Mr. Beasley made an alarm and struggled for his property; but the fellow had got a firm hold of it, and while he held it with one hand stabbed Mr. Beasley four or five times in the arm and body. In the struggle the ruffian fell, but he recovered himself, and with redoubled fury struck at Mr. Beasley, knocked him down, and, leaving him bleeding and insensible on the ground, made off with the money. Shortly afterwards a Mr. Cook, accompanied by his wife, were passing by the spot, when they were alarmed by Mr. Beasley's groans. They hastened to his assistance, and, with the aid of other persons and a policeman who happened to come up, he was conveyed home. It was then found that he had received several wounds on the arm, inflicted with such force and violence that the knife had penetrated through two coats and his under apparel. Medical assistance was procured, and Mr. Beasley. was speedily so far recovered as to be able to give trace has as yet been obtained to the perpetrator of the outrage. Although still suffering from the effects of the injuries he received, Mr. Beasley is now nearly recovered. Confession of Murder .- An extraordinary con-

fession was made on Thursday morning week by a young woman, an inmate of the Kingston poorhouse (Portsea Island Union), of two most cold-blooded and predetermined acts of infanticide committed ing a most wretched life from poverty and other causes; she had latterly become an inmate of the above-mentioned union, where, on Thursday. finding death approaching, she raved and called for one of the guardians to come to her. She called for her sister also, apparently a well-educated and respectable young woman, and then made a statement, which one of the guardians (Mr. Marks) took down in writing : that she was seduced by a gentleman, a member of the legal profession, then and now resident at Gosport: that the first fruit of their intercourse she, with his cognizance and persuasion, murdered; that about twelve months afterwards she again became enciente by her seducer. who took her to Portsmouth to a ball, where the pains of labour were brought on; he took her back to Gosport, where she was confined the same night. and a fine child was born alive; the child was sent for by the seducer, taken away in a pocket kerchief by his clerk, and disposed of as the first had been (a skeleton was found some years after in the very spot mentioned by the woman in her confession); that the man gave her money (£5.) to assist her to obtain her wants, and to keep secret the transactions. Other circumstances of infamy and atrocity are detailed in the confession, which bears the signature of the gentleman who penned it, and six other respectable witnesses. Death terminated the sufferings of the unfortunate woman on Friday afternoon week. The person implicated in these atrocities has hitherto been considered one of the most respectable and honourable inhabitants of Gosport. The confession of the woman is very clear in names, dates, and circumstances; and it is important to the credence of her statement to add that medical testimony pronounces her perfectly sane at

the time of making the disclosures. THREE LIVES WERE LOST ON Saturday last near Leicester by the falling of a quantity of bricks upon some destitute persons who had sought shelter during | tored to the owners. - London Daily Paper. the night beneath them.

BEDFORDSHIRE. - MURDEROUS ATTACK UPON TWO morning week, near Stanbridge. Constables Parrott and Clough were directed to watch a certain place on account of suspicious circumstances. They accordingly watched on Wednesday night police instantly seized them, when a conflict ensued. The thieves at once threw down the sacks, one containing fowls, another barley, and the other peas. One of the thieves had a gun, and each a large meantime had managed to get down to Stanbridge,

Two Roours. - A case of felony of a novel cha-

a person named Bray, in this town. During his re- against a fine bull and terrier dog and its owner, dog near a shoe shop on Sheffield Moor, and soon afterwards he saw master "Pompey" walk earefully into the shop, and emerge thence with a pair of shoes in his mouth, which the dog's master put into his pocket, and ran away. A policeman having been informed of the affair, pursued and captured both thief and receiver. The biped was committed for trial, and the quadruped was ordered to be destroyed. ALLEGED FELONY BY A CLERK.—The magistrates

at Bristol, on Tuesday, were occupied in hearing a serious charge of felony against a confidential clerk m the eminent mercantile firm of Miles, Kington, and Co. The accused, Christopher Matthew Shaw West, was charged with stealing a certain valuable security for £500. Mr. P. W. S. Miles, M.P. for Bristol, deposed that he, jointly with his brother, Mr. Wm. Miles, M.P. for East Somerset, was executor of the estate of the late Mr. Philip John Miles, and the accused, Mr. West, was a clerk in their employ. Amongst the effects of the deceased was a loan note of the Bristol and Gloucester Railway for £500. This note had been stolen, and in a conversation with witness on the 16th of January, the prisoner admitted that he had deposited it with forthwith committed to take his trial at the next Mr. Robert Goss, a sharebroker, as a security for money advanced to him. The prisoner had no right stated that an application has been made for an or- so to deal with the note, and had taken it felosome time ago the accused, who was well known to him, asked him if he could get an advance of £200 on the note. About the 8th or 10th of January he brought it, and on the 16th, witness advanced the money. Inspector Bosworth proved that he pursued the prisoner to Hamburg, where, upon the applica-tion of Col. Hodges, the British Charge d'Affaires, the senate passed a decree for the prisoner's arrest, and he was handed over to witness's custody and brought to England. The magistrates committed

NORFOLK .- FATAL ACCIDENT TO M. BEVERLEY, Esq. of Foncer.-On Friday week this gentleman, who has followed the chace for the past forty years, met with a fatal accident. It seems that Mr. Beverley was out with the harriers, and was about taking a leap, when his horse refused, on which he was violently thrown over its head, and fell heavily on his skull. Some gentlemen made up to him as speedily as possible, but life was extinct.

EXETER .- THE GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROBBERY. -On Tuesday week, Mr. Willesford applied to the bench for the restoration of the property taken and murderous attack on him, inflicting various from the prisoners in this case at the time of their apprehension-namely, to Nightingale a gold watch and diamond ring; and, to Poole, a £5 promissory note. The property was required, said the legal gentleman, for the purpose of enabling them to meet the expenses incident to their defence, their being no suspicion that these articles had been surreptitiously obtained. The application was met by a ing the time Churchill was away, the prisoner had that Poole and Nightingale have retained Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., to defend them.

IPSWICH .- DEATH OF AN ELECTION CHARACTER.-On Monday week an inquest was held upon Thomas that the officer had received two wounds on the to be a free burgess of the borough of Colchester, throat, several on the head, and that the right side and also of this borough. He was a shoemaker by of his face was cut entirely open. The constable re- trade. At every election for the last thirty years, mains in a very precarious state, but nothing fatal whether it was for members of narliament in Ipsis anticipated from the wound in the throat of the wich or Colchester, his body was in great requisition by all parties; or if an election for chief magistrates, town c.erk, &c., was at hand at Ipswich (previous to the Municipal Reform Bill being passed), the first question of the partisan on either side was, "Where is the 'Blessed Man?'" Great anxiety was displayed to secure him, and send him for weeks to a considerable distance in the country to be taken and when opposite a piece of waste ground, he care of until the day of election. No sooner was his round, and saw a man standing beside him, who lobject of so much solicitation and tender care, was bility of the deceased setting himself on fire, and it was the general impression that the mother had swearing a horrible oath, told him to loose the bag, no one giving him even a passing smile. The poor fellow was then left to wander about the streets, picking up what pence he could from both parties, as each hoped to have him at the next election. At the inquest, Mary Webb, landlady of the Cow and Gate Inn, said deceased had of late come into the house of an evening, and asked permission to sleep in the stable loft. He told me he came out of the union house at Tattingstone, on the 2nd day of last January. I asked him how he lived, when he said he could always live in Ipswich, and he would die in Ipswich. He did not follow any trade that I am aware of, but seemed a quiet, feeble old man. I never saw him the worse for drink. On the night of Saturday last, about eight o'clock, he came into the tap-room, and asked me if he might sleep in the loft as he had done before. I said I dare not have him sleep in the loft, and as he appeared very cold and ill, I said I was afraid he would die there and I added, "you had better go to the unionhouse." He replied, he slept there the night before. the particulars of the whole transaction, but no and that it was then too late to go there that night, but if I would let him sleep on the premises on Saturday night he would go home to Tattingstone the next morning. I told him to come in and warm himself, and that I would direct the ostler to make him a comfortable bed. I left him sitting by the tap-room fire, and shortly after I found the deceased had gone away. He had half a pint of beer when he came in on Saturday evening. I asked him if he wanted anything to eat, and he said he had had something in the morning at the union-house, but he could not eat. He was alone in the tap-room on Saturday evening, and no one gave him anything. Out. The prisoners were remitted to a higher court for trial. In the stable very ill." I went to him, got him Death by Drowning.—On Saturday last Mr. W. an hour and half. I gave him some brandy, which he drank and said he was very ill. I sent for Mr. Adams, the surgeon, who came directly, but deceased died just before his arrival. The jury returned a verdict of "Death by exhaustion and

> Kent.—An unusual number of sudden deaths have lately occurred in Chatham and its neighbourhood. Among others we may mention that of Dr. Curtoise, physician to the forces, who appears to have been only a day or two unwell prior to his decease. Mr. Ranvall, of the Mitre Hotel, has lost two sons within one week, and an elderly man named Mallett, a storehouse labourer in the royal dockyard, dropped down dead a few days ago. The village of Gillingham, in the vicinity of Chatham, which lately experienced a severe attack of cholera, is now almost free from it, but a tew cases have occurred in Troy Town, near Rochester.

> exposure to the weather, and not from any violence

Post-Office Robbery at Carmarthen. - We have already reported the fact that one of the daughters of the postmaster at Carmarthen is now in gaol awaiting her trial for stealing money letters. It is now stated that about £200 in bank notes were found in the possession of the prisoner, and other property, such as purses, jewellery, and other fancy articles, amounting in value in the aggregate, including the cash, to about £600; and we have been persons who have lost letters, or any other property, will immediately give information to the post-office authorities in London, with accurate descriptions of lost property, so that, if amongst the articles that have been found, all such may be identified and res-

BURGLARY .- PLYMOUTH .- On Sunday night the extensive drapery establishment of Messrs. Dabb. have entered by the area grating in Old Town-street. Finding the inner counting-house door locked, they, with some clumsy instrument, cut away a portion of the door jamb, but not being very successful here week, till about twelve o'clock, when they saw they abandoned the door for one of the large panes two men leave a house in Stanbridge. The two of glass in the partition window, in which they men, it appears, went towards Egginton, and the police remained on the look-out till about three and quietly extracted every portion of glass from every portion every portion of glass from every portion o'clock on Thursday morning, when they saw three the frame. Entrance being thus obtained, they men return, each having a sack on his back. The broke into the counting-house money-drawer and bills of exchange and checks for a considerable sum. They then proceeded to the shops, and with gimblets

-On Tuesday, a man named Samuel Saunders, was spent his entire rent-roll, together with £1,000 borbut he was quite incapable of giving any account of himself, and has up to the present time continued in a state of unconsciousness. Great fears that in March last the prisoner left his wife and fare entertained about his recovery. One of the this recovery. One of the this recovery. One of the this recovery and went away with a woman named Smith. It is thought make the prisoner left his wife and farming stock, &c., for sale, and to leave Ireland.

In Inches it is thought make the prisoner left his wife and farming stock, &c., for sale, and to leave Ireland.

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In Inches it is thought make the prisoner left his wife and farming stock in the control of the coccurrence of the coccurre begged of her to fetch a surgeon, as he feared he was dying. He had partacen of a few cockles for super, but witness are some and never felt any in gwith the request, when the father and son methods, who opened the window and said he the son, with an idea of fair play, and when he had his head broken. A sack white son, with a dies of fair play, and when he had he same that one out. The person it he ran to Mr. Thompson, another surgeon in the same that offer the present the ran to Mr. Thompson, another surgeon said the deceased and person sking what he had for surgeon, sein who the deceased had been when the same the converting of saling and the same the converting of saling with the resident the father and the same that the son, with an idea of fair play, and when he same the son, with an idea of fair play, and when he same the son, with a direction of the present the ran to Mr. Thompson, another surgeon in the same the converting of the present shing with other tensions of the present that time same the same of the present the son, with a direction of the present the converting of the surgeon said the deceased had been when the same that time same the same that time same the same that time same the same that time same the s

London. The prisoner was remanded. FATAL ACCIDENT AT CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE,

of the Rev. F. C. Blackstone, Vicar of Heckfield, grants we ever beheld; they were nearly all young Hants, who accidentally met with his death from few over twenty, and literally in rags. the discharge of a pistol. Evidence was given that Mr. Blackstone had hired a pistol, and purchased to Archbishop M'Hale, in Tuam, on his return from Mr. Blackstone had hired a pistol, and purchased ball was extracted. The report of the pistol was niously. Mr. Goss, the sharebroker, stated that act of watching for the rat, with the pistol cocked, and that from some cause it exploded, and killed him. The jury, after a lengthened investigation, returned the following verdict:—"That the said Charles Blackstone caused his own death by accidentally discharging a loaded pistol which he (as has been satisfactorily proved to the jury) had been in the habit of incautiously handling, in his room. Mr. Blackstone, who was in the 23rd year of his age, was a very talented young man. He obtained the Newdigate prize, "Columbus in chains," at the recent commemoration.

MURDER MEAR BRIGHTON .- On Wednesday morn-

given at the Brighton Town Hall by Mr. Hodson and Mr. Kirton, that Mr. Griffith, the brewer, had been murdered. These townsmen had been out on a shooting excursion, and on their way homewards, at a very late hour, they discovered a body lying on the road between Dale-gate and the Plough at Piecombe, which, on investigation, turned out to be that of Mr. Griffith. It was resting on the back, and life was extinct. The hat of the deceased was picked up a few yards off, his pockets were turned uside out and rifled, and a wound was discovered in the chest, showing that he had been shot through the body by his assailant. A gig whip and part of a rein, cut, were also picked up on the spot, leaving no doubt that deceased had been waylaid by high waymen. The spot where the murder was committed is immediately under the South Down-hill, and there is only one dwelling near the place, namely, decided refusal from the bench, one of the magis- a farm-house in the occupation of Mr. Mannington, Churchill then rode off to town for assistance, and trates asserting that Poole had a considerable sum and one of Mr. Mannington's servants heard the in one of the banks in Exeter, and that he had been | report of a pistol between nine and ten o'clock in minutes, but the struggle was then going on. Dur- so informed by one of the bankers. It is stated the evening, supposed to have been the time the murder was committed. Mr. Griffith had been in the country collecting cash, and he arrived at Henfield soon after eight o'clock; and having baited his horse he left Henfield at ten minutes before nine o'clock, and the spot where he was murdered was about four miles from Henfield, so that he must have reached the place where he lost his life at about hand, and it is evident that they had both been cut asunder by a sharp knife. In January last deceased received an anonymous letter warning him of an attack from robbers. The letter was as follows :—'' Sir,— Some parties intend to rob you the next time you goes to Horsham, so be on your guard." The letter bears the superscription of "Mr. Martin, Griff's Brewery, Brighton," and it was posted in Trafalgar-street, Brighton. There is no doubt that the writer of the letter knows the guilty parties, and house. Deceased was taken ill about eight weeks it died on the following day from the injuries by the suddenly felt a hand on his bag. He turned has vote recorded, than the individual who had been the every exertion is being used on the part of the that the cash deceased had with him did not amount In one case the landlord has been forced to take up to more than about £20.-Mr. Griffith took two over 300 acres within the last fortnight, in another pistols with him, and when his body was discovered

the other ten years of age.

Scotland. CONFLICT WITH POACHERS .- On Saturday last G. Laing and John Laing were examined before Sheriff of America." The above words were used to a Arkley on a charge of poaching and assault, committed on a plantation on the estate of Rosebery, parish of Temple. It appeared that on the previous evening the prisoners, along with three others, each having a gun in their possession, trespassed on the deaths, 4; recoveries, 8; remaining under treatplantation with the evident design of poaching. The ment, 63. Total cases since commencement, 273; gamekeeper on the estate, having heard the report of fire arms, proceeded to the ground, accompanied by three other individuals. They had not been long there before they met the party of poachers, one of whom (J. Laing), within a few yards of them, shot a fine hen pheasant seated on an adjoining tree.

The generators witnessing this immediately between the processing this immediately. The generators witnessing this immediately between the processing this immediately. The gamekeeper witnessing this, immediately sprang forward and grasped Laing, and at the same noment the forester seized his brother, but the other depredators contrived to make their escape, The two Laings made a desperate struggle to get free, and struck right and left with their fire-arms, and in the serious conflict that took place the gamekeeper was thrown down and cut in the head. while several of the forester's teeth were driven

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Saturday last Mr. W. up; he walked into the house, and sat by the fire B. Mackinlay, ship-broker, of Glasgow, was proceed ing across a plank from the North-quay, to the schooner Thomas, of Dundalk, when he unfortunately missed his footing and fell into the water, between a vessel lying inside the Thomas and the quay. The noise of the fall having been heard by the watchman, Mr. Mackinlay was immediately brought out, and conveyed to the Clyde Police-office, but it was found that life was extinct.

## Kreland.

DUBLIN.-THE STATE PRISONERS.-WRITS OF ERnon.—It is likely that the Writs of Error in the case of Messrs. Smith O'Brien, M'Manus, and O'Dononuc, will be argued before the House of Lords early n the next month. STOPPAGE OF A MAIL COACH.—A few days ago

the mail coach which leaves Nenagh for Templemore every evening at eight o'clock, p.m., was stopped outside Moneygall, at a place called Castletown, opposite the sugar loaf moat, by a large barricade of stones, built completely across the road. No person, however, appeared, owing, perhaps, to the presence of Constable Connor, who was a passenger, and after half-an-hour's arduous exertions the rampart was in part removed, and a passage through cleared for the horses. Constable Connor proceeded to Templemore for the protection of the coach, but requested to state that it is particularly desired that no other impediment presented itself. The down train from Dublin was delayed twenty minutes at the station waiting for the mail. ATTACK ON A POOR-RATE COLLECTOR.-The fol-

lowing appears in the Kilkenny Moderator :- " On Thursday evening week, at about four o'clock, as Martin Maher, poor-rate collector, was returning but were unable to put their hands on any one from Urlingford, he was waylaid a short distance beyond the mill of that village by two men who unsatisfactory and highly censurable. The resolu-tion was seconded by Mr. Hetherington. An amend-of the Beds. police about three o'clock on Thursday value of £130 taken. The thieves are supposed to him, off the horse, and interest a severe beating on the former. The perpetrators of the outrage are unknown, but they are believed to be Tipperary men, hired for that purpose." The Newry Examiner states :-- "That on Wednes-

day night week as the ballast engine and train of waggons attached were returning from Castleblaney, and travelling at a speed of about twenty miles an hour, and when within about six miles of this town, the engine received a violent shock, and after several rebounds, it ran off the line, bringing with it the took £110., principally in Bank of England Notes entire train of ballast waggons. On examining the of the Plymouth branch, leaving untouched several spot it was found that some miscreants had placed a spot it was found that some inscreams and placed rail, weighing five cwt., directly across the line, body was found in the well, in a position she could not be intention and doubt of sacrificing the lives body was found in the well, in a position she could not be intention. LAMBETH.—On Saturday last, an inquest was held before Mr. W. Carter, at the Dolphin, Union-street, Lambeth-walk, touching the death of T.: Waller, aged twenty-two, who, it was obtaining his present curacy, however, it seems he was a south of the deaks and extracted about £20 was providentially discovered by the decays of the deaks and extracted about £20 was followed by the proceeded whom and Mr. Jacob an bludgeon. The gun was fired at Parrott, and the bord down through two mahogany desks upon the ludgeon. The gun was fired at Parrott, and the mean agun, and eace a large mahogany desks upon the ludgeon. The gun was fired at Parrott, and the mean agun, and ea

named George Howe, whose wife died in child-bed lently at Miller, wounding him severely. Committed some of his letters, addressed to persons in London, for some years, and for some reasons, which did not the intimates his intention to return shortly to Ame- transpire, he had repeatedly-threatened Management and the intimates his intention to return shortly to Amehe intimates his intention to rectain shortly to rainspire, no had repeatedly threatened Mr. M. Fad...
rica, having sold tracts of land to between two and den with violence, and on the previous evening carried his threat into execution by firing a pistol right which his son identified to be in his handwriting, it into Mr. M. Fadden's face, and that gentleman had I have the hear representing himself as a been so much injured in the are the controlled. which his son identified to be in the land in the son much injured in the eye that he was not appears that he has been representing himself as a been so much injured in the eye that he was not the land of some lady in the strength of the office to give his solidary and the land of some lady in the solidary and the office to give his solidary and the land of some lady in the solidary and the office to give his solidary and the s appears that he has been representing minimum able to attend at the office to give his evidence. They widower, and soliciting the hand of some lady in able to attend at the office to give his evidence. They Judge Fox, of Dublin, was remanded.

prisoner who, it was stated, is nephew to the late? Oxford.-A. inquest was held on Tuesday, in the EMIGRATION TO ENGLAND .- The Waterford Chro-Old Bursary Room, of Corpus Christi College, be- nicle of Saturday last contains the following startling fore G. V. Cox, Esq., M.A., University Coroner, announcement:—"Yesterday the William Penn and a jury of matriculated citizens, on the body of an announcement of the Liverpool, bearing with her Charles Blackstone, scholar of that society, and son upwards of 500 of the most wretched class of emi-

powder and ball of Mr. Pether, gunmaker, in com- Rome. Dr. M'Hale propounded his project for the pany with a fellow collegian, for the purpose of relief of distress and the regeneration of Ireland, as shooting a rat which annoyed him very much in his follows:—"And as the Repeal of the Union may not rooms. On the evening of Monday the deceased had yet be deemed sufficiently near or practicable, let been to a friend's rooms at Exeter College, and but the tenants of Ireland have but the legal pledges supped with him and two others. That he left of a tenure and a renumeration for their outlay; let about a quarter before eleven o'clock, alleging as a desolating landlords pay a certain tax for that land reason for not staying later that he wished to be up from which they drive out men to make room for in the morning to attend chapel. He went direct to beasts; let the surplus spoils of the useless estathe college, where soon after twelve o'clock he was blishment that has so long encumbered and opfound by one of his friends lying on the sofa, quite dead, with a pistol in his right hand which had been ful trustee—the Catholic Church—in proportion as discharged, the contents having entered deceased's the present incumbents fall off, not a farthing of left side, and lodged in the spine, from whence the whose life interest I would touch: let this sacred fund, thus accumulated, again be dispensed, as it not distinctly heard by any one. It is supposed was once, entirely in works of mercy and of educathat deceased, who was perfectly sober, was in the tion. (Cheers). I will pledge myself that with this simple process, which, so far from involving injus-

> cheers. THE NEW POTATO CROP.-Potatoes are already planted to a very considerable extent, and prett generally throughout the country. IRISH WHISKY FOR CALIFORNIA .- The Clonmel Free Press says:—"Last week ten puncheons of whisky were shipped from a celebrated distillery in

this neighbouohood for California."

tice, restitution demands, you will see ere long the

land smiling with the three-fold blessings of cheer.

ful industry, spontaneous charity, and a religious

because a free and unrestricted, education. (Loud

DUBLIN, TUESDAY .- POOR LAWS .- TENANT RIGHT. ing, a little before four o'clock, information was -Two meetings to deliberate upon the above ques tions were held yesterday-one in Navan, presided over by the High Sheriff of the county of Meath; the second at Maryborough, in the Queen's county. Among the resolutions adopted at the former the following were the most prominent :- "That from what has already occurred in Parliament, a length ened inquiry, it is to be feared, is likely to take place, (on the amendment of the Poor Law,) during which a great breadth of land will be untilled, and the poor left unemployed; we consider that a short act should be enacted, which would make each rate. payer to take credit against his rating according to the number of poor employed by him, who might otherwise become chargeable under the present law, and thus stimulate instant employment." Another resolution, while it calls for such a mode of taxation as shall stimulate individual exertion, requires that at the same time, it shall not be such as to encourage or promote the clearance of land.

STATE OF CRIME IN CLARE,-The Clare Journal contains an account of the murder of a man named Nicholas Scanlan, of Lettermoylan, who, on his return from the fair of Milltown Malbay, on Thursday last, was attacked by six men, who beat him so unmercifully with stones and a tongs that he died shortly after. The same journal states that some sheep have been stolen from off the lands of Dromoland, the property of Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart. half-past nine. The horse and gig were found at and contains an account of the plunder of two tons Poyning, the reins were cut nearly close up to the of meal belonging to Messrs. Russell, of Limerick,

STATE OF CLONMEL.—The following account corresponds with others of a similar nature from nearly all parts of the kingdom. The cry of the landlords because they cannot collect their rents, is much louder, and re-echoed again and again by the press, than any raised in the year 1847, when so many nnfortunate peasants died of starvation.

Scarcely a day passes over in and about this neighbourhood that whole families don't give up their lands and quit for America. There never was we understand known to be so much land deserted as at present one of the pistols was found lying by his side dis-chaged, whilst the other pistol was found in his pocket loaded. He has left two boys, one eight and lowed to lie in arrear. If the owners of the soil 180, and others ranging from 150 to twenty acres. refuse to take up the land without remitting a portion of the rent due, the tenant will reply, "There's your land for you in better order than when I got it; and if you don't like to take it, leave it, but a farthing rent I cannot give—I require all I have to carry myself and my helpless family to the shores

landlord the other day. CHOLERA IN BELFAST, -The following is the official return for Saturday and Monday :- Remaining at last report, 49; new cases, 3rd and 4th inst., 26; deaths, 97; recoveries, 113; remaining, 63.

DETENTION OF MR. DUFFY'S LETTERS .- "For the him." Having heard by accident, at the end of six months, of the practice, he applied for his letters (which, for aught he knows, may contain large remittances, or information more important than money), and was informed that the letters were actually detained on the plea that there was no editor of the Nation when the paper ceased, and that all the secretary of the Post Office could do in the matter was to refer the question to his solicitor.
The government first suppressed Mr. Duffy's paper
by force, and then seized his property, on the pretence that there was no longer an editor of the Nation, because their police were in possession of the premises. The solicitor of the Post Office has given his answer, that Mr. Duffy's letters and papers

cannot be given up.

DUBLIN, Wednesday.—TRIAL OF MR. GAVAN DUFFY. The Commission opened yesterday, before Mr. Justice Ball and Mr. Baron Lefroy, when the fitth bill of indictment against Mr. Duffy was sent to the grand jury, who found "a true bill on all the Mr. Duffy will be called upon to plead

this day. STATE OF THE Poor. - Deaths from starvation are still almost daily announced in the western and southern papers. The Rev. Peter Ward, parish priest of Aughagower, Mayo, in a letter to the Freeman's Journal, gives the details of three cases, and mentions that the coroner is fully occupied "in holding inquests in the parish of Kilmeena on vic-

tims of starvation." REPAYMENT OF TREASURY ADVANCES .- The Cork Constitution states, that a peremptory order has been issued to the treasurer of the county to issue his warrants to the several baronial constables to collect and pay in to him, before the ensuing assizes,

the sum of £16,000, being a moiety of the sum lent under the Labour Rate Act. INCENDIARISM IN ULSTER.—This alarming and mysterious system of outrage still continues. The Northern Whig says:—" On Sunday evening another of these unaccountable fires took place in the town land of Ballymiscaw, near Dundonald. About four o'clock, a hay stack in the yard of Mr. Young a respectable farmer, was observed to be on fire; the

neighbours,' however, having arrived at once, and in considerable numbers, the fire was soon put out The police searched the surrounding neighbourhood whom suspicion could rest. It having been noticed however, that Mr. Young's servant, a man named Mullen-the party, who, we are informed, first gave the alarm-was absent, the police judged it predent to await his return. He returned during the night, and was arrested and examined before R. A Gordon, Esq., and Captain Saunders, J. P., who ordered a remand." KILKENNY .- BARBAROUS MURDER .- On the night

of Thursday week, Mrs. Catherine Fitzpatrick, 13 widow lady of seventy years of age,) of Cooleashin, in the barony of Galmoy, was found lying dead in a well near her house. An inquest was held on the body on Monday, when it appeared that the deceased took her usual walk on the night of the murder, but

WRECK OF THE TIGRIS.—About 1,050 bales of cit namon, and about fifty tons of the cocoa-nut

The Chairman and Secretary of the North Wales Railway Company appeared at the bar, in pursuance of an order of last session, to produce certain documents connected with the accounts of that com-

question before the recess, the documents were ordered to be printed, and the parties directed to attend at the bar on Monday next. Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—PRIVILEGE.—SUSPEN

SION OF THE CONSTITUTION IN IRELAND.-Mr. J. O'CONNELL begged to call the attention of the House to a document which he held in his hands, and which, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, he hoped would turn out to be a breach of the privileges of the House, and a fabrication. This document purported to have been presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, and to contain a copy of a letter from the Lord-Lieutenaut of Ireland to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and he should conclude the remarks he had to offer by moving that William Clowes, the printer, be called before the House to what he (Mr. O'Connell) considered an insult to the

House. The Speaken here interrupted the hon, member, and informed him that a document presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, could not be considered as violating the privileges of

the House.

Lord J. Russell begged to say, that the paper referred to by the hon. member, was an authentic document, and had been presented to Parliament by command of her Majesty.

Mr. J. O'Connell then said, he was reduced to the necessity of moving the adjournment of the House, and supposed that he should now be perfeetly in order in proceeding with his observations. (Oh, oh!) The hon. member was proceeding accordingly to insist that the letter was of an unconsti-tutional and tyraunous character, when Mr. H. Drummon rose to order, and requested

the opinion of the Speaker whether these observations related to the question of the adjournment. The Speaker was of opinion that they certainly

did not. (Hear, hear.) Mr. J. O'Connell hoped it would be allowed that they did, when he went on to state his conviction predecessors, and proved itself nobly jealous of the constitution, it would consider whether there was not in this document grave matter for the impeachment of the noble lord who signed it. (Oh!) The noble lord asked to have the constitution suspended in order that he might prevent the seeking a constiopposing the threatened measure—(hear, hear);— ceedings of his right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer with great caution.

England, and if they themselves proclaimed a sepa
Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. Frewer, and Mr. P. Benand next, because the plea of necessity had not been ration in constitution, how could they blame the NET, in succession, drew a lamentable picture of the made out. wretched insurrection of last July? Ilad not those some claim to consideration who, like himself, in Ministers upon the agriculture of the country. Ireland did all in their power to prevent insurrection? The Imperial Parliament, indeed, had Ireland under their foot now; but

'Nought can escape the vigil long

Of him who treasures up a wrong."

It was their hour now—(Oh!)—but the hour of Ireof Ireland would have this measure in bitter remembrance, (Oh, oh!) The Speaker inquired who would second the mo-

tion, when after a pause of a few moments, Mr. GRATTAN said—I do not rise to second motion, but I wish-(Laughter, and cries of "Order, order.")

The Speaker announced that there was no question before the House, and directed the clerk to read the list of members who had claimed to be excused from serving on election committees as being apwards of sixty years of age. The list was read accordingly; and Lord J. Russell, Sir G. Grey, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were also ordered to be excused while holding office. Sessional Orders,-Lord John Russell moved

some new sessional resolutions, with the view of accelerating the progress of public business of the had been unmeritedly blamed for resisting that mo-House. The particular resolutions which may be

amended) to the following effect:—
"That when any bill is presented by a member pursuant to an order of the House, or brought from the Lords, the question that it 'be read a first time,' or that it be 'printed,' shall be decided without de-

"That when a bill has been partly considered in committee (except supply or ways and means), and the chairman has reported progress and asked leave Inquiry by a committee had now, in his opinion, to sit again, and the House has ordered its sitting

"That at the close of the proceedings of a committee of the whole House on a bill, the chairman

shall report the bill forthwith, and the amendments shall be received without debate. "That the House will not insist upon its ancient undoubted privileges, in certain cases, with respect

to any bill brought or returned from the Lords with amendments affecting any pecuniary penalty, for-The noble lord detailed the reasons upon which these resolutions were founded, and the advantages

which might be expected from their adoption, in expediting public business, without limiting the power of free discussion. Mr. GOULDURY, Sir R. INGLIS, and other members suggested alterations in the wording of the resolu-

tions; and Mr. Hume felt the pulse of the House as to the limitation of speeches—a proposal, he said, he had made in the committee, but could get no member to second it, At a later period of the evening, however, Mr. M

Gissox interposed, and adopting a suggestion thrown out by Mr. Hume, moved as an amendment a resolution limiting the duration of all speeches to one hour, except in the case of a member introducing an original motion, or a minister of the crown speaking in reply. Some difficulty was offered to the putting of this amendment in point of form, which Mr. Gibson dexterously avoided by moving the omission of the whole of the original resolution except the first words, filling up the hiatus with the

Lord J. Russell saw much public inconvenience as likely to arise from the proposition, and put the case of a charge brought against a government department, and supported by statements extending over a three-hours' speech. It would be obviously unjust to deny the representative of that department equal facilities to make his defence. If they adopted the hour limit, it should apply to all parties alike, or justice would not be done to the individ-ual; while if they limited every one they would hardly in all cases do justice to the subject.

Mr. Tyre thought the habit of long speaking was owing to the growing perfection of reporting, and suggested that the evil might be abated by shortening the reports. Mr. Heur considered an hour sufficient to say all

that need be said on any subject. Sir R. PEEL would rather leave the matter to the discretion of members themselves than lay down any arbitrary rule. If members would agree to avoid repeating facts and arguments advanced by Others, much time might be saved. He hoped Mr.

agreement never to speak longer than twenty mi-

majority of 96 to 62; and the orders, as amended, were agreed to.

mereport on the Address to her Majesty. On the motion that the report be read a second time,
The Marquis of Grand begged to be indulged with the attention of the House for a few minutes. He laboured under a very strong conviction that the speech of her Majesty did not convey a fair representation of the condition of the condition of the country with reference to the manufacturing interests and the acticul
sentation of the condition of the country with reference to the manufacturing interests and the acticul
motion that the episcopal and computation for a severance of the episcopal and computation and by the people. Does the House recollect the inducement of the legitimate people. Does the House recollect the inducement of the legitimate people. Does the House recollect the inducement of the legitimate people. Does the House recollect the inducement of the legitimate people. Does the House recollect the inducement of the legitimate people. Does the House recollect the inducement of the legitimate people. Does the House recollect the inducement of the legitimate people. Does the House recollect the inducement of the legitimate people. Does the House recollect the inducement of the legitimate people. Does the House recollect the inducement of the legitimate people. Does the House recollect the inducement of the legitimate people. Does the House recollect the inducement of the legitimate people. Does the House recollect the inducement of the legitimate people. Does the House recollect the inducement of the legitimate people. Does the House recollect the inducement of the legitimate people. Does the House recollect the inducement of the legitimate people. Does the House recollect the inducement of the legitimate people. Does the House recollect the inducement of the legitimate people. Does the House recollect the inducement of the legitimate people. Does the House recollect the inducement of the legitimate people. Does the House recollect the inducement of the legitimate people. Does the House recollect the indu ence to the manufacturing interests and the agriculwhen the will be discussion from those troubled scenes to the manufacturing interests and the agricultation of the time-table: perhaps I that calm and quiet arena where public opinion directed my attention to the time-table: perhaps I that calm and quiet arena where public opinion of the white agricultation of the time-table: perhaps I the ardour of his younger fellow-countrymen, and will have its influence, and legislation will be session who suggested the limitation of speeches to that period; last night I voted for it, and he voted that period; last night I voted for it is a voted for it.

I voted from the voted for it is voted for it is induced it. I was the period it is voted for it. I was the period it is

Emptrial Parliament.

MONDAY, Feb. 5.

Monday of the Household, communicated to their block in the Marquis of Laxsnowne gave notice that, on The Marquis of Laxsnowne gave notice that, on The Marquis of Laxsnowne gave notice that, to inquire into the administration of the Poor Law being into the administration of the Condition of the agricultural classes in the neighbourhood of the country where he lived;

The act passed last year for the suspension of the suspensio pany.

After some discussion, in which Lord Monteagle He took a family to consist of five individuals—a maintained that those gentlemen had been guilty of maintained that those gentlemen had been guilty of husband, wife, and three children—and he presumed that they consumed half a stone of coarse flour per justified the enactment of the measure in question, week. The price of flour, when the wages were 12s., nor had the anticipations formed of its result been was 2s. 2d. per stone, making for these five indivi-5s. 112d. The reduction, therefore, in the price would be 1s. 1d., but the reduction in the man's Clowes, the printer, be called before the House to answer, for himself and his instigators, for offering to the foreigner. How could the farmer be ex-

capital upon his land, particularly now when com-petition was staring him in the face. Mr. BANKES exposed the unfavourable indications of the revenue, at which the House was perversely prevent a recurrence of the insane insurrectionary called upon to express its satisfaction.

Mr. M. Gibson retorted upon the country gentle-

men, who, he contended, were taking an extraormen, who, he contended, were taking an extraor-dinary course with reference to their tenant occu-piers. They did not ask for protection, and they censured the government for proposing retrenchthemselves up as friends of the tenant occupiers, who would be relieved by retrenchment and a reduction of taxation? Sir J. Tyrrell contended that in noticing the omis-

doing only what the noble lords opposite had done when they used to tear Royal Speeches to pieces. Seeing the indecent haste with which the govern-land. As to the time for which their continuance that they were actuated by a desire to vamp up his character as a prophet. If ministers adopted the hon. member's plan, the least they could do was months, and concluded by moving for leave to they did, when he went on to state his conviction that it would be for the dignity of the House, with the liberty of the subject at stake, that they should adjourn to give consideration to this matter, and be prepared for the debate upon it on the next night. prepared for the debate upon it on the next night. (Oh, oh!) If the House inherited the spirit of its tural districts, and the cause of the landed interest its opinion upon those documents, whether the continuous of the Haleas Cornus tutional object; and he asked this under the pretence cotton articles."] He did not allude to cotton; that he desired to put down an agitation which was well known to be utterly extinct. He (Mr. O'Con(A laugh.) He had fet it his duty to support min(A laugh.) He had not met with nell) was sorry to say that he had not met with isters in their estimates last session, but in consequence of their conduct upon that point he would not only in Ireland, but also in this country, and doing, upon English Liberal members for help in support them no longer, and would regard the pro- honourable members might live to regret the sanc-

Mr. Humi complained that the speech from the Throne was engrossed with foreign affairs, to the exclusion of domestic topics, as if we were the police officers of the world. He then touched upon the various grievances of the United Kingdom and the colonies, which he ascribed mainly to the limited land might come; and when it arrived, the people basis of the representation in this country, and (Mr. F. O'Connor) had listened with great attention ask this question, would government dare to concluded by moving certain amendments with re-ference to the rebellions in Ceylon and the Cave of Good Hope, and the discontent in British Guiana. the Mauritius, and other British colonies, to the excessive amount of taxation, and to the state of collection the story of the lawyer, who said he would gems, in case every other means of agitation the representation.

The amendments were seconded by Mr. BANKES, and supported by Mr. S. CRAWFORD, but were negatived, after an attempt on the part of Mr. CRAW-FORD to divide the House, Mr. Hume declining to and relied entirely upon the subserviency of the

The address was then agreed to. THE IRISH POOR LAW. Sir W. SOMERVILLE then rose to move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation of the Irish Poor Law. Such a committee had been moved for last year, by Colonel Dunne, and the government tion; for at the time when it was made, the law had not been fairly tested. But it was far different now. They had had a year's trial of the Act, and he now came forward to ask for a committee to inquire into its operation. The government was blamed by the Opposition for not at once bringing forward a measure for the alteration of that law. But, had it done so, it would have been blamed on all hands for not complying with the pledge which it made last year, to grant a committee. become necessary. He could assure the House that on a particular day, the Speaker, when the order is the government did not ask for this committee for read, shall leave the chair without putting the the purpose of delay. No time should be lost, after its deliberations were completed, in bringing forward such measures as the exigencies of the case might appear to warrant. He concluded his brief

> Mr. FRENCH characterised the law as universally Mr. FAGAN observed that but for the famine which had desolated Ireland for the past three years, the rate in Ireland would not have exceeded 5d. in the pound. It did not now, taking Ireland generally, exceed 2s. 6d. or 2s. 9d. in the pound. The agita-

statement by moving for a committee.

tion now going on against the law in Ireland was more attributable to the pressure of the rates than to any serious defect in the law itself. It was a law just in principle, and calculated to be beneficial in its operation-although the famine had rendered the rates for the present oppressive. If the law was not satisfactory to all parties, the fault was more in the circumstances of the times than in the law itself. Major Blackall approved of the course now

law for Ireland it should not take Ireland as at present circumstanced, as the basis of its action.

to relieve the Irish people, so long as one moiety of them subsisted upon the other. It would not do simply to relieve, they must also diminish the poverty of Ireland, ere they could effect any real good to that country. This they could only do by dealing with the land question in Ircland as they should do. a stimulus to the better cultivation of the soil. Mr. STAFFORD concurred in every word that had fallen from the honourable member for Manchester.

Instead of relieving, a poor-law would only augmen the poverty of Ireland, unless it were so framed that in its working it would stimulate to the better employment of the land. Mr. Sadleir, Sir G. Grev, Mr. Herbert, Sir L. O'Brien, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Grattan, Mr. S. CRAWFORD, Mr. St. George, Mr. P. Scrope, and

Col. Dunne, participated in the debate, which ended in the appointment of the committee, and the House adjourned at half-past twelve. TUESDAY, FEB. 6.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—This House sat for a short

time and disposed of some formal business. Lord CAMPBELL laid upon the table a Bill for the On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, the pre-

ment of the condition of the agricultural classes in tranquillity, and maintain the constitution. explain it. It was this—that if any, the most healthen neighbourhood of the country where he lived; The act passed last July had been most ing or beneficial measure was proposed for Ireland, which required agitation to enforce it mon this measures passed. The wages in Leicestershire and Lincolnshire were now reduced from 12s. to 10s. gentleman then proceeded to state the grounds on gentleman then proceeded to state the grounds on disappointed. But the circumstances under which duals 5s. 5d. He presumed that a labouring man he proposed its continuance were widely different would consume three pounds of meat a week at from those under which Lord John Russell nad pro-62d. That would be 18.72d. a week. The total posed its enactment. There were no parties now in expenses, therefore, of the flour and meat would be arms against the Crown in Ireland, but the secret 7s. 01d. He now took the prices at the present mo- organisation which stimulated to the late insurrecment, the wages being 10s.: The two-and-a-half tion was still more or less in existence, whilst the stone of flour now at 1s. 10d. would be 4s. 7d.; and spirit of disaffection was yet prevalent, particularly the meat at 51d. would be 1s. 41d., the total being in the districts which were the scene of the recent insurrectionary attempt. To show that it was no "mock insurrection," as some hon, members had asserted it to be, and, at the same time, to demonwages was 2s.; so that he was worse off now than he was before by 11d (Hear, hear.) The truth was, what was required to meet the evil of the present day was employment; but all the legislative several documents, amongst which was the letter of a Mr. M'Ghee, which had been copied some time pected, with wheat at 45s. per quarter, to lay out tion, which was only in abeyance, if not in actual operation, and at the spirit of disaffection, which in some districts of the country, scarcely courted concealment, the government felt bound, in order to novement of last year, and to restore, as far as possible, confidence and security to the well-affected in The spirit in which Lord Clarendon had already exment and economy. How could they then hold ercised the powers confided to him was a guarantee that their operation, if continued, would be strictly limited to the necessities of the case. He then read the greater part of the Lord-Lieutenant's letter, to show that it was his Excellency's opinion, founded sions of the Royal Speech hon. gentlemen were upon the most ample information, that the continument had adopted the financial scheme of the hon. was sought, it was the anxious desire of the governmember for the West Riding, it might be imagined ment to limit it to the shortest possible period. He

had lately obtained the aid of some noble converts tinuance of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus in another place. Was it fair that agriculture Act be a measure necessary to the tranquillity of should be exposed to competition with the whole Ireland at the present time. The proposal of the world when at the present moment several articles continuance of the act was solely based upon the of manufacture were protected by a duty of 10 per Lord-Lieutenant's letter, which, in his opinion, gave cent? [A member on the Ministerial side.—" Not anything but a fair picture of the exact state of things in Ireland. The real object of the bill was

Mr. Feargus O'Connor said he did not feel much astonished at the right hon. gentleman the Secretary | Why, clubs and secret associations, and plotting of State for the Home Department making such a and conspiracy. Were they to give to public opiproposition to the House, when he saw so much nion its full scope, they would find that what was difficulty on the part of the hon. member for Limerick in finding a seconder for his resolution. He was bad and wrong and vicious. He wished tion both to the right hon, gentleman and to the land? Did they forget the letter of Tom Young, of hon member, and he should say that the right hon. the Home Office-(laughter)-to General Napier, the Secretary of State brought forcibly to his re- asking him to take the command of the Brumma much prefer to have a good subservient jury to the noble lord sitting there (pointing to the Treasury best case that ever went before a court. The right | benches) and sitting here (pointing to the Opposi hon, gentleman had altogether abandoned his case, House to destroy the last remnant of Irish liberty, But he had to ask, what was the meaning of but before he animadverted upon the case of loyalty? Was the loyalty of a Minister of the the right hon. gentleman-if case it could be called-duty compelled him to repudiate the odium sought to be cast upon Mr. M'Ghee and others, of a poor alien in blood, language, and religionwho were insultingly called refugees, but who were

what did the hon. member's father mean when he asked for a petition from five hundred thousand fighting men, the prayer to conclude with an pened in Prussia. When the Berlin insurrection

Mr. O'CONNOR.-Nothing easier to deny, but I the disabilities under which they previously suffered

heard it with my own ears. (Hear, hear.) And had been all removed. But is this House not did the hon, gentleman forget that in 1843, when moral force was at a discount, that he stated to his hearers, in Conciliation Hall, that, if that their last were naturally transmitted from generation to appeal to the Saxon Parliament failed, he would be generation, from sire to son? Though the disabilifound in the front ranks of the Irish invading army, and would lead his countrymen to death or glory, Mr. John O'Connell.-No, no.

ever read a lie or even a prevarication in a news\_ paper? (Hear, and laughter.) However, he would ject into which he was provoked by the ungene- tity of loyalty existed between the pampered squire, taken by the Irish Secretary. But he would im- rous assault of the hon, member upon those who

press this upon the House, that, in framing a poor- had risked their liberty in opposing ministerial Mr. Bright also approved of the appointment of Fox, but he appeared to forget that there was a a committee, treating poverty as the curse of Ireland. Let them adjust the poor-law as they would minister exercising power; that when Fox made between district and district, it would never suffice that speech he was in opposition, and relied his passport to the Ministerial benches. Amendment of the Law of Marriage in Scotland; stitutional as they may be, the necessity for which Hume would do this in future, and showan example and a Bill to Amend the Laws for the Registration looms in the distance? tranquillity you must take as on the bench with the judge. He was found guilty. sent system of engrossing public bills was referred gentleman. That was his first proposition. His sesent system or engrossing puone onis was referred to a select committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Lord J. Russell gave for leavet obsting in a bill to alter the would on Monday the 19th inst., move sir R. Ixcus spoke against the proposition.

Sir R. Ixcus spoke against the proposition.

Min Condex had no faith in any mere understanding to limit the time of speaking by a positive rule, in the time of speaking by a positive rule, in the time of speaking by a positive rule, in the time of the House, and its reduction of the words, as the conquering church, domineered to first had as sent as usen an act of partiality and injustice, when the time and injustice, when the criminal is to lawver or placehunter in that House. Were they land,—if he were to describe the ruinous devastation, the form of the sate their loyalty, evil such an act when an Irishman is the sulgist laudation of the conjusted their loyalty, and was a most enthusiastic laudation of the conjusted. House describe the ruinous devastation, which he had made through a portion of Irocond was a most enthusiastic laudation of the conjusted. House describe the ruinous devastation, where they might seek to for leave to bring in a bill to alter the form of the was thereby weakening his charge of Irish disloyalty, and was establishing grounds for remedial instead of correction of the words, a bill for the removal of Jewish disappeared to forget that he was thereby weakening his charge of Irish disloged the ascendency of that church, when on those regulations destable laughter, to a select committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Lord J. Russell gave not in the face of facts like these, then, to be told that there was not a linver or placehunter in that House. Were they land,—if he were to describe the ruinous devastation, the time tast, but their taste, land,—if he were to describe the ruinous devastation of the very condition stablishing grounds for remedial instead of coerding the time of speaking by a positive rule, in other words, a bill for the removal of Jewish disaction with the country.

In New pleas to give due attention to great public questions, they would be discussed by assemblies out of loos, and legislation become the mere record of lessing events.

On a division Mr. Gibson's motion was lost, by a look of the position of the removal of Jewish disaction become the mere record of limiting for the removal of Jewish disaction with the country.

In New pleas a sill for the removal of Jewish disaction become the words, a bill for the removal of Jewish disaction to laying grounds for remedial instead of coerding they had disloged the ascendency of that church, domineered cive measures. Was he not aware that this very which now, as the conquering church, domineered which now, as the conquering church, domineered cive measures. Was he not aware that this very which now, as the conquering church, domineered which now, as the conquering church, domineered which now, as the conquering church, domineered cive measures. Was he not aware that this very which now, as the conquering church, domineered which now, as the conquering church, domineered cive measures. Was he not aware that this very which now, as the conquering church, domineered which now, as the conquering church, domineered cive measures. Was he not aware that this very which now, as the conquering church, domineered which how to die on the field of glory, but lot not livis emposition—they while Inox how to die on the field of glory, but lot not livis every perfect and the hopped to ever the people. The House, and it is reply to a question of the removal as well as lengthshem; pended the tranquillity and prospection—they while how and is one of correct of the house, and the control of the now. Americans had the would add, their impartiality, upon a set at liberty. The how they does a set at liberty and remove that they control the house, and the control of the now of the church reform, and Lord John naving mad since that the Lord-Incutenant required the measure to upon the demand of the American minister. Thus, Friday to reflect, announced that in the course of carry out his Irish policy, but he failed to describe while Irishmen were imprisoned, Americans were

would be checked-national disquietude and dissa- doing in all other countries-what were they tional, and you constitute the Saxon Vicerov the Saxon gaoler-general, and if his authority is imthe constitution ;-

"I am Sir Oracle! "'And when I ope my mouth let no dog bark."" He told them last session that the suppression of public opinion would lead to secret societies and associations, while its free expression would enable the sound judgment of the many to curb the folly of the few. But, continue this power in the hands of the Lord-Lieutenant, and who then will dare to complain of famine, ejection, or tyranny? If he does not violate the law, he violates the Viceroy's constitution.-Well, but the right hon. gentleman has attempted to furnish evidence from documents printed in New York; but if the opinion of the House is to be governed by the usual rules of evidence, the right hon. gentleman destroyed his own case. It is a legal maxim, that if a portion of a letter is read, its whole contents must be read, as one part may neutralise or qualify another. The right hon, gentleman, however, unguardedly read a portion, which, from his own ministerial knowledge, he was enabled to refute, and did refute, and, therefore, that whole document must be rejected; but then the right hon, gentleman knows that the shortest sentence, lowever qualified by the whole, will be accepted by this House as a valid and substantial indictment against Ireland. Then we have the prospectus of a new newspaper, to appear when the tyrannical law expires. Then we have a anonymous epistle, of course, from the most loyal creditable, and well-disposed gentleman in Ireland and who will dare to impugn his voracity? (Hear hear.) I vouch for it, says the right hon. gentleman-but did the House ever hear, or did the world ever hear, of a bad Irish landlord when his characanswer: "No; I am the best in the country." Ask ever terror was to be struck into England, Ireland was made the scapegoat; whenever war was to be waged with opinion in England, Ireland was to be party might be in this House,-however weak the

enactments of the dominant faction. (Hear.) He

alien-the man who was transferred from the lord

greatest difficulty-a difficulty which he would

vainly hope to allay by repeated acts of coercion.

This rankled in the Irish mind, and to prove Irish

hatred of Saxon law, he would instance Irish feeling

thus: Suppose a Protestant parson to be hated and

would join that unpopular parson in resisting law. (Hear, hear.) It was ridiculous to talk of the law's

justice, and the law's impartiality. He (Mr. O'Con-

but not by the crown, in the case of General Sir

George Bingham ; the crown refused to prosecute

and he did prosecute. He struck off from the jury

panel the inveterate Orangemen, and Mr Justice

Moore, in a rage, declared that he had never seen

so unconstitutional a use made of the preroga-

tive of the crown, but mark the difference when

Young Irelanders are to be tried. The defendant sat

right and good and sound and wholesome in that public opinion would absorb, and put down what tion benches,) is a very different person—as different as night from day. (A laugh.) As for himself, he had been taunted with loyalty. (Loud laughter.) Crown, who went down every quarter-day to the Treasury to pocket his salary, the same sort of thing as that which was to be expected in the case the victim of grinding middlemen-oppressed by a dominant church, and tyrannised over by the unconstitutional acts of an arbitrary government? (Oh.) Honourable gentlemen said "Oh." Was not

really banished men-banished by the tyranny of the government, and the training and duplicity of that party to whom the hon, member for Limerick Ireland, a Catholic country, subjected to the tyranny Mr. John O'Connell.-No, no. Mr. O'CONNOR.—I repeat it. It is easy to put But the noble lord dared not introduce it. The time party or ministerial construction upon words; but however, when a reform in this respect must take what did the hop, member's father mean when he place, was possibly not so far off. What Catholic-

humble appeal to this House? Mr. John O'Connell.-No, no.

Mr. O'CONNOR .- Then the Times lies and all the Irish papers lie, and that was impossible, as whopass from the consideration of that part of the sub-

tyranny. The hon, gentleman quoted a speech of upon professions of constitutional loyalty for would now turn to the consideration of the speech of the right hon. Secretary for the Home Department-if, indeed, speech it could be called-and he would ask that House if it had ever fallen to their lot to hear a more vague, incoherent, weak, unsatisfactory, and inconclusive appeal Well, yet, nevertheless, the English gentlemen who sit upon this side of the House will give their assent to the measure because it is a blow at Irish liberty in which they are willing to aid the government in the hope of stabbing English liberty. Now, what was the case of the right ion, gentleman. Firstly, echoing the speech of the noble lord, who moved the address to the Queen. he says-We admit that at present there is perfect | nor) was once professionally employed for the crown, tranquillity in Ireland: but Lord Clarendon, the Saxon Viceroy of the Irish people, in the distant sees the dim shadow of rebellion. And the Minister gravely says to the House, will you impugn the vision of this far-seeing oracle? will you deny to this great statesman those powers, extraordinary and unconand can you doubt his sagacity? says the right hon.

poses? If it is not illegal, it becomes unconstitu- his mind. (Shouts of laughter.) But what must tional, and you constitute the Saxon Viceroy the Saxon gaoler-general, and if his authority is impugned, he says:—"Rely entirely on me. I am from it in other countries? The people wished for a reduction in the army and navy. They were told that they could not have it because England was a monarchy, (Oh, oh.) Yes, could they hold up their monarchy and point to it as effecting the same reforms and reductions which were taking place under the Republic in France, both in the army and navy of that kingdom! Would they be able much longer to stand against such pressure from without? The gentlemen of the "standstills," the gentlemen of the "wait-awhiles," and the gentlemen of the "go-aheads"—(laughter)—seemed all to be absent. Nevertheless, he would tell them, that their recent Free Trade legislation would be the ruin of Ireland. The right hon, ba-

ronet the member for Ripon laughed.
Sir James Graham.—No, no; I differ from you in pinion only. Mr. Feargus O'Connor was glad, at all events, supposed that he had been left on duty by his party as a sort of sentinel until they came back again. (A laugh.) He would tell him and the House, however, that he (Mr. F. O'Connor) would much prefer the Free Trade measures, and measures of concession of man, to the Free Trade measures and concessions -which were merely bidding for power-of the noble lord opposite. (Hear.) As for Ireland, she wanted no relief—she only wanted justice. They

now blamed their followers in Ireland. ter or his evidence was necessary to sustain ministerial tyranny? Ask any Irish gentleman in this House if he is a bad landlord, and what will be the had to complain was traceable to the conduct of 'Cum duces faciunt talia, quid non milites facient?' answer: "No; I am the best in the country." Ask if any tenant has been tyrannically ejected. The answer is "No, he was the greatest vagabond in the country." Let them look to what was passing around. Whenattended to by the Honse-his opinions were no very popular, but the House would remember that he had proposed Poor-laws for Ireland in 1834, with made the battle-field. But, however weak the Irish | a tax upon absentees, with labour premiums, farm premiums, and other similar inducements to im-Irish interest might be in the sight of the govern- proved cultivation. He held that the House must ment, he warned them that they could not go on compel Irish landlords to give leases in perpetuity, destroying the constitution of a portion of this then they would not have crowds emigrating every country, when on the Continent new constitutions were being granted every day—constitutions in harmony with the advancing spirit of the age.

There was one thing, however, in which he agreed the published the other day from Mr. Charles Coultinent in the control of the country. with the right honourable gentleman the Home hurst, who managed the estates of Sir Nicholas Secretary, that it was not to this House or to this Coulthurst, in Kerry. This letter related to circum- table to show the necessity of the act being susgovernment, but to their own landlords or resident stances as far back as 1818. There was then a large gentry that the Irish were to look for protection. But farm upon the estate, from which not more than what were the facts? The right honourable gen- £600 a year could be realised. Mr. Coulthurst unand next, because the plea of necessity had not been them in any measure against the liable allowed to let it in small portions and in perpetuity. berties of Ireland. Well, let them stop the progress What was the result? Why they cleared anof public opinion, and what were they to expect? nually £1,350 from the land in question, while the old stockings, expended it upon reproductive labour; the estate, he says, would sell like a debenture in the market, £100,000 being expended upon it in building improvements, and over £40,000 in ing landlords is the consequences of their own neg-lect of duty, and, instead of passing laws to enable them to grind the faces of their unfortunate tenants and labourers, pass a law to compel them to cultivate their land upon the reproductive system, and then Ireland would be tranquil, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will not be obliged to come to you for supplies to relieve Irish distress, consequent upon landlords' neglect of duty? (Hear, hear.) He was sorry the noble lord, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was not in his place, as he should have complimented the noble lord upon the of a Protestant church? He certainly had expected soundness of his domestic and pacific policy, as he this session to have heard something in the royal had turned his sword into a ploughshare, or rather into a spade, as he was upon the digging system, and the result of which was, that he had nearly speech about the endowment of the Catholic clergy. doubled the value of an estate in less than two years. ism was in Ireland, the religion of the Jews was in Berlin, and the house knew what had recently hapwith what was called the vested rights of landlords. the unjust use of which caused millions to starve? Again, see what Mr. Hamilton, a most experienced broke out, the English press charged the Jewish proprietors of newspapers in that city with being the practical and large agriculturist says, of the difference between a mere casual holding and perpetuity omentors of rebellion, and marvelled at the fact as of tenure :- He says, a farm which would now let badly for £15 a year, would fetch £20 upon a lease aware that those very disabilities engendered that in perpetuity, and would be worth £50 in ten years. morbid feeling, that rankling hatred against the system which imposed them, and that those feelings invited-nay, compelled-to emigrate; and then, when they accepted the invitation, the Times, the

mouthpiece of the party who wanted to depopulate | rent from those whom he was charged with intendties may be nominally removed, the dominant asthe country, turns round in horror and in sorrow, and asks-What is to become of us if we lose cendency conferred upon the oppressor still remained in force, and so it was in Ireland. You talk of the hard-working laborious Irish? emancipation, you talk of equality, but still the pave our streets, who will carry the badge of inferiority exists, and a people nine-tenths to the coping stone? Who will be our wharfingers, Catholics, are still suffering under the statutory our coal-heavers and scavengers, if we lose our la- discussion of measures which they considered wrong borious Irish labourers. Sir, this subject may be and wished by legal and constitutional means to reuninteresting to the right hon, the Secretary for the peal? All history proved that that should not be regretted the absence of the right hon, baronet the member for Tamworth, who formerly twitted him Home Department, but he has proved that he wants | done, and he believed that if it were the disease would instruction upon it, and it is positively indecent for with his want of loyalty, and if he had been present he would have asked that right hon baronet what idenhim to remain in conversation with the whipper-in, they would set up separation. What charm was exhibiting levity and disregard, while I am giving there to Ireland in the connexion with this counpossessing lands by the title of conquest, and that of him the information he requires. (Hear, hear.) He try? Why should he, as an Irishman, like the the alien in language, religion, and blood, made (Mr. O'Connor) regretted the absence of the hon. tributary to a dominant State Church? Where would and gallant member for Middlesex, who taunted he find the loyalty of him who paid willing dues to him last session with making constant reference to Ber.—" And as good looking." Ite did not think his prophecies—but, unscared, he would refer the in fee to the middleman, and handed over, if charged House that America, excited by the strong feeling begging the hon. gentleman's pardon. [The hon. with criminality, to a jury of Protestants? (Hear, and angry passions of expatriated Irishmen, would hear.) What was the case of Ireland? The owner of look with an anxious eye to the emancipation of Muntz, who was sitting near him, and a hearty the soil let to a middleman, he abandoned his dutheir country. Let them beware of its realisation. In Canada they were tottering, and because at too great a distance to receive domestic armaments to justify his own tyranny he maligns the character to put down colonial inquietude, the Governorof his injured serf. Therefore it was the injustice General was obliged to proclaim a general amnesty of the Saxon law that constituted the minister's to all political offenders, and to apply the royal domains to colonial education. Was not that a system of terror? and did the noble lord hope to rock his little eradle, with his mangled Constitution, in the midst of surrounding convulsion and revolution, where Constitutions were being framed upon the basis of progressive knowledge, instead of upon the caprice of ministerial necessity. (Hear, hear.) Let them look to Prussia, the great Protestant kingdom of Europe; let them read the address of Mr Harkort, the chairman of the Berlin Conservative Election Club, and there they would find the forcshadowing of Protestant England's Constitution; he says, " See what the king has done for you, he proposes to allow the flock to elect their own shepherd to make education national and imperative, to divide the royal domains into peasant allotments: he tells you that the monies spent in excitement would have located 6,500 hard working men upon their peasant allotments; and he tells you that pardiume would do this in future, and showan example and a Bill to Amend the Laws for the Registration livings, and lawyers, looking for places, on this way, suspending the constitutional privithe word of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland. Showan example and a Bill to Amend the Laws for the Registration livings, and presidentships, were occupied in taking leges of his countrymen. He felt that he could nounce, shook hands with him, fined him sixpence, care of themselves, and had no time to take care of move those who now heard him to tears if he were and can vou doubt his sagacity? says the right hon.

The judge turned to him when the verdict was prolivings, and presidentships, were occupied in taking leges of his countrymen. He felt that he could violation of the constitution as a means of defence—care of themselves, and had no time to take care of move those who now heard him to tears if he were and can vou doubt his sagacity? says the right hon. and the judge and the criminal left the court in the the people." This was a truism, and he (Mr. to relate what he had seen in the course of a recent same carriage. Hon, gentlemen laugh at such an act O'Connor) for one, wished that there was not a tour which he had made through a portion of Ire-

the neighbourhood of the country where he lived; The act passed last July had been most and as it was very short perhaps the House would allow him to read to them the difference in their the other. That act would expire on the 1st of House, the supporters of that agitation would be to public opinion. He saw them now attempting to public opinion in Ireland. They had lately condition now, and what it was before the Free Trade March, and the government now felt it incumbent come the victims of the Viceroy—public opinion resist the financial reformers. But what were they many examples that what was called criminality one day might be accounted patriotism the next. He tiality of the judge, the quibble of the official, nor the prejudice of the jury, would dare to enter; where crime would be such, but not by construction of human law, political ingenuity, or fanatical hypocrisy. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. E. B. Roche, in offering his opposition to the

bill, also maintained that no ease had been made out for its re-enactment. It appeared from Mr. M'Ghee's letter, which had been relied upon by the Home Secretary, that Ireland would have been revolutionised last year, but for the interposition of the as they were then, and quite as capable as before of rescuing Ireland from revolution. Of what, then, was the government afraid, seeing that they had such influential guardians of the peace in Ireland? The motion of the right honourable gentleman was founded, not upon a proved necessity, but upon a flimsy pretext. If the government were in earnest, it might regenerate Ireland without taking a penny from the people of England. They might greatly and material improvement of the people. But coercion, and not relief, had ever been the fate of Ireland; and such, it appeared, it was still to be.

Mr. Fagan felt it to be his duty to give the measure his strenuous and continuous opposition. Irethe late colleague of the right honourable gentle- land could not be ruled by insurrectionary acts and measures for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Admitting that last year there might have been a semblance of a reason for suspending that act, there was certainly none now. The object of dealt with any description of property, save that the government was to suppress the expression of which belonged to a landlord. So much for Minis-public opinion in Ireland, and to crush an agitation ters in office. What had been the policy of Ministers which had solely for its object the repeal of an act when out of office? They had first encouraged, of Parliament. Instead of striking at the root of nay, created, revolution in this country, and they the evil, Ministers confined their attempts at cure to the symptoms of the disease. He did not wish to pursue a factious course, but would join his fellowmembers in any opposition, within the forms of the House, which they might consider it advisable to offer to the bill.

Mr. Grattan said that the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was a hazardous experiment; it had often been tried and as often failed. There was nothing in the character of the people of Ireland to disqualify them for the enjoyment of liberty,-

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

In former cases how did the people of England act? Did they ever suspend the liberties of their country upon such a short notice, or without proof? Did not Mr. Pitt and Lord Castlereagh come down to the House with large bags filled with letters and sworn informations before the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended? In 1796 Mr. Pitt appointed a committee on the subject; in the following year there was one in Ireland, and documents were laid on the pended. All that was wanting here. The government followed advice that was not serviceablethey followed advice that was anti-Irish; and so long as they excluded from their councils men who knew something of Ireland, it would be impossible to manage the affairs of that country. They themselves had not time for it, and the consequence was that their measures were adopted in haste. There locality now who was disaffected to government: was hesitation at the outset, and precipitation at to use his own words, an old woman would collect the end. He contended that this measure was unthe rent; the presence of an agent was never re- necessary. The Irish had no idea of calling in a quired for thirty years; the tenants paid their rent | French or an American army-they were silent by letters of credit; they took their money out of and quiet. The Lord-Lieutenant had sagacity enough to distinguish between quietude and affection; but not between force and affection. He had she could be leved. That was the motto now, and reclamation. Then he gives you another instance this measure was the illustration; but he would of the value of leases in perpetuity; he says, that in say, let her be leved before she was feared. He the parish of Coachford, you can pitch a stone from maintained that Ireland did not deserve this mealittle domain to little domain; that there the poor sure. The house was in laughter on the previous rates are 2½d. in the pound, while in a neighbouring parish they are 7s. 6d. Well, then, will this not convince you that every grievance of the complainsurrection at any time. If they would pay him for it, he would get one up in forty-eight hours. (Laughter.) He remembered hearing when he was a boy the cry of "permanent pay"-that was the cry of the Orangemen-and it incant that there was to be a Catholic rebellion got up, so that the corps would be increased and there should be permanent pay. He suspected something of the same kind at this time. The government had made it the interest of men to do mischief; and it was a horrid -a hellish system. He knew from men in Dublin Castle that it had been done, not merely by the Whig party but by the Tories, though he was told that they never carried it to such an extent as his Whig friends, Let them not manufacture spics. Let Ireland be governed by greater talent, and not doubled the value of an estate in less than two years. by a second-class set of Ministers dressed up from (Hear, hear.) Well, why did not they compel all some old clothes-shop. (Laughter.) The Lord-Irish landlords to do the same? Why so fastidious Lieutenant said that the people of Ireland showed nothing of a repentant spirit. They had done nothing to repent of; for, could it be said that the people of Ireland, the gentry, the Roman Catholic clergy, had joined in the insurrection, as it was called? Why, there was no such insurrection, no

> be aggravated. They might put down repeal, but as well mannered—as agreeable. [An Iron. Mexso. (A laugh.) He liked the honest face of an Englishman better than those mustacl joed fellows, member, as he said this, slightly bowed to Mr. laugh rang through the house. It happened that on that day there was to be tried in Ireland an individual who had been in gaol seven months. The Attorney-General of Ireland was an able man, he knew, but with his unbaptised spaniels he was unable to obtain convictions. How was it that he could not instruct them to succeed? He was obliged to get packed juries to convict. Ch! if the Attorney-General were there he could make the blood fly from his heart, and the light from his countenance. (Laughter.) Of 177 jurors impanelled. to try one of the political prisoners (Mr. Duffy, as we understood), 135 were Protestants and only 42 Catholics, four of whom were tradesmen in the tractors. How could Irishmen be in love with law so administered? He entreated English members to stay away from the division to-night, and save at the same time the liberties of Ireland and their own reputation. Would they repeat in Ire-

overt act was proved; and the lawyers were obliged

to bring in a number of letters, written some time

before, to make out their case. O'Brien distinctly

denied all participation with the party who were for

violent proceedings; he separated from them, and,

in his conversations, expressed opinions very diffe-

ing to excite to insurrection. He had heard O'Brien

land the scenes that occurred in Lord Castlereagh's time, when men were incarcerated without any proof whatever of their guilt? He declared that he would rather that martial law should be proclaimed in Ireland than that Parliament should go

the session ne would introduce a bill alternia the constitution of the Ecclesiastical Commission, and providing for a severance of the episcopal and common funds. On the subject of cathedral establishments he intimated that he did not intend to legisif adopted, would tend to mitigate its severity. The last member gave some account of Mr. M'Ghee. He described him as an enthusiastic young man, who, up to the 25th of last February, when the news ar-Mr. O'Connon continued: Sir, the noble lord has rived from Paris, had been engaged in restraining

dressing them upon this subject, until it reached the committee.

statement made by Sir G. Grey, but also from circumstances within his own knowledge, that there draw his motion, but without effect. was a strong necessity for the continuance of the powers now vested in the Irish executive. It was bjected that the purpose of this bill was to suppress the repeal agitation in Ireland. He had every confidence in the Lord-Lieutenant, and was certain that he would not use the powers intrusted to him, except in cases of emergency; but he could not forget that Conciliation Hall had begotten the confederation, and the confederation the rebellion. In giving his support to the government on this occasion, he trusted that it would be the last time that such

a-m. asure would be required.
Sir H. W. Barrox affirmed, from personal knowledge in the south of Ireland, that the country never was so tranquil; that political agitation was at a discount, that its leaders were prostrate, and that the prope were convinced of the mischievous character of the demonstration of last year. Under these circumstances he must be a traitor to vote away the rights and liberties of his countrymen upon the pretexts set forth in the Lord-Lieutenant's letter. The hon, baronet then enlarged upon the wants and sufferings of Ireland, and the Parliament's neglect of them, which was gradually alienating her from England.

Mr. Moore denied that an extraordinary case, or even an ordinary case, had been made out by the govern nent for the suspension of the constitutional rights and liberties of one-third of her Majesty's

Mr. Muntz regretted to be obliged to say, that he felt it quite impossible to support the government on this occasion. (Hear, hear.) He always wished to support them, when he could consistently with justice and honour; but if the same circumstances extice and honour; but if the same circumstances extice and honour; but if the same circumstances extice and so urgent as to require any large felt it quite impossible to support the government on should not vote for the suspension of the Habeas grant before the usual time of meeting. £12,000, Corpus Act—(hear, hear);—and, although there which remained of the funds collected by the British had been different circumstances, it appeared to him, from the statement of the Home Secretary, that they were so completely altered, that there was no they were so completely altered, that there was no they had carried their discretionary power—had been prepared to meet Parliament with some they had carried their discretionary power—had been prepared to meet Parliament with some better proposition with regard to Ireland than that pretence for this measure. (Hear, hear.) As to the distributed in affording relief to those unions where better proposition with regard to Ireland than that Lord-Lieutenant's letter, asking for certain powers distress most prevailed. It was only in a small part now submitted to the House. ties of England have been without political agitation? (Hear, hear.) Every one had a right to agitate, if he did it like an honest man, and he (Mr. Muntz) would oppose any government that would coerce the would oppose any government that would coerce the

people from doing it. (Hear.) Lord John Russell observed that it was easy for administering relief, and but for that law the severity honourable members, when peace had been restored and security attained in Ireland, to make light of failure for two or three years in succession of the there might be circumstances in the present con-was the means of preventing starvation and loss of people. He regarded this vote not as the first, but dition of Ireland which would justify the measure life in those unions where the distress was the most as the last of a series, because he thought the time now sought to be submitted to the House. far from thinking that it would be a good ground for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, that and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, that and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, that and those agoid good on, and that the object of the suspension was going on, and that the object of the agitation was going on, and that the object of the agitation was impracticable. But agitation was impracticable. But agitation was interested as the most of the Habeas committed by the Realest of a series, because he thought the time politans revolted the English and French commandered that the side of the coiled t in Ireland had, at this particular time, more signifiinsurrection. If the act were allowed to expire on tations. the 1st of March, many, who had endeavoured to turn the distresses of Ireland to their own account, would again be active, and would in all probability have some success, although there could be no doubt but that they would be again defeated. But if the House wished for the tranquillity of Ireland, or was anxious to act most usefully towards the he had wielded so discreetly as well as so advantageously for the last five months.

Mr. G. Thompson contended that none of the reanoble lord for bringing in this bill last session were applicable to the present circumstances of Ireland. They were therefore called upon to give their sanction to the bill in utter ignorance of the reasons why such extraordinary powers should be vested in the

measure an opportunity of expressing their sentido at that late hour. The gallery was then cleared, but no division took

place : and Mr. Scully addressed the house. He said that he

Mr. S. CRAWFORD could have wished to state the reasons why he should vote against the proposition of her Majesty's government, but he thought he should better consult the convenience of the house the bill. (Hear, hear.) The House then divided—

For the motion ... 221 the amendment ... ... 18
Majority for the Ministers ... 203 For the amendment

Mr. GRATTAN gave notice that on the second reading of the bill he would move a call of the

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.-Mr. ANSTEY then on Roman Catholics on account of their religious observances. When he stated to the house and to the hon. baronet the member for the University of Oxford that the present bill was substantially the same as the one he introduced last session, and that the only alterations which had been made in it had been made in it who have expended this money, but it is the government, who have expended the poor and make up the deficiency in the rates for the last two years, during which time the inhabitants only paid a sum of £4,000, or according to Lord Sligo's account £8,000. Upon this subject, however, Lord Sligo's who have expended this money, but it is the government. had been made with the view of removing the ment who have insisted on spending it unproducobjections of its opponents, he trusted that tively, and in the establishment of soup-kitchens, the courtesy which had not been denied him the consequence of which is, that we are not able last year, and which had never been denied to to repay you your money, not able to maintain our the promoters of any previous bill on this subject, would not be refused on the present occasion, viz., to give him leave to introduce the bill, to have it thought that Lord Sligo had perfectly cleared him-

had introduced last year, he (Sir R. Inglis) was not true parallel to the national workshops of Paris asking too much of the house in wishing them to decide at once whether such a bill should be allowed to be again introduced or not. He should, therefore, though very reluctantly, feel it to be his duty to oppose the motion for leave to bring in the bill. (Hear.)

The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY said he thought it would be a waste of time to press the bill forward national workshops of Ireland. (Hear.) The hon. so soon after the recent discussion. (Hear, hear.) gentleman concluded by moving:—"That no ap-He had been a warm supporter of the principle of propriation of monies taken from general taxation the bill, but he begged the hon. member not to press it this session, and he was ready to take the responsibility of that advice upon himself. (Hear.)

Mr. Anster could not agree in thinking that the noble lord had been a very warm supporter of the bill; on the contrary, he considered the loss of it upon a former occasion had been owing to the uncertainty of the course taken by the noble lord, which had left his friends on that side of the house in

The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY.—The hon.

laugh.) He would, however, be taking a prudent and judicious course if he followed the suggestion he had received; for, though he (Sir G. Grey) had been favourable to the measure, he could foresee no lord was that of Communism—that of sup-

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and he hoped that the hon. gentleman would take Louis Blanc's principle of appropriating the public cussion. The powers he proposed to ask were for the time to consider whether his doing so would be of money to the creation of national workshops. Such advantage to the chiest he had in given the proposed to ask were for the protection of the well-disposed; and with respect to the chiest he had in given the proposed to ask were for the protection of the well-disposed; and with respect to the chiest he had in given the proposed to ask were for the protection of the well-disposed; and with respect to the chiest he had in given the proposed to ask were for the protection of the well-disposed; and with respect to the chiest he had in given the proposed to ask were for the protection of the well-disposed; and with respect to the chiest he had in given the proposed to ask were for the protection of the well-disposed; and with respect to the chiest he had in given the protection of the well-disposed; and with respect to the chiest he had in given the protection of the well-disposed; and with respect to the chiest he had in given the protection of the well-disposed.

The gallery was cleared for a division, when there appeared-Against the first reading ... ... 43
For it ... ... ... ... 41
Majority against it ... ... -2
The bill was consequently lost.
Mr. Moffatt obtained leave to bring in a bill

to provide for the recovery of debts from persons having privilege of Parliament, and for the exclusion of insolvent members from the House of Commons, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed; the second reading to take place on the 14th. The House then adjourned at ten minutes to ten

o'clock. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The House met at

twelve o'clock. SANITARY MEASURES (IRELAND).—Sir W. SOMER-VILLE stated, in answer to a question from Mr. deaths, and marriages throughout Ireland, was in preparation, as also was another measure for propredictive works. The latter system was by far moting the health of towns in Ireland. DISTRESS IN IRELAND .- On the motion of the went into committee on the subject of the existing

distress in Ireland. The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer rose to pro pose a grant for the relief of Irish distress. He revote at the close of last session, with a discretionin order to prevent political agitation, where would of Ireland that this relief was needed; in the north Her Majesty's Ministers have been without political there was less distress than in the south of England. agitation? (Hear, hear.) Where would the liber- Admitting the unpopularity of the Poor-law, which believed the machinery of that law was the best for

the means by which this had been effected. If Irepotato crop, on which the people had been in the
land was now in a state of comparative tranquility
habit of relying as the means of subsistence, would
habit of relying as the means of subsistence, would
habit of relying as the means of subsistence, would
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habit of relying as the means of subsistence, would
habit of relying as the means of subsistence, would
habit of relying as the means of subsistence, would have prevented the distress. He reminded the it was in no small degree attributable to the sus- have been far greater, and thousands must have died House that the circumstances under which this the stagnant state of our commerce and manufacpension of the Habeas Corpus Act last year. He admitted that the case which the government now laid before the House was not similar to that presented last year, when the urgency was so great that the House almost unappropriate the House almost unappropriate that the House almost naveled and that the House almost unanimously passed, in a raised either by bringing into cultivation the waste amount of rate collected was £300,000, whereas last single day, the act which it was now considered lands, or by a better system of cultivation. In all year £1,600,000 had been raised. necessary to continue. If the danger which then cases, however, the distress was not consequent on Sir J. Graham opposed the existed was only averied by extraordinary measures, over-population, for, as the papers on the table because he was jealous of the relation of debtor and the House should pause ere it deprived the govern-showed, emigration had gone on to such an extent creditor between England and Ireland, and would rather give double the amount as an absolute grant ment of the means of preventing movements similar in some districts that a sufficient population was rather give double the amount as an absolute grant to those which took place last year, and which, if not left properly to cultivate the soil. The events than a smaller sum to be repaid by compulsory permitted to take place, would inevitably lead to of the last two years had had one good result—that permitted to take place, would inevitably lead to similar results. Let them not now tear the bandage of ridding the estates of the numerous cottier tefrom the wound ere it was healed, lest it should bleed afresh. It was urged that the object of the believed that capital and the exertions of the problem. bill was to suppress a constitutional agitation. But, prictors were only wanted now to bring their proconsidering the history of the agitation referred to, perties into proper order. What, he now asked, prictors were only wanted now to bring their proconsidering the history of the agitation referred to,

the agitation was impracticable. But agitation sion and repayments of advances from unions, there was a balance of £284,000, of which they might cance than this; and he would only now say that fairly say £184,000 would be available, exclusive of he felt it to be his duty to ask the House to arm the the repayments on account of the relief works—but ance that if this vote were agreed to, they would, Lord-Lieutenant with power to prevent the renewal he did not propose a larger sum now than the £50,000 without delay, bring forward a comprehensive meaof an agitation directly leading to rebellion and because he was anxious not to excite undue expec-

Mr. P. Scrope, in rising to move the amendment of which he had given notice, rejoiced to find that the government had discovered at length the futility of relying upon the voluntary exertions of Irish landowners, who as a body either would not, or could not, or at any rate did not, employ the people. (Hear, hear.) Although he had placed an amendpeople of that country, it would consent to the introduction of this bill, and arm the Lord-Lieu-hent upon the paper, he did not wish to interpose ment upon the paper, he did not wish to interpose the grant pay proposed and the friely the grant pay proposed and the friely proposed and the frie tenant for some time longer with the powers which between the grant now proposed and the Irish people, for he felt quite sure that it would be impossible for the unions to do their duty by the poor, unless they were supported by extraneous aid. The sons, three in number, which were given by the only difference between the right hon, gentleman and himself was, as to the question whether that aid should be given unconditionally as a grant, as an absolute present to the proprietors of those districts, or whether provision should not be taken which or whether provision should not be taken which should ensure in the first place the productive employment of this money in labour on the land, and in the second place, and as the consequence of the first, that it should be repaid to those who advanced it. (Cheers.) But if they continued to spend the money as they had done, if they continued to feed thousands of paupers in idleness that money Ireland, and would feel it his duty to vote against the bill now proposed to be laid on the table.

Mr. Scully moved that the debate her street against the street against the street against the street against the bill now proposed to be laid on the table.

Mr. Scully moved that the debate her street against the stre Mr. Scully moved that the debate be adjourned.
(Loud cries of "No!" "Divide.")

Mr. J. O'Connell hoped that the House would give those who were desirous of speaking against the measure an opportunity of expressing their senti-

ments upon it, which it was impossible they could profitable, and they need have no fear as to the re- the Irish Poor-law do consist of twenty-one mem- and free from any marks of violence. Notice of the payment. (Hear, hear.) His plan appeared to him to be so undeniable—there was such an obviousness of the said Committee: — Lord John Russell, Sir coroner, Mr. Wm. Carter, for an inquest. about the proposition, that if they were to give James Graham, Sir John Young, Colonel Dunne, MANCHESTER.—FATAL ACCIDENT WITH A money it should be expended in as useful a manner Mr. George A. Hamilton, Sir William Somerville, feared the government, in endeavouring to suppress agitation in Ircland, would be adding to the evils at sible—that he should have thought there could have Mr. Scrope, Sir Robert Ferguson, Mr. Clements, would be adding to the evils at sible—that he should have thought there could have Mr. ShaftoAdair, Mr. Cornewall Lewis, Mr. Monsell, agitation in Ireland, would be adding to the evils at present existing in that country. The present measure would have the effect of preventing discussion have thought so at least, were it not for the fact altogether, and there were many subjects besides that the system they had pursued for the last three the Reneal of the Union which the people of Ireland to the evils at present many subjects besides that the system they had pursued for the last three the Reneal of the Union which the people of Ireland to the evils at been no conceivable objection to it. He should have thought so at least, were it not for the fact bert, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Sharman Crawford, Mr. Herotagar, Mr. O'Flaherty, Major Blackall, and Mr. Stafford. were anxious to deliberate upon. He could bear proposed. (Hear, hear.) The money expended testimony to the fact that the county of Tipperary. testimony to the fact that the county of Tipperary, under the Labour Relief Act, and in the soup-kit-to which so many allusions had been made, was chens, where they were feeding upwards of never in a more quiescent state than at the present 3,000,000 of the people, more than one-third of the moment. Had but the tenant occupier a secure whole Irish population, was unprofitably laid out, mode of giving employment to the people, there would be no discontent in that country, and, as this measure would not afford them that security, he should most strenuously oppose it. ("Divide, divide,") He did not care whether they operated upon what was commonly called "waste land," or upon land which had been left waste. In either case, by so employing the paupers of Ireland they interfered less with private property and private industry than by if he reserved his observation till a future stage of the bill. (Hear, hear.) There were eight unions in Ireland which had been largely assisted by the government, the aggregate area of which was 2,228,000 acres. In the year 1847, there

were only cropped in those unions, under any species of crop whatever, including pasture and meadow land, about 221,000 acres, or less than one-tenth of the whole area; whilst the remaining 2,000,000 acres were left altogether unproductive, barren and waste. (Cheers.) To the Westport Union £93,000 moved for leave to bring in a bill for the further had been given in grants, and £40,000 in loans, nor the condition of the commercial and manurepeal of enactments imposing pains and penalties together £133,000, to support the poor and make up facturing interests, are such as to entitle us to

read a first time, without opposition, and to take the self by that statement. (Hear.) 26,000 of the podiscussion on the secondreading.

Sir R. Ixelis was sure the hon. member would acquit him of wishing to show him any intentional discourtesy, but he could not help thinking that when the hon. member produced a bill which he told them was substantially the same as the one he had introduced last year he (Sin R. Ixelis was in that statement. (Hear.) 20,000 of the position of the Westport union were, at this moment, wasting the food that they ate, and were prevented employing themselves by the system which the government adopted. His (Mr. Scrope's) proposition was nothing like that for the establishment of national workshops in France. The only that statement. their strength in the unprofitable occupation of breaking stones. The Irish workhouses were the be in future applied in aid of the poor rate of Irish

> union; 2. That it be expended, as far as it is practicable, in the productive employment of the ablebodied poor." After speeches from Mr. Christophen, Mr. FRENCH, and Sir J. WALSH,

cheered. He strongly supported the vote. Admitting the distress which prevailed in some parts of the distress which prevailed in some parts of congratulation. The Earl of Arundel and Surrey.—The hon. gentleman has arrived at a most monstrous conclusion with regard to my having caused the loss of the bill, (Hear.) But I am not surprised at the treatment I have received from him when I recollect that which his supporters received at the close of the proposition for continuing the congratulation.

It ing the distress which prevailed in some parts of congratulation.

England, that was no reason why they should shut out all sympathy for Ireland, which was suffering from famine and disease, and whose people had retained to like the support of the paragraph relating to Ireland. He urged the necessity of repealing the Irish Poor Law, that which his supporters received at the close of this very kind has occurred since these of the paragraph relating to Ireland. He urged the newspaper:—"While the firemen were employed that was no reason why they should shut out all sympathy for Ireland, which was suffering from famine and disease, and whose people had retained that the necessity of repealing the Irish Poor Law, that another had broken out in Chancery-lane, and that which his supporters received at the close of this very kind has occurred since these of the proposition.

Mr. H. Grattan rose to propose an amendment of the newspaper:—"While the firemen were employed the newspaper in type. We quote from the Sun of the necessity of repealing the Irish Poor Law, that another had broken out in Chancery-lane, and the proposition for continuing the lates.

poet." The hon, member gratified the House by thing but waste of time, in the present state of porting the idle and the lazy at the expense of the land, he begged the House to suspend its opinion announcing that he should refrain from again adpublic business, in bringing in the bill at present, prudent and industrious. The amendment embodied dressing them upon this subject, until it resched the land he hand that the hone and the land he hand the land he had the land he hand the land he had the land he h

the purposes of charity.
Sir W. Somerville observed, that however hon. necessary, if they would preserve the lives of the people in many of the districts of Ireland. The poor law was erroneously blamed for the present lamentable condition of that country. A fearful calamity had befallen Ireland, with which that law had nothing to do not had not bad nothing to do, which had reduced her to such a their measures, government at least deserved this ployers. That the extensive sacrifice of human state as could not suddenly be remedied. Until a remedy could be applied, unless they stepped in with temporary aid, a sacrifice of human life would ensue which it was appalling to contemplate. As to the amendment, if they attempted to apply the five hundred thousand pounds that would be re- inequality of taxation, the House divided upon Mr. money to reproductive works, it was not fifty but quired. He warned the House against mixing up MAHER, that a bill for instituting a registry of births, the question of the relief of the destitute poor with the more demoralising of the two, and he trusted that whatever course the House chose to adopt CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer, the House then with regard to the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it would not give its assent to

Mr. Scrope's amendment. Mr. STAFFORD asked the House to force upon Ireland the maintenance of its own poor. If he thought minded the House that Ministers took only a small that grants like that now sought would leave Ireland as they found her, he might have less try, if possible, more poor and miserable than now. The area of taxation was at the root of the evil in

Mr. HERBERT, while concurring generally in the views of Mr. Stafford, felt that to refuse the present motion would be tantamount to passing sentence of death on many of the Irish people. Mr E. B. Roche also spoke in favour of the

motion. Sir G. GREY intimated that government did not contemplate the possibility of a town'and rating; but if the report of the commission of last year, as to the area of rating, was approved by the Poor Law Commissioners, they had full powers to carry it out; but, whatever the area of taxation, it could that the aspect of our foreign relations, generally, Sir J. GRAHAM opposed the amendment-first.

secondly, because he had no reliance, after the example of France, in a system of national workshops. He supported the vote on the faith of the statement made by government that it was necessary to preserve from starvation a large portion of the Irish be utterly insufficient.

Mr. Disraeli suggested the adjournment of the debate, and that government should give some assursure of local taxation.

Lord J. Russell would give no pledge that this should be the last vote; neither could he say that he had any comprehensive measure of local taxation in course of preparation. With regard to the poor law, he would state his opinion in detail before the committee, and afterwards would bring forward some measure to amend that law, which, though inadequate to meet the distress in certain parts of Ireland, had generally fulfilled his expectations. The debate was then adjourned till Friday.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8. HOUSE OF LORDS. - Lord CAMPBELL introduced a bill to abolish transportation for simple larceny, which was read a first time; and after

transacting some formal business, the House adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Queen's answer to the Address, was presented to the Speaker by Mr.

short discussion was agreed to.

Somerville moved that the Select Committee upon

number of members of the Committee. After some observations from Mr. Sadlier and Mr. J. O'CONNELL,

sent to an increase of the Committee if the House would agree to the names already on the list. The other business on the paper was then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

(From our Second Edition of last week.) HOUSE OF LORDS .- Lord BRUCE moved, address you in the language of congratulation; and apprehension and anxiety."

The Marquis of Lansdowne defended the Ministerial policy, which was warmly attacked by the Duke of RICHMOND. Their lordships then divided on the amendment, when the numbers were,

For the amendment ... ... Against it ... ... ... 52
Majority for Ministers ... 52 Their lordships then adjourned till Monday.

O'Connor gave notice of a motion for the Repeal of the Union, (on Thursday, 15th inst.). The Address to HER MAJESTY was moved by Lord H. VANE, and seconded by Mr. BUNBURY. Mr. DISRAELI complained that the speech from to follow the example thus set. the Throne did not present to the House a fair and candid statement of the condition of the country. Zinc.—This metal is, in fact, a curious and anoma-

Mr. Bourke was of opinion, not only from the advantage to the object he had in view. (Divide!) was the system on which they were now called upon the Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that tatement made by Sir G. Grey, but also from cirlord Nugeri also urged the hon, member to with- to embark, and he advised them to pause ere they mittee. The noble Lord replied very briefly to some laws that there are the protection of national workshops. Such the Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that the its operation should be inquired into by a computational workshops. Such the Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that the Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that the Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that the Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that the Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that the Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that the Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that the Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that the Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that the Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that the Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that the Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that the Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that Irish Poor Law, his intention was to propose that Irish committed themselves to it. He hoped the House would not great and adversely to some would not great are about the some of the absorptions of Mr. Disposit would not grant one shilling to the government for of the observations of Mr. Disraeli respecting the state of our commerce and of our foreign relations, upon which he said the House was not yet in a members might blame the government for doing this condition to form an opinion. We had gone through or not doing that, there was but one answer to their what he must call an insurrection in Ireland, which censure, and that was, that the grant moved for was had been put down, not by arming class against -not to be condemned on the first night of the

Mr. E. B. Roche spoke in support of Mr. GRATTAN's amendment. After speeches had been delivered by Mr. H. A. HERBERT on Irish affairs, and Mr. Hume on the

Grattan's amendment, when the numbers were-For the original motion .. .. 200 Majority
On the motion of Mr. Stafford, the debate upon

the other amendment was adjourned until Friday. The House then adjourned.

(From our Third Edition of last week.) FRIDAY, FEB. 2.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. - Tooting Case. Col. Sibthore, in answer to an inquiry respecting the Tooting case, could only elicit "that it was under the consideration of the Home Secretary." The adjourned debate on the Address was resumed by Mr. Stafford, who had moved the adjournment on the previous night. After speeches rom Sir W. Somerville, and Sir J. Walsh, Mr. MONCKTON MILNES condemned Mr. Disraeli for his attack upon the government, and declared it to be based not only upon limited knowledge, but absolutely upon positive misinformation. The amendment was a departure from that generous treatment which government had hitherto received from the other side. He vindicated the foreign policy of the government from Mr. Disraeli's attack, especially as regarded the Sicilian and Lombardo-Venetian

After speeches from Lord Mandeville, Mr. Hors-MAN, and Mr. Scott, Colonel Sibthorp directed one of his usual philippics against the Treasury Bench, accusing the Ministers of underhanded conduct, duplicity, and trickery. Sir D. LACY EVANS made a speech in support of the Government, and was followed by Captain Harris, Mr. B. Cochrane, that the aspect of our foreign relations, generally, afforded no better ground for congratulation than vision was loudly called for, when

Mr. Urquhart rose amidst a storm of "Ohs,"

which, however, soon subsided, and the honourable member was listened to for half an hour, whilst he spoke upon various points of our foreign policy, more particularly relating to Sicily and Naples.

Lord Palmerston said, that the real meaning of was to record their opinion against the doctrine of Free-trade and the repeal of the Corn Laws, and to trick the house into giving an opinion on the pretence of an amendment to an address. He claimed credit for the success of the mediations of the British government between various foreign

twixt them. The Marquis of GRANBY moved the adjournment of the debate. Lord J. Russell declared, amidst loud cheers that he would take the sense of the house on that

motion. After a short discussion between Mr. HERRIES. house divided, when the numbers were-For the adjournment ... ...

Against it ... ... ... 221
Majority ... ... Mr. Disraell thereupon withdrew his amendment the original motion was agreed to, and, after some further business of a routine kind. The House adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Bankes seconded the motion, which after a clothes were all new black, a dark patent stock, ing, inconvenience, pain, or expense, by and in his pocket a silver watch. Age about forty IRISH Poor LAW COMMITTEE. — Sir WILLIAM years, with dark whiskers, linen shirt, and stockings marked "J. E. S." The body appeared quite fresh, bers, and that the following members be members circumstance has been forwarded to the Surrey

MANCHESTER. -- FATAL ACCIDENT WITH A PEA-PUFF. -On Monday last, before Mr. James Roberts, deputy coroner, an inquest was held at the Royal SIR ROBERT PEEL suggested an extension of the died the same evening. Verdict-"Accidental

death." FLIGHT OF LANDLORDS .- The Limerick Examiner states, that "no less than twenty Clare proprietors Sir W. Somerville said government would con- are about to sell out their estates and seek a home in another clime."

A Corporation Going to Prison. - The Exeter Gazette says:—"At Totness the corporate gentle-men are beginning to put uplong faces at the dread-ful fate which awaits them. It appears that the Attorney-General had, as long ago as 1823, instituted proceedings against the corporation of this and Lord Bateman seconded, the address; Lords town for the misappropriation of funds entrusted to Brougham, Beaumont, and the Earl of Win-their care as trustees of the town charities. At the their care as trustees of the town charities. At the CHILSEA followed, when Lord STANLEY moved the town council held on Monday week last it was stated following amendment:-"We regret, however, to that unless the corporation appeared by attorney bebe compelled humbly to represent to your Majesty, fore the Master in Chancery on the following Thursthat neither your Majesty's relations with day (and there were no funds to pay an attorney), an foreign powers, nor the state of the revenue, attachment would issue, and the Mayor and his nor the condition of the commercial and manubrethren be taken into custody. A strange sensation was felt by all present, many of whom wished

EMIGRATION TO THE GOLD REGIONS.—On Wednesday week Peterborougb was all excitement, from the appearance of two waggons loaded with people, consisting of men, women, and children, in holiday attire, who were preceded by another waggon loaded with boxes and trunks. This strange sight at this time of the year, led the townfolks to wonder where the strangers could be going. It was at length ascertained that the travellers had stopped HOUSE OF COMMONS. - Mr. FEARGUS at the station, which was soon crammed with luggage, and that they were actually emigrating to the gold country of California, and had come from the neighbourhood of Spalding. It it stated that there are many from the same neighbourhood about ZINC FOR ROOFING .- SINGULAR PROPERTIES OF

He disputed the grounds upon which the govern- lous mass of contradictory properties. Chemically ment assumed that our commerce was improving speaking, it so greedily devours oxygen, that it will under the new system; he contended that not only strip even iron of it, yet we see how completely it were our manufactures paralysed by its effects, but can protect its own substance from this very tent was working a change in the distribution of the precious metals, which must be pernicious to this country. Alluding to the foreign policy of the government, the hon. member observed, that this was the first time he had known a Royal to cover itself with a firm though this shell or crust ledge the continuance of amity with foreign Powers. The hon, member then entered upon a pungent criticism of the state of our external relations, from which he passed to the subject of financial reform, and expressed his surprise that the "large reductions" promised in the speech should be the result of "the present aspect of affairs," which, in his opinion, held out little promise of means of reduction. Mr. Disraeli closed his speech by moving an amendment, declaring that neither our relations with foreign Powers nor the state of the revenue, manufactures, or commerce were subjects of this very kind has occurred since these continuance of amity with toreign Powers and pungent that it will constitute (though not a fire-proof material like iron or stone), a safer covering for roofs ford; Mr. Arthir Macarthur, 9, Antigua-street, Edinburgh; and the ordinary of the present aspect of affairs," which, in his opinion, held out little promise of means of reduction. Mr. Disraeli closed his speech by moving an amendment, declaring that neither our relations with foreign Powers nor the state of the revenue, manufactures, or commerce were subjects of this very kind has occurred since these congratulation.

Stronger McL violent in will constitute (though not a fire-proof material like iron or stone), a safer covering for roofs ford; Mr. Arthir Macarthur, 9, Antigua-street, Edinburgh; and the ordinary of the result in will much rather promote than retard the blaze, yet certainly it will protect the wood-work of lone, it will much rather promote than retard the blaze, yet certainly it will protect the wood-work of lone, it will much rather promote than retard the blaze, yet certainly it will protect the wood-work of lone, it will much rather promote than retard the blaze, yet certainly it will protect the wood-work of lone, it will much rather promote than retard the blaze, yet certainly it will protect the wood-work of lone in the speech should be the result than the promote than retard the blaze, yet certainly it will prote Lord E. Howard addressed the House in a maiden tion. Mr. Disraeli closed his speech by moving buted by adjoining conflagrations, both by its surdoubt as to his movements. He therefore could not accede to that or to any other hint he might receive fidence and address, and was throughout loudly tions with foreign Powers nor the state of the rethat which his supporters received at the close of last session. (Loud crics of "Hear, hear.")

Sir G. Grey said, that he feared, as the hongenteman would not take a hint from the noble lord, neither would he take one from him. (A langer). He would however he taken with how he would he was a fer one from him. (A langer). He would however he taken with how he would not take a hint from the noble lord, neither would he would however he taken with how he would he was a fer one from him. (A langer). He would however he taken with how he take a langer taken with how he had been any insurrection in Ireland. One from the lange, and how he distresses of the Irish melted the gutter, had come in contact with the langer. If they drove that people to despair they distresses of the Irish melted the gutter, had come in contact with the langer. If they drove that people to despair they had been was scortianed that some of the burning flakes on Bankers forward by Du Barry and Co., on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and denied it was ascertained that some of the burning flakes on Bankers forward by Du Barry and Co., on any Town or Railway-station connected by reit with a denied to any Town or Railway-station connected by reit with a denied to any Town or Railway-station connected by reit was ascertained that some of the burning flakes of Post Office or Bankers or Gress or Bankers or Gress of Post Office or Bankers or Gress or Bankers or Gress or Bankers or B timber underneath, and fired the roof. When the Fire Brigade arrived with their engines, the flames were raging with such fury that the two roofs at least were in great danger of being consumed."—

The Builder.

The Builder.

The String description of the Digestive Organs without medicine," by Du Barry and Co., forwarded by them post free, on receipt of letter stamps for 8d., People's Prussia post free.

THE MINERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

At a public meeting of the miners, held at Scaffoldhill, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to :- 'That the varied, manifold, and extensive reductions, both as regards the price for hewing coals, and the extra burdens attempted to be imposed upon that most useful and hard toiling class, the putters, are grievous in the extreme, and unwarrantable; therefore, it is resolved, that where those reductions have been offered, the miners are justified by all legal means in resisting the same.' 'That the experience of the past, more especially since the year 1844, sufficiently proves that nothing but a firm and compact union can preserve to us the few remaining rights and privileges left us by the em-Colliery, near Barnsley, Yorkshire, but acds another proof of the imminent danger to which the coal miners of this country are exposed. That while ships and steamboats are deemed worthy of legislative superintendance before they can be pronounced 1848. The Assembly decided, by a majority of 531 life-worthy, the lives of those who earn their bread to 167, that the proposition should not be taken into in the dark and murky mine should claim protec- consideration. tion from the legislature: Therefore, it is resolved to petition the House of Commons to pass a bill with the least possible delay, granting inspectors of mines, pits, and collieries, and that they be endowed mines, pits, and collieries, and that they be endowed mines, pits, and collieries, and that they be endowed mines, pits, and collieries, and that they be endowed mines, pits, and collieries, and that they be endowed mines a bill to Messrs. Fussell and Son, Trafalgar-street, Wal-worth. The whole of the workshops, warehouses, and their contents, were levelled to prove the ground. with proper power to stop the working of any pit, or Messrs. Fussell were insured for only £300.—In parts of a pit, that may be deemed unsafe to the THE NEW-ROAD.—On Friday, another fire, which was lives of those working therein. The above reso- attended with considerable destruction of property, lutions were ably spoken to by the various speakers, occurred upon the premises of Mr. Reeve, an ironand adopted with perfect unanimity.

WRECKED PROPERTY. - An immense quantity of white boiling peas have, during the past week, been picked up on the coast at Blackpool, which has proved a great boon to the poor people in that locality. Prunes, figs, &c., have also been washed up, and form part, no doubt, of some ill-fated vessel which has been lost during the late gales.—Liverpool

Malicious Outrage.—The passengers in the express train from Liverpool to Derby, on Thursday week last, on arriving near to Sudbury, felt a slight shock, as if occasioned by something being thrown across the line. The guard signalled the engine-driver to stop the train, and then ran back for some distance, when he found that some villain

tures. No member rising for some seconds a di- will consist of light vaudevilles, petite dramas, and

ACCIDENT-TO THE BEE STEAMER .- On Wednesday afternoon, about one o'clock, as the Bee halfpenny steamer was proceeding on her up-voyage from London-bridge to the Adelphi Pier an acci-dent occurred which might have been attended the amendment and the real object of the movers with the most frightful consequences, and, as it was, caused the utmost alarm to the passengers on board. It appears that the steamer, when above Blackfriars-bridge, came in contact with a barge coming down the stream, which ran into her with such force, that the barge cut the starboard paddlebox completely away from the side of the steamer, states. He denied that any instructions had been and flattened the lower part of the paddle-wheel. given to Admiral Parker to stop the expedition to The state of alarm and confusion that immediately Sicily; but the enormities committed by the Nea-politans revolted the English and French comman-ders, who on their own responsibility prevented vessel was stove in, and that she would go down. A interference would lead to an honourable adjustment between Naples and Sicily. With respect to the Spanish "insult," he was not prepared to go to war with Spain on that account. The Ministers stood before the house as the promoters of peace, who had assiduously laboured to prevent war; they were accused by the advocates of war; and he appealed to the house to decide between twixt them.

Interference would lead to an honourable adjustment to an outcome the passengers and Temple stairs, and conveyed the passengers and Sicily. With Tespect and Temple stairs, and conveyed the passengers and Temple stairs, and conveyed the passengers and Sicily. With Tespect to the Spanish, 26s to 44s, Taganrog, 35s to 44s, Taganrog, 36s to 44s, Taganrog, 36s to 44s, Taganrog, 36s to

land, it may be noticed that public omnibuses ply up and down the streets of Wellington. little or nothing of a decided character. The forces of Shere Singh were strongly entrenched on the Jhelum, while in the several camps of the army of the Punjaub all aggressive operations were at a Lord J. Russell and the Marquis of Granby, the stand-still. A body of Dhost Mahomed's troops had entered Peshawur. Their commander, not Dhost, but another of our old allies, was in treaty with Chuttur Singh; so that there is prospect of war in another quarter.

NO MORE MEDICINE! NO MORE and Irregularity of Intestines, the main causes of Bilious

THE REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD. A delicious Farina derived from an African plant, discovered, grown, and imported by DU BARRY AND CO., 75, New Bond Street, London. (The best food for children, and the only food which—unlike that mischievous substance called Arrowroot—does not turn acid upon, or distend a weak stomach, and a threepenny meal of which saves four times its value in other food: hence effecting an account instead of causing an expense 1 economy instead of causing an expense.) CASES.

4, Rosa Villas, North End, Fulham, London, Oct. 2, 1848.

My dear Sir,—I shall ever be ready to bear testimony to the great benefit I have derived from your excellent food, Having suffered great pain and inconvenience from dyspep-Stafford.

Stafford.

Mr. Henry, Mr. Grace. and Mr Fitzstephen

French, objected to the Committee. on the ground that there was too strong a preponderance on the part of Ministers, or persons officially connected with the government.

Sir Robert Prel suggested an extension of the died the same evening. Verlief—"Accidental fall to strongly recommend to my friends that me was to make the part of Ministers.

Sir Robert Prel suggested an extension of the died the same evening. Verlief—"Accidental fall to strongly recommend it to my friends that me was found impossible to extricate it, and the child to strongly recommend it to my friends that me was found impossible to extricate it, and the child to strongly recommend it to my friends that mey be a puff of sia, for very many years (ever since 1821), and having tried the advice of many, I am now, after having taken your food for six or seven weeks, quite an altered person; I am free from the sufferings I was subject to, and shall not forget that there was too strong a preponderance on the part of Ministers, or persons officially connected although the child was taken to the infirmary, it was found impossible to extricate it, and the child the sufferings I was subject to, and shall not feel thankful to strongly recommend it to my friends that may be a puff of sia, for very many years (ever since 1821), and having tried the advice of many, I am now, after having taken your for six or seven weeks, quite an altered person; I am free from the sufferings I was subject to, and shall not forget that there was too strong a preponderance on the provided the many of the divice of many, I am now, after having suhred great pain and inconvenience from dyspendent through having the child the advice of many, I am now, after having suhred great pain and inconvenience through having the child the very many years (ever since 1821), and having tried through the child the part of t fail to strongly recommend it to my friends that may be afflicted with that sad complaint; and with my best wishes for your prosperity and welfare in so valuable a discovery, I remain, dear Sir, yours obliged, PARKER D. BINGHAM, Captain, Royal Navy.

Southwick Park, Farcham, Hants, Oct. 31, 1848.—Gentlemen.—I sincerely thank you for your bird. tlemen,—I sincerely thank you for your kind attention.
When I began taking the Revalenta, I was in as deplorable a condition as can well be imagined. I was confined to ped, and so weak that I could neither stand nor walk, suf-

fering severely from flatulency, constipation, and indigestion, and being compelled to have recourse to aperients every second or third day; and upon one occasion I swallowed no less than seven doses within twenty-eight hours, under malical addige. lowed no less than seven doses within twenty-eight hours, under medical advice. There was a giddiness in my head, and a singing in my right ear, that, when I turned my head upon the pillow, it resembled the sound produced by a slight touch on a musical glass. I had a pain and a sort of falness across the chest, a sore throat, and a slight cough; but the pain around my loins was so very great, that I could not remain in the same position for ten minutes all night long. The principal seat of the pain seemed to be just below the ribs on the left side, and about three inches from the back bone. I commenced taking the Revalenta morning and evening, boiled in water and salt, and in less than a fortnight my appetite was greatly improved, and the address you in the language of congratulation; and that a large portion of the agricultural and colonial interests of the empire are labouring under a state of progressive depression calculated to excite serious apprehension and anxiety."

Interests, many of whom water and sait, and in less themselves well out of the council. The Town than a fortnight my appetite was greatly improved, and flating the council interests of the empire are labouring under a state gated to proceed to town to arrange the matter if possible.

ENGRATION TO THE GOLD REGIONS—On Wordings. 58, Holborn, London, Dec. 22, 1848.—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that I have derived consi-

derable benefit from the use of the Revalenta Arabica. -A O. Harris, optician. Cheltenham, Feb. 2nd 1848.—Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that both myself and baby are much improved in health since taking the Revalenta Arabica Food, Catherine-street, Frome, Somerset, Feb. 16th, 1848.

Gentlemen,—I have given the Revalenta Arabica Food to my little girl, who is very delicate, and it has done her much good, &c.—H. Clark. much good, &c.—H. Clark.
Stamford, 30th Nov. 1848.—Gentlemen,—Since my recovery Mrs. Nutting and my child have commenced taking the Revalenta—also, our old servent, who has been sadly troubled with Rheumatism, but now feels nothing of it; indeed, they all have derived great benefit from this excellent food, and do not feel the cold as formerly, &c.—J. M. Nutting.

Ramsey, Isle of Man, Dec. 5th, 1848.—My dear Sir,—I have now tried the Revalenta Food some time, and write

as in duty bound to say, it has been of the greatest service to me. I strongly recommend it to those who suffer from indigestion, etc.; I also earnestly recommend it to the notice of Medical Men for the use of delicate and consumpit was working a change in the distribution of the precious metals, which must be pernicious of the government, the hon. member observed, that this was the first time he had known a Royal speech at the opening of the session omit to acknowledge the continuance of amity with foreign Powers. The hon. member then entered upon a pungent criticism of the state of our external relations. from

75, New Bond-street, London.
In canisters of 141b. at 4s. 6d.; 4fb. at 11s.; 10tb. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 4tb. 22s.; and 8tb. 33s.; suitably packed for all climates.

MM. LOUIS BLANC AND CAUSSIDIERF

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. SIR,-We have not at any time quitted London; nevertheless, you say there is a report of our having been arrested at Paris. This is not the first time since our arrival in England that similar falsehoods have been propagated. If it be a manœuvre of our enemies to spread the belief that we are the generators or encouragers of anarchy, and that our hands are in all the troubles which agitate our country, this stratagem is one of the vilest that has yet been adopted against us; and we have a full right to hold it up for the contempt of honest men of all parties. Your very obedient servants,

Louis Blanc. CAUSSIDIERE. FRANCE.—In the Assembly on Thursday a long discussion took place on the proposition brought forward by M. Lagrange, in the name of the Montagnards, for a general amnesty of all persons at present in confinement for political crimes and misdemeanours committed since the 24th of February

FIRES.—In WALWORTH, a fire broke out on Friday in the cabinet and bedstead manufactory belonging bedstead manufacturer, Quickset-row, New-road Engines quickly arrived on the spot, but the fire was not got out until damage to the amount of some hundred pounds was done. Mr. Reeve was insured in the Phœnix Office.

# Markets, &c.

FRIDAY, Feb. 2.—The act admitting all grain at an uniform duty of 1s, per qr., and every description of meal at 41d per cwt., came into operation yesterday; the effect of this alteration was already, in a great measure, anticipated, sales having been made for some time past either for delivery when it came into force, or allowing the 1s prospective duty, but a fair extent of business was done at the full rates of Monday.

MARK LANE, Monday, Feb. 5.—Our supply of English wheat to-day was only moderate, but (including the quan-

for some distance, when he found that some villain had thrown a bar of iron across the rail. The bar was severed in two places, owing to the great speed at which the express train was proceeding. Had it been a slow train no doubt most of the carriages would have been upset and some lives lost.

The New Strand Theatre.—Mrs. Nisbett, it is stated in theatrical circles, has again undertaken the direction of a theatre, and the New Strand dramatic temple is to be the scene of her exertions. The style of entertainment, as may be imagined, will consist of light vaudevilles, petite dramas, and those pleasant serio-comic burlettas, for which the house is solely adapted.

Accident To the Bee Steamer.—On Wednesself when the distance of the style of content of the style of entertainment, as may be imagined, will consist of light vaudevilles, petite dramas, and those pleasant serio-comic burlettas, for which the house is solely adapted.

Accident To the Bee Steamer.—On Wednesself when the style of content of the style of the style of content of the style of c

flour, 36,200 cwt.

British.—Wheat.—Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, red. 36s in 46s, ditto white, 38s to 50s, Lincoln, Norfolk, and York.

Shire, red, 36s to 44s, Northumberland and Scotch, white, 38s to 42s, ditto red, 36s to 42s, Devonshire and Somerset. Shire, red, —s to —s, ditto white, — to —s, rye, 24s to 31s, barley, 24s to 31s, Scotch, 23s to 27s, Malt, ordinary, —s to —s, pale, 52s to 57s, peas, hog, 30s to 32s, maple, 30s to 32s, white, 25s to 27s, boilers (new), 28s to 30s, beans, large new, 21s to 23s, ticks 23s to 25s, harrow, 24s to 28s, pigcon, 30s to 32s, oats, Lincoln and Yorkshire feed, 17s to 23s, ditto Poland and potato, 18s to 23s, Berwick and Scotch, 20s to 24s, Scotch feed, 19s to 22s, Irish feed and black, 17s to 20s, ditto potato, 20s to 24s, linseed (sowing), 50s to 52s, rapeseed, Essex, new, £26 to £28 per last, carraway seed, Essex, new, 25s to 29s per cwt., rape cake, £3 to £5 5s per ton, linseed, £11 10s to £12 per 1,000, flour, per sack of 280lbs, ship, 30s to 34s, town, 38s to 43s.

Foreign.—Wheat.—Dantzig, 48s to 57s, Anhait and

nd, it may be noticed that public omnibuses ply 20s to 22s, Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish, 16s to 18s, fleur, United States, per 1961bs., 24s to 26s, Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish, 16s to 18s, fleur, United States, per 1961bs., 24s to 26s, Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish, 16s to 18s, fleur, United States, per 1961bs., 24s to 26s, Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish, 16s to 18s, fleur, United States, per 1961bs., 24s to 26s, Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish, 16s to 18s, fleur, United States, per 1961bs., 24s to 26s, Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish, 16s to 18s, fleur, United States, per 1961bs., 24s to 26s, Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish, 16s to 18s, fleur, United States, per 1961bs., 24s to 26s, Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish, 16s to 18s, fleur, United States, per 1961bs., 24s to 26s, Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish, 16s to 18s, fleur, United States, per 1961bs., 24s to 26s, Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish, 16s to 18s, fleur, United States, per 1961bs., 24s to 26s, Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish, 16s to 18s, fleur, United States, per 1961bs., 24s to 26s, Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish, 16s to 18s, fleur, United States, per 1961bs., 24s to 26s, Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish, 16s to 18s, fleur, United States, per 1961bs., 24s to 26s, Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish, 16s to 18s, fleur, United States, per 1961bs. 280lbs., 35s to 37s. BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from d to 81d; of household ditto, 5d to 61d per 4fbs. loaf. CATTLE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 2.—Trade was very dull to-day for everything, notwithstanding a short supply of some descriptions of meat. Prices were heavy, and 2d per stone lower than on Monday last for beef, mutton, and veal. Prime Scots made only 3s 10d, and southdowns no more than 4s 10d. The finest calves went at 5s 2d per stone. SMITHFIELD, Monday, Feb. 5 .- Notwithstanding the ar

rivals of foreign stock last week were on the increase, the supply on sale here to-day was limited, and generally speaking of very middling quality. There was a better demand for beasts and sheep, at full prices. Calves, how ever, command very little attention. From our various grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up this meming were but moderate, the time of year considered; yet they were slightly on the increase, compared with these reported on this day week. The Scots, short-horns, and Devons come to hand in full average condition. In the quality of the various other breeds no marked improvement was noticed. The dead markets having been fairly cleared of their last week's supply from the provinces, the attendance of buyers was tolerably good. Nearly all breeks of beasts commanded a steady, though not to say a brisk, demand, at full rates of currency, a few of the primet Scots producing 4s 2d per 8 lbs., and a good clearance was effected, prior to the close of business. An extremely good to the close of business, and extremely good to the close of business. small supply of sheep was brought forward. As it was scarcely adequate to the wants of the butchers, there was a decided improvement in the quotations of 2d per 8 lis. The primest old Downs moved off readily, at from 4s 10d to 5s per 8 lbs. The late rise in the value of veal had is: effect of producing rather a large number of calves on offer for a Monday's market. The primest qualities of val moved off steadily; all other kinds slowly, at last Friday's prices. The highest currency was 5s per 8 lbs. Only a limited business was transacted in pigs. Prices, however, were supported, with a moderate number on offer were supported, with a moderate number on offer.

| HEAD OF CATTLE AT SATISFIED. | 165 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 Mutton FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

COVENT GARDEN, Monday, Feb. 5. — This market was well supplied with both fruit and vegetables, the time of year considered, at the following prices:—Forced rhubart, 9d to 1s 6d; and brocoli, 10d to 2s per bundle. Apples 1s 6d to 4s; pears, 5s to 8s; onions, 1s 3d to 1s 6d; Brussell to 1s 6d sels sprouts, 1s to 2s; spinach, 6d to 10d; and parsler is to 1s 6d per half sieve; red cabbage, 2s to 4s; savoys, 6d to 10d; celery, 6d to 1s 6d; and horseradish, 1s 6d to 2s d per dozen heads; turnips, 1s to 2s; carrots, 2s 6d to 4s; and greens, 2s 2d to 2s 9d per dozen bunches; hothouse grapes, 4s 6d to 5s; Foreign ditto, 9d to 2s; pine apples to 5s; and filberts, 1s to 2s per lb.; oranges, 4s te 5s; lemons, 5s to 9s; and forced asparagus, 2s 6d to 5s; inhundred; sea kale, 1s to 2s; mushrooms, 6d to 1s; and how potatoes, 9d to 1s per purpose to the search of the new potatoes, 9d to 1s per punnet; turnip greens, 6d to 5 per bushel basket.

POTATOES. Southwark Waterside, Feb. 5.—There have been a few arrivals the past week, which have met a ready sale at a trifling advance. The following are this day's quotation—Yorkshire Regents, 100s to 150s; Newcastle ditto, 80s to 110s; Scotch ditto, 100s to 130s; Ditto cups, 90s to 100s. French whites, 100s to 110s; Belgian, 90s to 100s. PROVISIONS.

London, Monday, Feb. 5. - The mild weather in the past week operated against the free sale of Irish and Forest butter. The dealings in each were, in consequence, paratively trifling; prices nominally as last quoted. It is bacon there was an increased demand, and prices vanced 2s to 3s per cwt. Hams in better demand. change in prices. Lard held with more confidence, and higher rates. American singed bacon and scalded tierce middles were more in repute, and sold steadily full prices.

full prices.

CHESE MARKET.—There has been a little improvement the demand of English cheese, but none in price. There sumption runs of fine and low priced; the demand for American is slow, but there have been some sales made Liverpool and Manchester; however, there is still a considerable quantity on hand, and foreign selling freely at improved rates. In exportation nothing doing.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET.—Trade continues in a state of the stat ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET. — Trade continues in a state dextreme depression, and lower prices are submitted without leading to any business worthy of notice. Derections of the company of the

fine autnmn-made, 84s to 88s per cwt; ditto, summirmade and middling, 56s to 74s; fresh, 8s to 13s per dozin COLONIAL PRODUCE. London, Tuesday. — The large public sales, consisting 12,000 bags Mauritius, 3,000 bags Bengal and Madras, and page 12,000 bags Mauritius, 3,000 bags Bengal and Madras, and page 15,000 bags Mauritius, 3,000 bags Bengal and Madras, and page 15,000 bags Mauritius, 3,000 bags Bengal and Madras, and page 15,000 bags Mauritius, 3,000 bags Bengal and Madras, and page 15,000 bags Bengal and Bags Bengal 1,200 bags Ceylon, went off steadily at prices which

averaged those of last week, the refining qualities beith most in demand. In consequence of these sales, but a small amount of business has been done by private contract in the West India market—say 650 hogsheads entract in the West India market—say 650 hogsheads entract in the West India market—say 650 hogsheads entract in the market—say 650 hogsheads entract in the market—say 650 hogsheads entraction the market considerable portion was bought in termselve the market. considerable portion was bought in to sustain the market.

A pile of good ordinary native Ceylon sold at 35s, the bulk bought in at that price.

Rice.—4,000 bags Bengal found bnyers, in public sale, at previous rates; middling to good middling white, 12.

TEA continues in but limited demand.

COAL.

London, Monday, Feb. 5.—Market still continues 167, heavy, owing to the mild weather, with little or nothing doing. Stewart's, 15s 9d; Braddyll's, 15s 6d; keller 15s 3d; East Hetton, 14s; Wylam, 13s.—Fresh arrivals 8; left from last day, 151 ships.—Total, 159. WOOL.

Discovered, grown, and imported by Du Barry and Co.,

75, New Bond-street, London.

In canisters of 14th. at 4s. 6d.; 4th. at 11s.; 10th. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 4th. 22s.; and 8th. 33s.; suitably packed for all climates.

8th. and 10th. canisters forward by Du Barry and Co., on receipt of Post Office or Banker's orders, carriage free to any Town or Railway station course, carriage free to have still apparating but articles.

WOOL.

City, Monday, Feb. 5,—The imports of wool into London. last week included 1,034 bales from Peru, 818 from Peru, 818

in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printing office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOIL, Esq. M.P., and published by the said WILLIAM RIDER, at the Office, in the same street and parish,—Saturder, February 10th, 1849 February 10th, 1849