The cholera is gone, after having ravaged the unhealthy hovels of the neglected poor: famine produced by the plunder of the rich were never so loyal, and never entertained so masters. deep an affection for any Monarch as they do for QUEEN VICTORIA: thank GOD for that. Your sinews, your muscles, and your marrow have been coined to such an extent as to overflow the Exchequer: thank God for that. Gop for that. All nations are now about to therefore SATISFIED Colonies will be handed over to self-government, and they will thank God for that

But now, my friends, after deploring the death of the Queen Dowagen; after acknowledging and regretting those direful calamities which have so afflicted Ireland with famine, and England with cholera; after admitting the sad condition of Irish landlords and the landed interest generally—all is most ludicrously wound up as follows, by the Times. The author says :-

"ITS CONCLUDING PARAGRAPH WILL DIVINE PROVIDENCE OUR HAPPY EXEMPDIVINE PROVIDENCE OUR HAPPY EXEMPTION FROM WAR, REVOLUTION, AND
THOSE OTHER DISORDERS WITH WHICH
THE NATIONS OF THE EARTH FAR AND
NEAR HAVE BEEN VISITED; AND BY CONNEAR HA GRATULATING THE COUNTRY ON THE TRUE LIBERTY AND THE LARGE MEASURE OF SOLID HAPPINESS WHICH WE ENJOY UNDER THE CONSTITUTION WHICH HEAVEN AND OUR FATHERS HAVE COM-MITTED TO OUR CARE."

Now then, working men, what think you of such a wind-up as that? What do you think of the "TRUE LIBERTY and SOLID HAPPINESS" that Heaven has given you? But should not the Times have added that your fathers have taken away from you? But mark, this is only one side of the questionthe ministerial side; but let me foreshadow the other side by an anecdote: "Once upon a time, a very ignorant man was defendant in the Irish Court of Chancery in a very heavy suit, and upon which depended a large pro perty. While the plaintiff's counsel was stating his case, the defendant, who sat next his own counsel, was almost driven into fits; but when his counsel began to state his case, he got up, and, clapping his hands, to the great astonishment of the court, roared out: 'Now, my lord, the butter is coming out of the stirabout." So, the Times' version being merely the case of the Government, however the bullfrogs outside may be dispirited, it is not at all unlikely, that they, too, may exclaim, when they hear their leaders' assault upon the Speech: "Now the butter is coming out of

However, my views of the crisis only bespeak my own feelings, and I am bound to say, that I think any Government is fully justified in basing its policy upon the presumed satisfaction of the people, and I think the people most richly deserve all the burdens and oppression to which they are subjected, so long as the minister is able to base their continuance upon popular satisfaction. I take a very different view of the present state of affairs from that taken by the Times. I am willing to admit that trade is good, but I am not prepared to believe that the working class mind of England is now so dull and sluggish, that it will be satisfied that idlers should live luxuriously upon the sweat of the industrious, while those the most hearty cheering. He showed that the most hearty cheering of Iroland chair, proceed to explain the object for which the who live in temporary comfort during the season of good employment, will ultimately be enjoying his whole salary derived from limited to that country, seeing merely its fair side,

I am not satisfied, and I never will be satisfied, so long as the property, which is the labour of the working man, his life, his liberty, and those comforts and enjoyments to which he is entitled, are placed in the keeping of those who live luxuriously upon his excommunica-tion: and however the dull mind of England may be lulled into temporary quiescence, by temporary and partial prosperity, and however the Irish people may have been heretofore used by jugglers and plunderers, I say, however inert and inanimate you may be, and however the minister may boast of Irish loyalty, yet that minister will still find Ireland his "GREATEST DIFFICULTY."

paid, take part in the popular movement, while the first resolution. in Ireland men of wealth, farmers, shopkeepers,

and detectives, yet such is the sterling and virtuous patriotism of the Irish people, that the

everything that is dear to me.

power of the one is active, and can be ac lution was carried unanimously.

William Rider, Fublisher

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1850.

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

the unhealthy novels of the regreeded poor that. We have had peace with thank Gop for that. We have had peace with the world, because we are not able to go to all the world, because we are not able to go to because all parties opposed to you hate and people bear all the burdens, and should be the and brought under its influence,"

The resolution begins of the country proceeded to expatiate on the topics alluded to in the and brought under its influence,"

The resolution begins of the country proceeded to expatiate on the topics alluded to in the and brought under its influence,"

The resolution begins of the country proceeded to expatiate on the topics alluded to in the and brought under its influence," all the work, God for that. The surviving detest me, because I will not allow the work- foundation of all Government. (Tremendous that is, those who have escaped the ing class power to be used as an auxiliary cheering.) The principles in that resolution force to achieve ascendancy for their task- were his, and he would not lay them aside for

I remain, your Faithful and Uncompromising Friend, will FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Friday Morning. P. S.—Well, the die is cast, the machinery which were heartily given. You will be represented—just as I predicted—is to remain unchanged, because trade and Mr. James Grassey seconded the motion as being the most prosperous, satisfied, and commerce are good, and because the people are in a sensible speech, which was greeted with loyal people upon the face of the earth: thank well employed and well renumerated; and much applause.

Ministers, who want the control of that; defeated by an overwhelming majority, if a self as if success depended on him alone. although it was humanely and charitably expended by a much better distributor. The pended by a much better distributor. The English franchise are although it was humanely and charitably expended by a much better distributor. The English franchise are although it was humanely and charitably expended by a much better distributor. The English franchise are although it was humanely and charitably expended by a much better distributor. The English franchise are although it was humanely and charitably expended by a much better distributor. The English franchise are although it was humanely and charitably expended by a much better distributor. The ever, been one word said about increasing the English franchise, or even about Parliament for opening Parliament having been read by one of the Clerks the table the Lord Chancellor read her labouring under severe distress, mainly applicable the Clerks the table the Lord Chancellor read her labouring under severe distress, mainly applicable the Clerks the table the Lord Chancellor read her labouring under severe distress, mainly applicable the Clerks the table the Lord Chancellor read her labouring under severe distress, mainly applicable mons, expressive of the meeting adoption of a petition to the House of Comparison of the Clerks the table the Lord Chancellor read her labouring under severe distress, mainly applicable mons, expressive of the meeting adoption of a petition to the House of Comparison of the Clerks the table the Lord Chancellor read her labouring under severe distress, mainly applicable mons, expressive of local taxation. The Earl of Disant seconded the amendment, because he felt convinced that the interests of the sure you that her Majesty has great salandord, labourer, and tenant in Ireland were fast and local taxation. you to say whether you are satisfied or whether the House to enact the People's Charter as tisfaction in again having recourse to the adyou are not; and as no individual has a right the law of the land. Mr. Clark's appearance vice and assistance of her Parliament. to assume the character of dictator if you are was the signal for interruption from a little satisfied, I should be so; but I tell you can- On an appeal from the Chairman order was dear to the nation. didly, that my dissatisfaction is based upon restored, and Mr. Clark proceeded to enforce the dissatisfaction which will be entertained his opinions, and the adoption of the petition, amity with Foreign Powers. by you when things change, and that change amidst occasional interruptions, loud cheers, In the course of the autumn, differences of two o'clock, the Speaker and several members

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Charter Association, was held at the National Hall, High Holborn, on Thursday, Jan. 31st, at eight o'clock, to consider the Royal

moment Mr. W. J. Vernon, stepped on the sented, justified his advocacy of the Parliamoment Mr. W. J. Vernon, stepped on the platform, and was greeted with loud applause.]

The chairman resumed, and having stated the The chairman resumed, and having stated the The chairman resumed and object of the meeting, called upon

happy and contented," instancing the numerous meetings daily held to benefit the conjustice. dition of the people, as a proof of the contrary. Amongst others he noticed the Chartist, Parliamentary Reform, Protection, Free Trade. and Sanatory meetings, and proceeded in an able manner to discuss the speech clause by ried manimonsly.

clause, and regretted war had not been de. A vote of thanks was then given to the clared in favour of Hungarian independence, which elicited loud and long continued applause, and was renewed when he eulogised the Mussulman sovereign for refusing to give up Kossuth and his brave compatriots to the savage Emperors of Russia and Austria. He also alluded to the many inconsistencies in the fearful sacrifice of human life on the coast of Borden and Peace Societies, "to consider the fearful sacrifice of human life on the coast of Borden and Peace Societies, but the fearful sacrifice of human life on the coast of Borden and Peace Societies, the fearful sacrifice of human life on the coast of Borden and Peace Societies, the fearful sacrifice of human life on the coast of Borden and Peace Societies, the fearful sacrifice of human life on the coast of Borden and Peace Societies, the fearful sacrifice of human life on the coast of Borden and Peace Societies, the fearful sacrifice of human life on the coast of Borden and Peace Societies, the fearful sacrifice of human life on the coast of Borden and Peace Societies, the fearful sacrifice of human life on the coast of Borden and Peace Societies, the fearful sacrifice of human life on the coast of Borden and Peace Societies, the fearful sacrifice of human life on the coast of Borden and Peace Societies, the fearful sacrifice of human life on the coast of Borden and Peace Societies, the fearful sacrifice of human life on the coast of Borden and Peace Societies, the fearful sacrifice of human life on the coast of Borden and Peace Societies of the government, which was greeted with rates." the mud hovels remaining unvisited—de-nounced the present system of Government expenditure, and the causes that had called it

person in the body of the hall, making several exclamations which did not reach our ears, but which was immediately silenced by Mr. but which was immediately silenced by Mr. Reynolds inviting the gentleman to the platform, which was greeted with rupturous cheer to massacre the inhabitants of a small town called ing by the meeting.] Mr. Reynolds said, as Palo, unless they supplied them with arms. There the Government had not promised any reform was, however, one more fact against them which he for England, it was the duty of the people to be ceaseless in their agitation, until the People's Charter was obtained and set down Let me show you the difference between be ceaseless in their agitation, until the English and Irish feeling. In England, none People's Charter was obtained, and sat down given by the perpetrators themselves of the grounds

"That this meeting having just heard read her majesty's merchants and traders, are ever ready to enlist speech upon the opening of parliament this day, cannot refrain from expressing their utmost disapprobation of the fact, that while comparatively insignificant circumstances are pompossly paraded therein, as causes of joy and grief to her majesty; and, while the attention of parliament is "Irishman," will shortly number some FIFTY
THOUSANDS in its ranks; and although the meetings of that body are attended by spies

"Irishman," will shortly number some FIFTY
Thousands; and although the meetings of that body are attended by spies

Mr. M'GRATH, in seconding the resolution, presence of the Jailer-General and his staff said the government could expect no allegiance Church of England, moved the first resolution, viz. presence of the Jailer-General and his stati would not intimidate them, but would augment their numbers.

Said the government could expect no allegiance to be prepared for the improvement of the improvement of the improvement of the intimidate them, but would augment their numbers.

Working men of England, if any new tinkering legislation is now based upon your presumed satisfaction; and if, when unemployed you then become discatified blams.

Said the government could expect no allegiance to be prepared for the improvement of the improveme ployed, you then become dissatisfied, blame yourselves, and not me: for I now tell you—upon this, the opening day of the Session of 1850—that you will be used by your task-masters for THEIR, and not for YOUR.

In the rights of justice and numanity, and calculated the imperiect state of the trans Jury Acts; and of the diminished number of electors for diagrams. Hot water is employed to cast a deep dishonour on our national character; and the diminished number of electors for the maintenance of the whole population. He was little common sugar. Hot water is employed to an acculated the maintenance of the diminished number is employed to cast a deep dishonour on our national character; and the diminished number of electors for the maintenance of the whole population. He was little common sugar. Hot water is employed to as a civilised and christian people, and that a population was a pauper—when the with other matters of serious consequence, the maintenance of the diminished number of electors for mot anxious to make the people more discontented the maintenance of the whole population. He was little common sugar. Hot water is employed to an destination of the interval of the imperience of £91,000,000 in the expense of the diminished number of electors for mot anxious to make the people more discontented the maintenance of the whole population. He was little common sugar. Hot water is employed to cast a deep dishonour on our national character; and the diminished number of electors for maxious to make the people more discontented that a discontent of the maxious to make the people and that a population where the maxious to make the people and that a population where the maxious to make the people and that a discontent of the maxious to make the people and that a population where the maxious to make the people and the diminished number of electors for maxious to make the people and that a population where the maxious to make masters for THEIR, and not for YOUR, masters for THEIR, and not for YOUR, against the Protectionists, but not as auxiliaries to fight the battle of Labour. Now, not yet learnt them, but learnt them, but learnt them you will, and that ere long; and its ter elong; and its to prepare you for the coming struggle, that I have sacrificed everything that is dear to me. were tottering on the side of the grave, and race of men did not exist.

The feudal lords will never abandon any portion of their property so long as their the placid Earl Stanhope, and the peaceable leading around the power is based upon it; and, believe me, that Richard Cobden, predicting revolutions. Let you will find it much harder to wrench la bour from the gripe of the labour lord, than bour from the gripe of the labour lord, than the advancement of the People's convoy, in his little yacht the Royalist. He his place in land from the grasp of the landlord. The Charter. (Tremendous cheering.) The resolute meeting would commission him in his place in and belief that by combining liberty with or-

used—the power of the other is slug-gish, and can only be sluggishly used; and the active power of the one oppresses your lution declared the favour of the meeting for Order a thousandfold more than the sluggish the several points of "the People's Charter," (Laughter and cheers.)

Power of the other. But, however, your and declared—despite the Times leader—that The first resolution was then put and carried apathy, your disunion, and temporary satisfaction, may temporarily preserve and uphold unanimous in their demand for "manhood the power of either, or both, I should give up Politics to-morrow, were I not fully convinced their arguments. (Great cheering.) Mr. Kydd for the destruction of pirates as at present sanctions.

any party. (Reiterated and prolonged cheering.) His cry was no half measure—no humbug—but truth and Justice. Mr. Kydd resumed his seat amidst deafening plaudits, succeeded by a cry of three cheers for Mr. Kydd,

Mr. J. Vernon followed in support of the

of the Hall, came upon the platform amidst in regard to the treatment of a considerable loud cheers. [Mr. Kydd made an eloquent appeal for order.] A call was made to of the civil war in Hungary, had taken refuge the chain to put the question whether Mr. In the Turkish Territory.

In the House of Lords to hear the royal speech.

The House of Lords to hear the royal speech.

The House of Lords to hear the royal speech.

The House of Lords to hear the royal speech.

The House of Lords to hear the royal speech.

The House of Lords to hear the royal speech. Clark should be heard, and Mr. Clark Explanations which took place between the cided in the affirmative, with only one dissentient voice. Mr. Clark regumed his address, declaring his dissatisfaction at the result of the this occasion by the Sultan, united her efforts house that he had been to the House of Lords, and house that he had been to the House of Lords and house that he had been to the House of Lords and house that he had been to the House of Lords and house that he had been to the House of Lords and house that he had been to the House of Lords and house that he had been to the House of Lords and house that he had been to the House of Lords and house that he had been to the House of Lords and house that he had been to the House of Lords and house that he had been to the House of Lords and house that he had been to the House of Lords and house that he had Speech.

Mr. William Dixon having been unanismost of the People's Charter as the Law of the Land, in our own day. He thought that all who presented themselves would meet with a full, fair, and impartial hearing. [At this sented, instified his advocacy of the Parlier.]

Speech.

Mr. William Dixon having been unanismost of the Government of France, to obtained a copy of her Majesty's speech, which he which a similar appeal had been made, in forthwith read to the house.

Mr. Villers then moved that a humble Address be considered Chartists, and only one-third of those offices in effecting an amicable settlement of graces of the Parlier.

With those of the Government of France, to obtained a copy of her Majesty's speech, which he which a similar appeal had been made, in forthwith read to the house.

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Mr. Villers then moved that a humble Address be considered Chartists, and only one-third of those offices in effecting an amicable settlement of gracious Speech. There appeared to be such as the Charter, propounded by Sir J. Walmsley, the considered Chartists, and only one-third of those offices in effecting an amicable settlement of the countries of the countries of the country to that course of policy which he had been made, in forthwith read to the house.

Mr. Villers the made a copy of her Majesty's speech, which he considered Chartists, and only one-third of those offices in forthwith read to the house.

Mr.

spoken in support of the petition, it was car-

chairman, and the meeting terminated.

BORNEAN PIRATES.

speech, and in the cholera clause he took occa- neo. in July last, and to petition Parliament for the sion to mention the cases of Williams and total and immediate abolition of the practice of Sharp, charging their deaths on the shoulders awarding head-money for the destruction of pi

her Majesty could know nothing of Ireland, meeting had been called, and read a letter, apoloseeing that she only paid a mere superficial visit gising for non-attendance, from Mr. Cobden, M.P. The Rev. HENRY RICHARDS then proceeded to Bornean Dyaks of the Saribas river, in order to prove that the massacre that followed was deserving some slight interruption was caused by some Sarawak, that the Sarebun and Sakarran tribes debut the dissatisfied unemployed, or badly amidst a perfect furor of applause, by moving on which this tremendous massacre was committed. not a struggle with combatants in any degree equally matched, he read a variety of extracts from the accounts of the officers engaged. He contended that the law of piracy gave the criminal the right instance the men, without offering any resistance, was butchered in cold blood, and never had the form of a trial. The reading of the extracts, and the comments of the speaker, were received with

loud cries of "shame, shame," and frequent other marks of indignation.

The Rev. C. B. GRIBBLE, a clergyman of the

landing among the natives of Borneo, referred to the accounts given by Sir James Brooke himself, of

going resolutions, and to be presented by Mr Cob-den, having been adopted, thanks were voted to the tended with the most happy results. The noble earl chairman, and the meeting separated.

Amperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The High Cours of Par

liament was this day opened by Royal Commission, the Commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Breadal-bane, the Earl of Minto, and the Bishop of London. God for that. All nations are now about to exchange their produce freely for your produce: thank God for that. The Queen Dowagen has departed this life, and the Ministers, who will have the command of her Ministers, who will safe the Earl of Ministers having taken the resolution, and strongly advised the people to the Earl of Ministers, who will saken the Earl of Ministers, who will saken the Earl of Ministers, who will saken the Earl of Ministers having taken their resolution, and the Bishop of London.

The Lordon Ministers having taken the Earl of Ministers having taken the Earl of Ministers having taken the Earl of Ministers ha

The decease of her Majesty Queen Adelaide satisfied, it would be presumption and arro- knot of persons, who shouted most lustily has caused her Majesty deep affliction. The derable length, the Marquis of Landshowne replied, gance—nay treachery— upon my part to "You are no Democrat," which was met with declare that you were not satisfied; if you are counter cries, loud cheers, and disapprobation. late Majesty, will always render her memory the Address—Present, 86; Proxies, 66—152. For satisfied, I should be so; but I tell you can- On an appeal from the Chairman order was dear to the nation.

Notwithstanding the extreme wetness of the evening, a very numerous meeting, convened by the Provisional Committee of the National by the Provisional Committee of the National by the affirmative with only one dis-

of persons, although he never would desert the relaxation of the restrictions formerly could have been selected to move the Address. Mr. T. Clark, secretary, who read the country described to move the Address.

The Governments of the United States, of of the government would not abandon the policy

nearly all of them assurances which induce tries than it had ever done in former times. Mr. MERRIMAN seconded the adoption of the her to hope that our example will speedily lead (Cheers.) They had shown the world that great 2d West India Regiment,—"Bathurst, Gambia, to a great and general diminution of those ob-Messrs. Ambrose Hirst and Mantz having stacles which previously existed to a free interpoken in support of the petition, it was carbed in support of the petition. It was carbed in support of the petition in time to the petition.

Illustry was consonent with the preservation of property and order, and that the greatest safety and that the greatest safety and the petition. The hon, gent, world, world, world, world, and the petition of those objects and consonent with the preservation of property and order, and that the greatest safety and the petition of the petition is taken in the preservation of those objects and order, and that the greatest safety and the petition of the petition is taken in the preservation of the petition. In the summer and autumn of the past year as yet, had a fair trial, but which, as far as could

the United Kingdom was again visited by the ravages of the Cholera, but Almighty God, in His mercy, was pleased to arrest the progress of shipowners were never in so prosperous a con-His inercy, was pleased to arrest the progress of shipowners were never in so prosperous a condition, and to stay this fearful pestilence. Her Majesty is persuded that we shall best evince our gratitude, by vigilant precautions against the more obvious causes of sickness, and an enlightened consideration for those who are increasing in the powe of Liverpool. He had a single punishing these or condition, the greatest activity prevailing in all our diction, the greatest activity prevailing in all our scoundrels, and retaking the vessel. The day after she arrived here one of our vessels, the Teazer, came found that they could build vessels cheaper in our dock yards than in their own. He read a letter from a gentlemen, showing that the business of ship-build-steam-frigate quite by chance. It was now arranged that they should all go down. He had a are most exposed to its attacks.

into existence—described the debauchery of the ancestors of several "noble dukes," who derived their incomes from the sale of the rived their incomes from the rived their incomes from the rived their incomes from the sale of the rived their incomes from the rived that there are rived the rived that there are rived to rived the rived that there are rived to rived the rived that there are rived the rived that there are rived the rived that there are rived to rived the rived that there are rived to rived the rived that there are rived to rived the rived that the rived that there are rived to rived the rived that the rived that there are rived to rived the rived that there are rived to rived the riv "charms" of their great grandmamas, which was also greeted with (much applause. [Here report brought to Sir James Brooke while at land Her Majesty greatly lamonts that any discrete find the minimum of the complete that these Dyaks had engaged or contembration was a proceeded from the owners and occupiers of decrease in the relief administered both to the in- Centaur, dangerously wounding him in the breast. land. Her Majesty greatly laments that any door and out-door poor was remarkable for its The Teazer and Ruby, together with the boats that tress. But it is a source of sincere gratifica- in general had diminished also to an extraordinary tion to her Majesty to witness the increased extent. He next alluded to the reference made in without answering a shot. They then attempted to the speech to manufactures and commerce, which he land from the boats, however the first that came near life, which cheapness and plenty have bestowed upon the great body of her people.

was happy to say exhibited an improving aspect. The whole world appeared to be waiting the result of the experiment tried by this country, and the cirupon the great body of her people. GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Her Majesty has directed the Estimates for the year to be laid before you. They have been framed with a strict regard to have been framed with a strict regard to principles of Free Trade by the demonstrations made only one under fire, unless you reckon the shot that by the Protectionists and other parties, whose au-wounded Young, and this single shot and the volley To show that it was a cold-blooded massacre, and branches of the Public Service has not been thority was not without its weight. The announce-

Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction the present state of the Revenue. MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Some of the measures which were postponed

Australian Colonies.

convulsions which during the last two years have shaken so many of the States of the Convulsions. have shaken so many of the States of the Continent of Europe. It is her Majesty's hope and belief that by combining liberty with order, by preserving what is valuable, and on the first night of the session the amendment amending what is defective, you will sustain moved by Sir J. TROLLOPE, who called for a re-conher, 40 of whom embarked in the Thames, and the

The property of the property o

royal message: Their lordships, would, he was confident, sympathise with her Majesty in the loss which the country had sustained in the death of Queen Adelalde. (Hear, hear.) He was happy to say, that commented on the remaining portions of the speech, and concluded by moving the address.

Lord Methuen seconded the motion, and in the

course of his speech deprecated the violence of the language that had been employed by the Protectionist agitators. Lord STRADBROKE could not feel contented with the barren expression of regret contained in the

address, at the overwhelming miseries suffered by the agriculturists. His lordship proceeded with a protracted history of agriculture, since the first Speaker entered, accompanied by a large body of members of the lower house; and the Commission for opening Parliament having been read by one of the Clerkes the table the Lord Chancellor read her labouring under severe distress, mainly applicable Majestr's Speech, as follows:—

Majestr progressing to a state of utter annihilation and ruin. After some remarks from Earl CARLISLE, Duke of RICHMOND, Earl FITZWILLIAM, Earl GRANVILLE,

Her Majesty happily continues in peace and Majority for Ministers, 49. The house then adjourned until Monday. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A few minutes before

last ten years' agitation, and his desire to see with those of the Government of France, to obtained a copy of her Majesty's speech, which he

"Queen's Speech," amidst the alternate laughter, cheers, cries of "oh, oh," and other expressions of the meeting, at the "Speech from the Throne." At the conclusion,

Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds came foward, amidst loud cheers, to move the first resolution, and showed the fallacy of supposing—as the speech did—that the people were really "happy and contented," instancing the numerous meetings daily held to benefit the con
"Queen's Speech," amidst the alternate in the meantime, ascept anything that would look abandon the policy and greeing with the support of Chartism, which impel onward the cause of Chartism, which in the meeting, and of Sweden, have promptly taken steps to secure to British ships in the form in asking the house cause of the great mass of working taken steps to secure to British ships in the factor of th ing was increasing in the port of Liverpool. He had

cumstances he alluded to, showing that our manufactures and commerce were in a state of prosperity, the Free Traders had, as far as the experiment was tried, been fulfilled. The time of trial, he was aware was short—only one year—but still within the at the end of the last Session, for want of last sixteen months we had imported more corn than time for their consideration, will be again laid before you. Among the most important of these is one for the better Government of the it appeared as if the condition of every class of the Her Majesty has directed various measures community was improving, and as if the labouring

with levity and disrespect, and who had in a firm the cup, only requires the addition of hot water to tone maintained their right to be heard with atten-

Colonel CHATTERTON, the new member for Cork,

seconded the amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer was glad that Parliament to demand a committee of inquiry. der, by preserving what is valuable, and on the first night of the session the amendment the fabric of our institutions, as the abode and the shelter of a free and happy people.

The Lords' Commissioners then bowed to the Speaker and members of the Haves of Commons.

The Lords' Commissioners then bowed to the Speaker and members of the Haves of Commons. Speaker and members of the House of Commons, who thereupon retired, and their lordships adjourned until five o'clock.

Their lordships resumed at five o'clock.

Lord Brougham laid on the table a bill to consolidate and amend the laws and statutes relating to bankruptey.

Course of legislation to which he believed the universal prosperity of the country was owing. Sir the necessal prosperity of the country was owing. Sir the purpose of working mines in Upper California. Official documents, showing the augmentation of our foreign trade. He maintained that the distress and occurrence of the owners and occurrence of the owners and occurrence of the owners and occurrence of legislation to which he believed the universal prosperity of the country was owing. Sir the purpose of working mines in Upper California. Messrs. Fox, Sons, and Co., were agents for the owners and occurrence of the owners and occurrence Delice to morrow, were I not fully convinced that both powers will, ultimately—and that both powers will, ultimately—and that of the widening the widening the widening the widening the widening the power of an enlight ere long—fall before the power of an enlight end united people; and this hope alone, encourages me to persevere will hope alone, encourages me to persevere against all odds and danger, with the convierable against all odds and danger against all odds and d

that there was an excess of income over expenditure for the year of £2,095,000.

Mr. H. Hensekr supported the amendment, and from Sir J. Walsh and Mr. Berkeley on the motion of the Marquis of Granny, the debate was adjourned until this day, and the house adjourned at twelve

CHARTIST LIABILITIES.

DEAR SIR, I have much pleasure in forwarding you the sum of 16s. 2d.—10s. of the amount sent; are the profits allowed on the sale of the Northern Star paper, the remainder is the voluntary subscriptions from a few of the good and true men of Wellingbro', the whole of which is to be applied to the case of Machamara's action against Mr. O'Connor; and I am requested to state, that the Chartists of this town, feel it to be a disgrace to their order, that the above costs have not been settled long ago. It is not only shameful, but it is oriminal, for Mr. O'Connor to be called on to pay a nation's costs. It may be well to add, that in our opinion, the Chartists of England will not be an honest body of men, until they have liquidated the several debts which they have contracted; and we believe the best possible way is, for every locality in which the Northern Star paper is taken, to elect agents of their own choice, and the profits to go to Chartists purposes, instead of as now, being swallowed up by agents who are many of them Chartists only for selfish interests. The Chartists of Wellingboro, think it would be better that two-thirds of the profits should cease entirely, if a system of this kind be not generally adopted. One-penny per paper, going into the pockets of local agents, is of no benefit to the cause, or to the reader, and we consider it to be a burden which ought no longer to exist: we, therefore, appeal to the Chartists generally, to become their own agents, and apply the profits for the furtherance of their own cause, whereby lifty pounds and upwards would come in On behalf of the Chartists of Wellingboro,

THE DEBTS OF THE CHARTIST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR Sir, -There is something so very serious in contemplating the repeated calls made upon Mr. O'Connor for money that ought to be paid by the Chartist body, that I think every person in the possession of the least approach to the common eelings of our nature must experience a degree of shame when made acquainted with the fact. Experiencing that shame, I felt that I could not act with greater satisfaction to myself than commencing a. The Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod entered, and subscription on behalf of Mr. O'Connor, (or rather summoned the Commons to attend at the Bar of the Mr. O'Connor's position,) and likewise for the Whig proper persons are appointed to take charge of monies subscribed for the purpose here alluded to. I would suggest to the new Executive, in order to, wipe away the foul stain at once, not only the propriety of asking, but the justness of demanding from every enrolled member of the Chartist Association a trifling regular subscription,—and a trifle from each would be sufficient to meet Chartist liabilities. Supposing such an amount as one half-penny per month was demanded of all who claim to: to fall in with this demand, these the local officers would recognise; but on the other hand, there are many, who, if it was understood that something was demanded from each, would willingly pay a considerable deal more than the sum I have named; in fact, I have had it expressed to me by those who can afford it, that under such circumstances they would do so. For myself, I would make it a point of duty to pay for some of those who, I believe

> Believe me, Your fellow-labourer for man's emancipation, John Cook, Bookseller, &c. Upper Orwell-street, Ipswich.

would be willing to pay if they were able.

DISASTROUS AFFAIR ON THE GAMBIA.—The folbelonging to a merchant here was trading down the coast, near Biasso, about 100 miles to the south of us, when the vessel was seized by a party of black fellows, who turned out to be pirates, inhabiting an island at the mouth of the River Seba. Some of of Senegal, who sent a small man-of-war steamer. with same marines, to assist us in punishing these Her Majesty, in her late visit to Ireland, also a return from the port of Sunderland, exhibiting number of marines on board, and, with sixty of our derived the highest gratification from the a similar increase in the business of ship-building. The nad ranged that they should all go down. He had a similar increase in the business of ship-building. loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of her subjects. Although the effects of former years of scacrity are painfully feltin that part of the United Kingdom, they are been foretold by the opponents of the that part of the United Kingdom, they are been foretold by its advertes but described by the opponents of the been foretold by the opponents of the that part of the United Kingdom, they are been foretold by its advertes but described by the opponents of the been foretold by its advertes but described by the opponents of the been foretold by its advertes but described by the opponents of the been foretold by its advertes but described by the opponents of the been foretold by its advertes but described by the opponents of the last that had been foretold by its advertes but described by the opponents of the last that had been foretold by its advertes but described by the opponents of the last that had been foretold by its advertes but of the control of the place where the been foretold by its advertes but of the place where the been foretold by its advertes but of the control of the place where the been foretold by its advertes but of the place where the been foretold by its advertes but of the place where the been foretold by its advertes but of the place where the been foretold by its advertes but of the place where the been foretold by its advertes but of the place where the but of the place where the been foretold by its advertes but of the place where the but of the p address the meeting, and entered into a lengthened mitigated by the present abundance of food, detail of the expedition in July last against the and the tranquillity which prevails.

| A were to land. The Centaur, being too large to come to pass. (A were to land. The Centaur, being too large to come to pass. (A were to land. The Centaur, being too large to come to pass. (A were to land. The Centaur, being too large to come to pass. (A were to land. The Centaur, being too large to come to pass. (A were to land. The Centaur, being too large to come to pass. (A were to land. The Centaur, being too large to come to pass. (A were to land. The Centaur, being too large to come to pass. (A were to land. The Centaur, being too large to come to pass. (A were to land. The Centaur, being too large to come to pass.) Ireland, which had been attended with the happiest she remained about three miles down. Captain gratulating you on the improved condition of no doubt, there were still deep traces of the auful commander of the Warrander of the Centaur, and Lieutenant Selwyn, portion of her subjects should be suffering dis gradual progress and extent. Outrages and crime had cannon, then opened a furious cannonade, which lasted nearly half-an-hour. The natives stood it the bush which they had to pass through, received a volley which took great effect, killing Lieutenant Crocket, commanding the marines, and dangerously wounding eight others (sailors and marines.) They then withdrew, and our men landed without further was one of great importance. He had no doubt but opposition, and after beating about for some time, many persons had their confidence shaken in the returned to their vessels. The first boat was the was the only firing from the enemy. The next day ment in the speech came very opportunely, to set the the party went ten miles up the creek, and recovered world right upon the question. The hon gentleman the vessel without opposition or seeing a man. Thus then argued at much length that all the predictions of ended the affair."

Moore's Concentrated Milk .- This singular invention, which has furnished the subject of a report to the House of Commons, is prepared at one of Lord Talbot's farms, at Tixall, in Staffordshire. The patentee, Mr. E. D. Moore, of Arlington-street, London, who for many years held the appointment of ordinary medical attendant on the royal family, s trying various experiments with a view to the apposes. Mr. Brande, the celebrated chemist, has

make a most agreeable beverage.
EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—The barque John Calvin, of London, 510 tons register, Captain M'Causland, sailed from Plymouth for San Francisco, California, last week. She is crammed full with an assorted cargo of general merchandise and British



Foreign Intelligence.

On Friday, the 25th ult., the case of M. Emile Girardin came on for hearing before the assize court of the Seine. M. Girardin had announced his intention of defending himself, aided, so far as technical points of law are concerned, by a member of the profession. He had, it seems, prepared a speech which he proposed delivering before the jury, but which was objected to by the Attorney. General and M. Girardin was obliged to place his cause entirely in the hands of his counsel. The jury pronounced a verdict of acquittal. As the immediate result of this verdict, the Court ordered the whole of the numbers seized at the Post office to be restered to the proprietor. The verdict of course carries costs in favour of M. Girardin.

At midnight on the 25th ult. the electoral list rectification was closed in Paris. The number of registered voters is much less than at the last elec-

The 'Napoleon' states that Dr. Achilli has succeeded in escaping from prison, and has arrived in France.

The Socialist journal, 'La Liberty,' baving failed to accomplish certain formalities, is obliged to suspend its publication for a few days.

Paris, Monday.—It is announced that the legitimist journal, La Mode, is to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General for persevering in the statement that a coup d'etat had been determined on in a Council of Ministers presided over by the President. The prosecution is for an offence against the President, and for exciting to hatred and contempt against the government of the Republic.

M. Declareuil, mayor of Peyrilhoe, in the departdecree of the President of the Republic.

Two captains, four lieutenants, and about fifty soldiers of the 31st infantry have been sent to Africa, for Socialism. It is said that the whole regiment is to be removed from Paris. The Montagnard have determined on starting two

new democratic papers, to replace the 'Reforme,' the 'Tribune des Peuples,' and some other papers which have become recently defunct. The new organs of the Reds are to be called 'L'Europe Democratique,' and 'L'Association.' PARIS, MONDAY.—The Roman Loan may be con-

sidered as settled. The house of Rothschild and Co., of Paris, has tendered for a loan of thirty millions of francs, on such terms as render it certain that they will be accepted. The proposal now only waits the sanction of the Pope. The contract concluded between MM. de Rothschild and the agents of his Holiness in Paris was forwarded on Saturday to Portici for ratification. In the mean time, the terms of the loan are not to be published.

The authorities have commenced a war against the trees of liberty. A great number of them have been cut down within the last two days in all parts of Paris, by order of the police. M. Leon Faucher were placed upon the trees of liberty; M. Ferdinand Barrot attacks the trees themselves. TUESDAY.-Letters from Mayenne, of the 24th

ult., state that the 'Independent de l'Ouest' was acquitted on the preceding day of a charge of sedition instituted by the Attorney-General. WEDNESDAY.—The law regulating the relations

of workers and masters, in regard to weaving, was again passed through a stage in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

upon Rome under the orders of General Baron their rights, both socially and politically. d'Aspre. The object of this movement is to restore TO THE COAL MASTERS OF NORTH STAFFORDthe imperial and royal arms on the Palazzo di Venezia. Since the departure of his Holiness they have not been replaced on the residence of the Austrian Ambasssdor. They are to be hoisted at the very moment the Pope will make his entry by the gate of St. John of Lateran. It is believed the Pone will insist on the permanence of these troops in his capital. France, which evacuates Rome, partially at least, will see no harm in letting Baron d'Aspre place Austrian sentinels at the gates of the Valican and the Quirinal. Thus will one of the difficulties be removed; for the Sovereign Pontiff must provisionally have a body of troops at his commust provisionally have a day of troops at his com-mand, till one of the plans in contemplation, viz., the formation of a Spanish legion, or the revival of by every legal and peaceful means, to obtain a fair reward

The 'Co'ogne Gazette' publishes the following telegraphic message from Berlin, dated Saturday,

put into execution.

Minister Manteuffel declared in the Second Chamber to-day that the government abided by the principle of a pairie, but would not oppose its being deferred. The adoption of Count Arnim's amendment would be regarded as the adoption of the royal message. With regard to the special court result in the immediate taking of the oath, but the rejection would defer the oath and the German constitution question for an indefinite period, and would compel the ministers to resign.

BERLIN, SATURDAY. - The Second Chamber has come to the following decisions on the royal propositions: -- 'Art. I was adopted by 226 votes against 100. (It refers to the press.)-Arts. 2 and 3 were adopted. (They refer to the Landsturm and the Barger guard.)-Arts. 4, 7, 8, and 10 were deferred-Art. 5 was rejected. (It refers to the responsibility of ministers.)—Arts. 6, 11, and 12 were adopted. (The first specifies the length of time the chambers shall sit, the second the nature of judicial proceedings to be taken against government officials, and the third is the introduction of the paragraph of the constitution which deals with the parishes of the kingdom.) -Art. 9 was adopted in a modified form. (It refers to the electoral districts for the second chamber.) The chamber decided that the electoral districts may consist of one or more large circles or towns, and rejected the words towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants.' (This is the modification proposed by the central committee of the upper chamber.")

The three political prisoners in the fortress of Konigstein, Bakunin, Henbner, and Rockel, have been placed for the last time before the Court by which they were tried, to hear the publication of its sentence against them. They are all condemned to death, but whether the sentence will be actually executed is not known. They were the leaders of the Dresden insurrection of May last. Henhner was fully prepared for the doom pronounced against him, having expected it from the commencement of the proceedings. The others heard it with calmness. Bakunin is a Russian subject, and was mixed up with nearly all the revolutionary movements of 1848, from Paris to Vienna.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA. number of the 18th ult., contains a correspondence turn out of possession from the dwelling houses of the 12th from Bukowar in Syrmia, whereby it ap- every one of them. To this notice the workmen pears that a battle had taken place between the gave no heed, but went to work as usual, performing know already that in this district the population is a lagreed upon; in consequence of which, the enthe best of the fight does not very clearly appear, them from the houses, throwing out their goods two millions of social reformers, still existing in although the 'Jug's' correspondent reports that the military succeeded in restoring order. Stojcevic, the governor of the Syrmain county, is reported by the "Sud-slavische Zeitung" to have been killed, which seems hardly probable as in later news hardly probable. which seems hardly probable, as in later news he re- avowed contract or agreement, that one month's their lives against a disciplined horde of 500,000 appears and proclaims five of the ringleaders outlaws.

The account given of the origin of the affair is, that contract could be severed, the workmen brought the hired assassins. Something wiser than that could be done !—Frenchmen had been lamentably humto the law by extensive depredations in the woods about Bukovar, which they exercised under the pretext that the Ban had given them leave. A military of justice, they brought down from Manchester their lordism, profitmongering, and usury. After a few force was sent to enforce the summons of the stau- old and tried legal adviser, W. P. Roberts, Esq. brichter, or judge in first instance, to these offenders, to appear before his tribunal. The peasantry rose en masse against the soldiers, and drove them back to Bukovar, where a regular insurrection now broke out. The toesin rung from the tower of the Greek church. All the military detachments posted near

cova are contradicted by the Agramer Zeitung, should be more careful as those articles had all recruits for the army in Italy excited the greatest Palmer, who was present, vociferated: Men, do the London Chartists, to give them my opinion upon starve. We decline the latter alternative and the policy which ought to be adouted by us towards starve. We decline the latter alternative and the policy which ought to be adouted by us towards as substitutes could not be recruited and the more galling been requested by an influential body of time has come when either the master must be dispensed with altogether, of the workman must be dispensed.

mouth of a whole nation, but only the general hos-

refused by General Weigen, our new should place previous to its taking place, Saphir should place with cruelty in some degree, they were mercy itself or driven from the country, we were left without the lecture in his hands for supervision, that no compared with that which the employers had leaders and without friends, our organisation broken the lecture in his hands for supervision, that no compared with the lecture in his hands for supervision, that no compared with the lecture in his hands for supervision, that no compared with the following case drawn from the soldence of the lecture in his hands for supervision, that no compared with the following case drawn from the soldence of the lecture in his hands for supervision, that no compared with the following case drawn from the soldence of the lecture in his hands for supervision, that no compared with the following case drawn from the soldence of the lecture in his hands for supervision, that no compared with the following case drawn from the soldence of the lecture in his hands for supervision, that no compared with the following case drawn from the soldence of the lecture in his hands for supervision, that no compared with the following case drawn from the soldence of the lecture in his hands for supervision, that no compared with the following case drawn from the soldence of the lecture in his hands for supervision, that no compared with the following case drawn from the soldence of the lecture in his hands for supervision, that no compared with the following case drawn from the soldence of the lecture in his hands for supervision, that no compared with the following case drawn from the soldence of the lecture in his hands for supervision, that the following case drawn from the soldence of the lecture in his hands for supervision, that the following case drawn from the soldence of the lecture in his hands for supervision, that the following case drawn from the soldence of the lecture in his hands for supervision, that the following case drawn from the soldence of the lecture in his hands for supervision in the soldence of the lecture in his hands for supervision in the soldence of the lecture in his hands for supervision in the soldence of the lecture in his hands for supervision in the soldence of the lecture in his hands for supervision in the soldence of the lecture in his hands for supervi put down the refusal of the inhabitants to pay taxes, cither party, when desirous of severing the contract; throughout the land; we endeavoured to rally our ing is the list of the sufferers; most of whom beand to prevent any further revolutionary proceed- Secondly:—That the employer had only given one forces, and follow their example, but speedily found longed to the garrison at Woolwich, prior to their ings in that district.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

REPORTED MURDER OF GENERAL BEM. The Breslaver Zeitung' has letters from Vienna of the 18th alt announcing the decease of Gen. Bem. who fought in 1848 in Vienna, and in 1849 in Hungary. It appears from letters from Systow, of the ment of the Haute Vienne, has been dismissed by a 2rd ult, that General Bem died suddenly, and (it is asserted) from poison. This news of course requires confirmation; for since General Bem is knewn to year 1850, nothing is more likely but that some of case proceeded, which was brought to a close, after strated to the public that we were in the majority; have protested that he was doomed to die in the the Sclavonian newsmakers have attempted to amuse the world with a fictitious report of his death.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINERS.

All parties seem to be stirring just now; indeed social and political parties, some to forward their own selfish interested views, but the great majority may act in the same manner, thereby disturbing, to strate our power; and by thus acting we became, are pressing onward to the goal of Truth, Justice, a considerable extent, the understood and defined re. even in the eyes of our opponents, the most powand Liberty. Among the latter, we are happy to lation between the parties, and, as an inevitable con- orful party in the kingdom. This was a great step see the miners of England, who are forming a National Association for the protection of their the trade of the district. It is intended, however, rectness of the policy; that policy; in my opinion, labour (their only property,) and for the attainment to appeal to a higher court, should this case be deof their rights, as valuable working men. This asso- cided against the workmen; and it is hoped that as Financial and Parliamentary Reformers allow a ciation is gaining immense strength in the North of England, and is spreading in Lancashire, Yorkshire, that if found necessary to take it to such other will fairly report our speeches, so long may this and Staffordshire. In Staffordshire alone, during a | court, that each will contribute his mite, and thereby very short time, six miners' lodges have been opened, secure that justice which money alone can command. and numbers have joined those already opened, in fact, the cause of Union looks promising in North only ventured to pull down the bonnets rouges which Staffordshire, and is effecting great good. Large and spirited meetings have recently been held by the miners of Tunstall (who are on strike,) Burslem, Hanley, Norton, Longton, Lane-delf, Red-row, Cherterton, Knutton-heath, Bradley-green, &c.; and on Saturday last a delegate meeting was held at the Castle Inn, Shelton, which was well attended. These meetings have been addressed by Messrs. Daniells and Lawton, agents of the association. There seems to be a growing public opinion in favour of the miners; most parties that you converse with following curious letter from Rome, dated the loth: | success it so well deserves, and may all other trades - A body of Austrian troops is shortly to advance follow their example—be up and doing, and demand

a Miners' delegate meeting, held in Hanley, on Saturday, the 19th inst, we proceed to lay before you the following ADDRESS.

We are informed that some of the Coal Masters 'in this' the employed; consequently, we, on behalf, and by the request of the Miners of North Staffordshire, beg leave respectfully, to submit to your consideration the objects and rinciples of the Miners' Association of Great Britain, so as o remove any unjust or crroneous opinions that may be

held concerning it.
One of the principal objects of the Miners' Association is, the order of the Knights of Malia, shall have been for the dangerous and arduous labour of the miners, and to endeavour, by such means, to obtain for the miner masters a just return for the hazardous capital they employ, and to endeavour to settle all disagreements and differences between master and men, by ansimation and fair and legitimate argument, rather than have recourse to injuri-

ous and disastrous strikes. We contend that it is repugnant to all right feeling and ound principle for masters and men to exist in a state of antagonism towards each other; that men should be working against instead of for each other; that masters should be competing against and underselling each other, while the fair reward for labour and the just return for capital is the parties for the sacrifices they make.
We consider UNDUE COMPETITION to be one of the greatest

evils that afflicts the coal trade, and mining interests genegood principled among masters and men.
Another of the objects of the Miners' Association is, to appeal to the legislature of our country for PROTECTION TO

or a repeal of the tax on newspapers and advertisments, also for a repeal of the duty on paper; and, lastly, to form co-operative funds in order to supply ourselves with provisions, raimen', &c., at wholesale prices, and to purchase land whereon to locate such of our members who may unfortunately be destitute of employment, so as thus to provide them with reproductive employ, rather than they should be dependent on parish relief or eleemosynary aid—in fine; that they may work for themselves instead of passing their time in unwilling idleness.

Such, sir, are the primary objects of the Miners' Association. Should you approve of the same, we respectfully solicit your countenance and co-operation, and we hope you will use your influence in order to induce your workmen to co-operate with us also, so that all may work together in harmony and good-feeling for the mutual advantage of

We are, sir, on behalf of the Miners, yours respectfully,
WILLIAM DANIELLS, (Late Editor of the Miners' Advocate.) Agent of the Miners' Association.

THE MINERS OF THE NORTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin,—A trial of considerable importance to the miners of this district, took place on Monday, Jan. 28th, at the Gateshead County Court, the particulars of which I forward for insertion in your

colliery, had formed themselves into a union, and had also joined the Miners' Protective Society in this district; they had also restricted "their labour" to a low figure; in consequence of which the employers had issued to every man a printed notice (the employers,) would not allow them to work at all, and would consider the contract or agreement The 'Slavenski Jug,' an Agram newspaper, in its at an end between them, and also that they would Austrian military and the people on the 11th. You only the quantity of work they had themselves mixture of Servians and Croats. Which party had ployers set to work, and ejected a great number of employers before the court, to answer a charge of bugged of late; but they were becoming aware of bugged for superior wages to that which is raid on damages sustained by them in their turning them bugged or late; but they yet had a good deal to learn be paid far superior wages to that which is paid on that, although they yet had a good deal to learn be paid far superior wages to that which is paid on out of possession; and to secure the utmost amount There being many other cases connected with the

court to come on before this case, some little attempt was made by the solicitor for the employers to compromise the affair, but on such equivocal terms that the workmen refused to attend to them. The fight bat. Authentic accounts of the upshot of the affair are wanting.

It appears that similar disturbances have taken

which, however, admits that a requisition on the been obtained by the dist of hard labour, and word part of the military authority to furnish ninety-four to him of great value, one of the owners. discontent, and was felt to be all the more galling your duty, don't mind him, bundle them out. Such the London Ungrists, to give them my opinion upon starve. We decline the latter alternative, and are as substitutes could not be procured for a thousand conduct, continued Mr. Roberts, was most assuredly other hadies of professed profe as substitutes could not be procured for a thousand florins.

The 'Narodny Nowiny,' which is the great Czech organ, published at Prag, under the direction of M.

The 'Narodny Nowiny,' which is the great Czech organ, published at Prag, under the direction of M.

The 'Narodny Nowiny,' which is the great Czech organ, published at Prag, under the direction of M.

The 'Narodny Nowiny,' which is the great Czech observed that the defence set up by the employers of the Chartist body; waited upon by members of the script of the problem by which the former may be brought about, at least so it is the great Czech observed that the defence set up by the employers of the Chartist body; waited upon by members of the script of the scrip not entitled to have any work, and could be legally upon this subject have never changed. I am still not entitled to have any work, and believe thraid on the emancipation of our party, and believe thraid on the traditions of our party, and believe thraid on the emancipation of our party, and believe thraid on the emancipation of our party, and believe thraid on the emancipation of our party, and believe thraid on the emancipation of our party, and believe thraid on the emancipation of our party, and believe thraid on the emancipation of our party, and believe thraid on the emancipation of our party, and believe thraid on the emancipation of our party.

That the state of siege is still maintained in all communications or outless.

The question thus was that the policy of opposing, by means of discussion and believe thraid on the emancipation of our party.

All communications or outless that the policy of opposing, by means of discussion are the party of the party its vigour, will be seen from the following attempt raised: had the employers this power? or, should that the policy of opposing, by means of discussion That the state or siege is still maintained: had the employers this power? or, should its vigour, will be seen from the following attempt to put down freedom of speech in Viennas. The they not rather have noticed the workmen, as per the policy of opposing, by means of discussion by means of discussion be received by Thomas Hawson, President of the they not rather have noticed the workmen, as per the policy of opposing, by means of discussion be received by Thomas Hawson, President of the varied forms of secondary symptoms and to a maxistrate to have been a sound one, and strong trade at the Geometric or applications or orders for the society, will be received by Thomas Hawson, President of the varied forms of secondary symptoms and the received by the contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms and the received by the contamination and strong trade at the Geometric or application of the varied forms of secondary symptoms and the received by the contamination and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms and the received by the contamination and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms and the contamination and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms. well known critic and peet sapnir proposed a strong trade, at the George a humorous lecture, and requested of the town agreement cancelled, or to have sent the men to productive of much good to our cause. When the Gough-square, Fleet-street. a numorous lecture, and lequition. This was not prison, until the month was up? Any of these ways ferment of 1839 had subsided, and O Connor, and commandant the necessary sanction. commandant the necessary same that were open for them to adopt; and though tinged most of our influential men, were either in dungeons refused by General Welden, but he required that were open for them to adopt; and though tinged most of our influential men, were either in dungeons political allusions should be strictly avoided, the following case drawn from the evidence of the extemporaneous matter should be strictly avoided, the following case drawn from the evidence of the Anti-Corn Law parts took adventure of this took place on the occasion. With temporaneous matter decided on sending an army of plaintiffs. Firstly:—That there was a verbal agree. Anti-Corn Law party took advantage of this, to the exception of three privates, the entire detach-The ministry have decined on sending an army of plantation fee, if by letter, £1.—Patients are requested ment of Sappers and Miners was lost. The follow to be as minute as possible in the description of their cases.

> cholson, workmen of the above colliery. 10 1012 of court, the non-jurisdiction of the same to try this opinion was concerned, we might as well have ceased the tenements, &c., and therefore ought to, go, to a meetings, and thus force our opinions into notoriety; higher court. This, the Judge overruled, and the we acted upon that suggestion, and speedily demonupwards of two hours hard fighting. The Judge and were so successful in this as to compel even the announcing that judgment would be delivered next opposition pressito admit; that let a meeting be court day, Fab. 25th. I want to be received by the

by both employers and workmen; inasmuch, if the our own purposes; it may be asked, was this right of Messrs. Palmer and Hutt be established to justice? I assert, that it was. We had firstly dissever the contract, without the interference of a been treated with contempt, then abused and here appears to be an almost general move among magistrate, then any other employer may do the maligned, and we had no other resources open, to same; and what is more, any, or all of the workmen, us by which to vindicate our principles and demonsequence, creating much, and continued disorder, in in advance gained, and the result proved the corthe question involves the welfare of all the miners. fair hearing to our speakers, so long as their organs Yours &c.,

MARTIN JUDE.

An attentive and numerous audience was assembled at the President's, Mr. J. B. O'Brien's, weekly struggle between the Protectionists and Free I raders promised a real agitation, because the aristo necessitate a complete revolution in the country existing commercial interests had no compunction in sacrificing the working classes to carry out their mining interests, with a view to the protection of the fair own selfish principles, by forcing them into an un-profits of the employer, and a due reward for the labour of fair, unequal competition with lightly-taxed garbage-eating foreigners. Under the best auspices, a working man dependent on capitalists for employmodern legislature to bring about a system, that virtually went to deprive this slave of a home for the benefit of the middle-classs. They must have efficient protection against the unlimited imfree trade must be permitted in those things only working-classes to fraternise with them; but he by which we can all abide, that we may not have, trusted they would not be gulled by either them or as at present, a dozen masters, each with their little THE LIFE AND HEALTH OF THE MINES; and, as we desire the Protectionists: the trusted he should yet live to sect of disciples, but all unite in one grand system see the day when both parties would be de of operation. I think the Provisional Executive clared rank impostors, and enemies to the cause should name a day, after which no person, not preof humanity at large. Our working classes had viously enrolled, should be entitled to vote in the become so deteriorated in character, and so powerless, that nothing less than a miracle could effect fully expound their views through the medium of any very rapid change in their condition. But, as the Northern Star, the whole body will thus have an patiently for their redemption. A good poor law would be the first thing necessary for their protection: not the miserable, pinching, bastile relief of this means can we alone he successful. the present day, but a law which compelled the holders of every description of realised property of O'Connorville, Feb. 1st, 1850. any value to find either employment or subsistence to the destitute, clogged with ino illiberal and degrading conditions whatever. He was sorry the working classes of this country did not take a higher stand; they did not appear to be conscious of the power they had over their own destinies. Three TO MEMBERS OF TRADES SOCIETIES, AND ALL WHO SYM thousand or four thousand of the working tailors of London had recently met in Exeter Hall to ask government to protect them against the sweating system, - a decidedly political movement in reality and yet they considered it necessary, at that meeting, to deprecate politics as something not appertaining to them !-whereas, without a just meed of political power, they could never get adequate relief from their oppression. He considered the working classes had a greater right to the franchise than the It appears, that the workmen of Marby Hill middle classes, for what did the middle classes do for society to entitle them to pre-eminence? But all classes misunderstood cach other He only wished they could change places for a week: that would do more to excite a proper sympathy between the rich and well-to do, and their poorer brothren, that if they did not work for a higher amount of than any other process he could divine. It would wages than they were at that time doing, they, soften the rocky hearts of the aristocracy more rapidly than Hannibal softened the Alps. And he was quite sure, that if the working classes once got

a taste of the comforts, luxuries, and refinements, enjoyed by the rich, ten times the armies of Europe would be insufficient to make them submit to live as they now lived! A second to disperse Before he sat down, he would say a few words of powers, they would now know better than to hazard as to the true causes of social evil, namely, landremarks on the necessity of working men's interests heing represented in parliament, Mr. O'Brien concluded his able and interesting lecture amidst the loud acclamations of his hearers.

isturbances reported to have taken place at Pans they were removing, by observing that they them. They are also infallible in the cure of Dropsies.

THE CHARTIST POLICY. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

quently limble to damages, for thus illegally turning panacea, was trumpeled forth by the press as a great out of possession, and thereby injuring the goods, and important meeting, our gatherings of thousands &c., of the plaintiffs Messrs. Thompson, and Ni- was treated with silent contempt; we were unable to hire expensive places of meeting, the press The solicitor for the defendants put before the failed to report our proceedings, and as for as public called for any political subject, we were sure to be £20,000. The case is looked upon with considerable interest in the ascendant, and convert that meeting to METHOD OF EXTINGUISHING FIRE ON SHIPBOARD. should still remain unchanged, so long as these policy remain in abeyance; but the moment that any attempt is made to shelve us, that moment must we resort to our old tactics of opposition. Respecting your question as to the Stepney meeting, I ask, why are you, Chartists, waiving all dispute as to the right of the Suffrage? I presume it is because

your interests are not represented in the Legislative Assembly as at present constituted; you seek to be enfranchised, that those interests may be protected: your only interest is your labour. Chartism. lecture, at the John-street Institute, on Friday last. therefore, in my opinion, resolves itself into pro-The lecturer commenced by predicting that the tection for labour; this appears to have been the ostensible object aimed at by the conveners of that meeting. I, therefore, consider the opposition there tocracy and landed interests, rather than submit to manifested as ill-timed; and contrary to the sound stating that, of all men miners should be well paid. be quietly sacrificed to the cotton-lords and manu- tactics of our body; I am aware that the Chartists ROME.—The 'Courrier des Alpes' publishes the Most heartily do we wish this association all the facturing interest, would urge on such a crisis as of the metropolis have been so trained to political warrare, that they are as eager to combat their Now, with the existing institutions of England, he opponents on the political platform, as the Repub. TCONOMY.—Economy should be practised ists than the Free Traders; but, in fact, what the people wanted was protection from both parties ultimately prove most successful, events have yet to Gentlemen,—In accordance with a resolution passed at Neither party were willing to protect the interests of determine; something of this spirit of opposition, the unprivileged people, by giving them the fran- and a mistake as to the kind of protection advocated Life Pills chise, untrammeled with property qualification. The by the conveners of that meeting, must have led to what I consider an unfortunate result. I believe that the true policy of the Chartist body at the present juncture, consists in an armed non-intervention, giving the liberty to such of their troops as are fond of skirmishing, the right of attacking the common enemy (the government) either in ment, was a wages-slave; but it remained for conjunction with the men of the little Charter, or the advocates for the protection of labour; but the grand body should be kept well organised and well market for the produce of his labour. If this sys- disciplined, for any attack that circumstances, yet in tem was allowed to continue—but it was blasphemy the womb of futurity, may favourably present. against Providence to believe that it would !" No ! Respecting the dispute between Messrs. Harney and he labourer must not be starved out of existence Clark, I can only say that I am a Red, deeply dyed, and that all past history clearly demonstrates that those who make half-revolutions only increase portation of articles which they could produce; and the oppression they labour to avert. But this is no argument in favour of the political scaffold being which England could not produce. And reciprocity, again raised on high, or that the dungeons should too, should be looked to; for if we took a million's be crowded with our opponents; these are the worth or so of produce from a foreign state, that weapons of our opponents, the devices of barbarous state ought to be compelled to take the same and cowardly men; surely the Democratic party swallowed up by the consumers, who do not thank either of amount of our productions in direct exchange from could ensure the security of their glorious principles us. But if free trade were insisted upon, then all without having recourse to such extreme measures; the fixed burthens of the country—all debts, taxes, this, my friends, is a mere invention of the enemy, of law, the government would give any reasonable guarantee that it should not be abused, provided its object was not frustrated. The adoption would object was not frustrated. The adoption would be good principled among masters and men. and rent charges, ought to be reduced in the same | who, being cruel and cowardly themselves, imagine

election of officers; let the candidates named, then,

the age of miracles was past, they must wait opportunity, by means of such election, to decide upon the policy to be adopted; but again, I say, let us have some defined policy laid down, for by THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER.

> STRIKE OF THE STRONG MEN'S MEN * BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS.

THE TYRANNY OF CAPITAL, Some four years ago a master in the strong shoe

trade, in Drury-lane, made an attempt to compel the men in his employ to secede from the trade society, to which they at that time belonged. The men declined to do so, and, in consequence, were obliged, in the middle of the winter, when work was scarce and expenses heavy, to leave their homes in town and wander over the country in search of work, in order to support their families until a better day should dawn upon them.

This man has been at his dirty work again. Not

content with paying from 4d. to 10d., or 1s. per pair less than other employers in the same branch of business, he has taken advantage of the present inclement season to reduce the wages of his men, one penny on some, and twopence on other descriptions of work. Surely their wages were low enough in of work. Surely their wages were low enough in all conscience; the strong shoe man, doing the labour of a dray-horse for some sixteen hours a day; labour of a dray-horse for some sixteen hours a day; leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., in the labour of a dray-horse for some sixteen hours a day; leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., in the labour of a dray-horse for some sixteen hours a day; leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., in the labour of a dray-horse for some sixteen hours a day; leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., in the labour of a dray-horse for some sixteen hours a day; leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., in the labour of a dray-horse for some sixteen hours a day; leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., in the labour of a dray-horse for some sixteen hours a day; leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., in the labour of a dray-horse for some sixteen hours a day; leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., in the labour of a dray-horse for some sixteen hours a day; leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., in the labour of a dray-horse for some sixteen hours a day; leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., in the labour of a dray-horse for some sixteen hours a day; leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., in the labour of a dray-horse for some sixteen hours a day; leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., in the labour of a dray-horse for some sixteen hours a day; leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., in the labour of a dray-horse for some sixteen hours a day; leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., in the labour of a dray-horse for some sixteen hours a day; leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., in the labour of a dray-horse for some sixteen hours a day; leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., in the labour of a dray-horse for some sixteen hours a day in the labour of a dray-horse for some might have been allowed his pittance without demight have been allowed his pittance without de-duction; but not so. The master may, by this means gow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Churchdren of the men, by whom the money was earned. the dangers which menaced the French republic: are left so much deficient of the means of comfort elogy of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged these dangers were great; but he believed that the very few who had sufficient manliness to resist this loured engravings. hably they are as much to be pitied as blamed.

There are, however, some of the men who will not take this reduction. They are, in union with be paid far superior wages to that a superior wages to the shops of this, as well as of many other firms, the shops of this shops of the shops that those who believe we are right in resistance to a man who has made his name a bye-word in the trade, will give us that countenance and supplied, which is the one thing needful to our suc-

are waiting.
It appears that similar distribances have taken place at Pansova (pronounced Panshwa) opposite place at Pansova (pronounced Panshwa) opposite the men before they were turned out; and given to an unconstance of the proposition. Why, you spalpeen! Haven't 1 least as only one day's notice has a son as the turned out; and the proposition of time, and much expense intentions, which or the business. This part is fluiturated by seventee

There is an employer at Somers town, who has and errors, and the means for their removal shown to be There is an employer at Somers-town, who has just offered a great reduction in the price of his closing, and we are compelled to suppose that the dualifications is fully examined, and infelictous and unproductive unions shown to be the necessary consequence. closing, and we are computed to suppose that time has come when either the master must be distine has come when either the master must be distine has come when either the master must be distine has come when either the master must be distined has come when either the master must be distined has come when either the master must be distined has come when either the master must be distined has come when either the master must be distined has come when either the master must be distined has come when either the master must be distined has come when either the master must be distined has come when either the master must be distined has come when either the master must be distined has come when either the master must be distined has come when either the master must be distined has come when either the master must be distined has come when either the master must be distined has come when either the master must be distined has come when either the master must be distined has come when either the master must be distined has come when a complete has come with a line of the work must be distined has come when a complete has complete has come when a complete has come when a complete has co

organ, published at Prag, under the direction of M. observed that the direction of M. observed that the direction of M. observed that the handbill, which notified to the dissension among the leaders of the Chartist body; waited upon by members of the society, at the time and place most convenient to them; and orders are vernment. No particular article was pointed out as work they should have no work of 1842 was wrecked: and it formed the only earnestly solicited as it is no them; and orders are vernment. No particular article was pointed out as workmen; that it they (the workmen) und not do a work of 1842 was wrecked; and it formed the only earnestly solicited, as it is necessary, in consequence the cause of this severe measure, which stops the greater amount of work, they should have no work of 1842 was wrecked; and it formed the only of the extremely limited and one of the extremely limited and the one of the extremely limited and the limited and the one of the extremely limi mouth of a whole nation, but only the general nos. at an to uo. The descence of the paper to the government was asrender us that prompt assistance, which would for 33s, result in the emancipation of our body, from the

to put down freedom of speech in vienua. The they not taken and the down freedom of speech in vienua. The they not taken and the down freedom of speech in vienua. The they not taken and the down freedom of speech in vienua. The they not taken and the down freedom of speech in vienua. The taken and they not taken the people's Charter, to have been a sound one, and strong trade, at the George, East Harding-street, well known critic and poet Saphir proposed to give agreement cancelled, or to have sent the men to productive of much good to our cause. When the

THE LOSS OF THE RICHARD DART TRANSPORT .-Since the announcement of, the loss of this unfortuday's notice for such purpose, and were conse that whilst a meeting of a dozen in favour of their departure in the Richard Dart :- Lieut. James- Sundays from eleven to one. Liddell; Dr. Fitton, Mrs. Fitton, and child; Mr. Kelley, and assistant; Mr. Gale, surgeon; Sergt John Sutton, wife, and child; Corporal John Mulreancy: Lance-Coporal Robt. Bruce and wife Privates David John; Joseph M'Lean, Robert Martin, John Scott, Charles Quigley, James Barker, William Walah Martin Nicholson Samuel Pinch. William Walsh, Martin Nicholson, Samuel Pinch, case, and attempted the proof of such position, by to exist. At this crisis, the late Henry Hetherington dividower and three children,) Robert Alexander, widower and three children,) Robert Alexander, Nathaniel Vicory Samuel Poster Heliander, Nathaniel Vicory, Samuel Porter, Richard Holt, James Furguson, William Thomas, his wife, and four children, and William Witcher. In addition to the above, eleven of the crew of the vessel shared the same fate. The Richard Dart was quite a new ship, with cargo; the loss is said to be upwards of

The materials required to extinguish fire in the hold of a ship are nothing more than a cask of common chalk in the bottom of the hold connected with the deck by a small pipe, and a two gallon bottle of sulphurion acid, which, on the alarm of fire, being poured down the pipe, will generate a sufficient quantity of dense smoke (gas in which flame cannot exist) to extinguish any fire, however large.

Read this, and judge for yourselves. GOOD HEALTH, GOOD SPIRITS, AND LONG LIFE, SECURED BY THAT HIGHLY ES-TEEMED POPULAR REMEDY, PARR'S LIFE PILLS



PARR SHOOTING WITH THE CROSS BOW.

purchased at a costly price; but where is the wisdom, where is the economy in spending vast sums on a physician's attendance, when sound health and long life may be ensured by the cheap, safe, and simple remedy of Parr's

Hundreds who have kept their beds for years have been so speedily re-invigorated with an infusion of new blood. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, that their re-appearance amongs their fellow beings who had long given them up as in wonders of this miraculous age. In their operation they go direct to the disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will experience their effect; the disease upon you will become less and less by every dose you take; and if you will persevere in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the system.

None are genuine, unless the words "PARR'S LIFE" PILLS" are in WHITE LETTERS on a RED GROUND, on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also, the fassimile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London," on the Directions

Sold in boxes at 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s. each, by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the world. Full directions are given with each box.

Certain and Speedy Cure for Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Incipient Consumptions, and All Disorders of the Chest and Lungs. SPENCER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR, carefully prepared from the recipe of the late C. Spences, surgeon, &c., Salford, Manchester; deservedly celebrated as the most successful practitioner in all Pul-

monary Affections. Persons desirous of testing the efficacy of this medicine must observe that on each bottle are the words "SPEN-CER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR," and that each wrapper has

a fac simile of the Proprietor's signature. "T. ROBERTS and Co." and Co...
Prepared only by T. Roberts and Co., Crane-court, Fleet street, London; and sold Wholesale by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Sangar and

Co., Oxford-street, London; Mottershead and Roberts, Manchester; Raimes and Co., Edinburgh; and Noble, Boston; and Retail by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom. In Bottles, at. 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. each. * The Bottles at 2s. 9d. contain nearly three small. If Manking are liable to one disease more than another

or if there are any particular affections of the human body we require to have a knowledge of over the rest, it is cer-tainly that class of disorders treated of in the new and imthus sending forth to the world another edition of their medical work, cannot refrain from expressing their gratification at the continual success attending their efforts, which, combined with the assistance of medicines, exclusively of their own preparation, have been the happy cause of mitigating and averting the mental and physical miseric attendant on those peculiar disorders; thus proving the fact, that suffering humanity must always derive the greatest advantage from duly qualified members of the medical profession adopting a particular clase of disorders for their exclusive study, in preference to a superficial knowledge of all the diseases that afflict mankind. Messrs. R. and L. Permy can with confidence offer hope, energy, and vigour, to those whose constitutions have become debilitated from generative diseases, nervous and mental irrittability, local constitutional weakness, &c., and beg to acquaint those so suffering that one of the firm may be personally consulted daily at No. 19, Berner's-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven till two, and from five till eight in the evening : and

on Sundays from eleven till one. ON PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS, GENERATIVE INCAPACITY, AND IMPEDIMENTS TO MARRIAGE. Thirty-first edition, illustrated with Twenty-Six Anatomi cal Eggravings on Steel, enlarged to 196 pages, price 2s. 6d; by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d.

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 observation, 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. pocket a matter of £1 a-week, and the chil. street, Liverpool; R. Ingram, Market place, Manchester.

dren of the men, by whom the money was earned.

Is dedicated to the consideration of the anatomy and physi-

Part the Second. social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London, Sold by all social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the shain of connecting results to their cause. This selection concluded with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which

port which is the one thing needful to our suc- fects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or is the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus The present is not the first occasion on which in the system, which sooner or later will show itself in one we have been before the public. On a former occasion we had to strike against a document; the National Association took the case in hand. After diseases and their consequences is tendered in this sections.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solliery indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic its power in re-invigerating the frame in all cases of nor-veus and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, bar. renness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. To those persons whe are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors, it is invaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE nereal contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as eruptions on the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and uvala; threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s.

and 33s. per bottle.

The £5 case of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Essence, can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, vantage is applicable only to those who remit £5, for a

Consultation fee, if by letter, £1.—Patients are requested Attendance daily at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight; on

YOU MAY BE CURED YET. TOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout.

Sir,—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried doctoring and medicines of every kind, but all to ne avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must skortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the paper I take in, I thought I would give them a trial. I did so. I rubbed the ointment in as directed, and kept cabbage leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took the Pills night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two in the day with a stick, and in seven weeks I could go anywhere without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business for more than seven months without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint. Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which soundly healed it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a corporal. I was two years in the Peninsula War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd of September, 1833, The commanding officer at the time was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Hon. Henry Baring.—(Signed) Thomas Baunton.—Te

Cure of a Bad Leg of Twenty-one Years' standing. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith Eyemouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848. Sin,—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for twenty-one years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted which yielded to he kind of treatment, although I consulted at different times every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work; and the pain and agony I often endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in my life, by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. I. Davidson, druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who knows my case well, and will, I am sure, be happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure.—(Signed) Andrew Brack.—Te Prefessor Holloway. fessor Holloway. Amputation of Two Toes Prevented.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkius, dated Sin,—I was superintending, about six months ago, the erection of one of our railway bridges, and by the fall of a large stone my right foot was seriously bruised, which ultimately got so bad that I was advised to go to Edinburgh was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off. In despair, I returned home to impart the melancholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation, it was then a thought struck me to try your valuable Ointment and Pills, which I did, and was by their means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at this time my toes are perfectly cured.—(Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.—To rofessor Holloway. An Extraordinary Cure of a Desperate Skin Disease On the 21st July 1848, the Editor of the Mofussilite newspaper, published in India, inserted the following edi-torial article in his paper.—"We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Coolic called Eliza, employed in our establishment, was affected with myriads of Ringworms, which defied all the Meerat doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was underground; we tried 'Holloway' upon him, and im month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous."

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment is most of the following cases: Corns (Soft) Rheumatism Burns Bunions Contracted and Bite of Moschetoes Elephantiasis Fistulas and Sand-flies Coco-Bay

Sore Throats Scurvy Sore-heads Glandular Swel-Chiego-foot Tumours Chilblanes Chapped-hands Piles

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar onden, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilised world, in Pots and Boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is very considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B. — Directions for the uidance of patients are

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

PERFECT FREEDOM from COUGHS in Ten

Minutes after Use. Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Asthmas, Consump-

tion, Coughs, Colds, and all Disorders of the Breath

and Lungs, are insured by $oldsymbol{\gamma}$ R. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. The extraordinary powers of this invaluable Medicine are now proved by a mass of evidence and testimonials, which must convince the most sceptical, that for all disorders of the Breath and Lungs, it is the most effectual remedy ever discovered.—The following are a few testimonials rereived by the Proprietor, many hundreds of which may be had from every Agent in the Kingdom:—

Another Cure of Asthma." Extra t of a letter from Mr. J. Sargeant, Bookseller, Gentlemen, — Mr. Daniel Cornell, fishmonger, of this town, had for many years been suffering from asthma; and as may be supposed, he had tried almost everything within his reach, but without benefit. Last winter, however, he purchased some of Dr. Locock's Wafers of me, and found more benefit before he had taken two boxes than he had from all other medicines he had ever taken to. (Signed) from all other medicinés he had ever taken, &c.—(Sigued)

. Sangeant, Bookseller, Nov. 18, 1847. Cures of Asthma and Coughs in Tiverton. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Geo. Rossiter, Chemist,

Among the many testimonials in favour of the Plumonic Wafers for Asthmas and Coughs that come under my notice, I beg to forward by the express desire of three most respectable parties the following, for free circulation and the public benefit, &c.—(Signed) George Rossiter, Nov. 7, Mr. and Mrs. Wood beg to inform the Proprietors of Dr. Locock's Plumonic Waters (through their agent, Mr. Rossiter,) that they have long been afflicted with Asthma and Coughs, and find this is the only medicine by which they can obtain relief.—Prospect-place, Tiverton, Nov 1, 1849.

Cure of Fourteen Years' Winter Cough. Sir,—It is now fourteen years since I caught a violent old, accompanied with a harassing cough, which returned every following year, about September, and remained during the winter. I tried various medicines, without effect; until, about two years since, I commenced taking Dr. Locock's Plumonic Wafers, when I found relief from the first box; and whenever a sudden variation of weather produces a cold or, cough, I have resource to this valuable medicine, which entirely cures it in a very short time. I am thus enabled to pursue my ordinary duties with delight, I think it my duty to make this communication public, that those similarly afflicted may experience the like hearth. Signed L. Durys Reporters like benefit.—(Signed) J. Davey, Brampton-street, Tiverton. Witness, Mr. George Rossiter, Chemist, Tiverton, Nov. 5

Medicine venders.

PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT. DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS, Have no Taste of Medicine,
And are the only remedy recommended to be taken by
Ladies. They fortify the Constitution at all periods of life,
and in all Nervous Affections act like a charm. They and in all Nervous Affections act like a charm. They remove all Obstructions, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Weakness, and allay pain. They create Appetite, and remove Indigestion, Heartburn, Wind, Head Aches, Giddiness, &c. In Hysterical Diseases, a proper perseverance in the use of this Medicine will be found to effect a cure after all other means had failed.

Full Directions are given with every box. Note.—These Wafers do not contain any Mineral, and may be taken either dissolved in water or whole.

Beware of Initations.—The very great celebrity which

Poetry. THE HOPES OF '48.

Let kingoraft clap its gory hands, And oligarchy smile; Let priestcraft raise its vulture voice. And shriek a curse the while! Let hot reaction swiftly come, With vengeance robed in state,-

And strive to slay, with rope and gun, The hopes of '48! Let mammon-greed its golden links Draw closer day by day, and madly seek to force from all Allegiance to its sway. We dare them all-kings, mammon-slaves And oligarchs elate! They cannot—all united—blast

The hopes of '48! In the hearts of Europe's Toilers These hopes have made their home; Nor Russian force in Hungary,

Nor Gallic fraud in Rome. Ner cunning diplomatic skill-That courteous mask of hate-Can plunder the unfranchised
Of the hopes of '48! You may seize the men who breathe them

Too loud above their breath; You may send their armed defenders A sharp or lingering death; Shoot them by scores :- You but arrest And not avert your fate;
For that martyr-blood is the seal ye set
To the hopes of '48!

EUGE EUGENE

Keviews.

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN POLITICS. HISTORY, AND LITERATUE. Edited by G. Julian Harney. No. IX. February. London: J. Watson, 3, Queen's-head-passage, Paternoster-row.

THE second of a series of Letters to the Worktitle of a digest of facts contained in the remains of one of the glorious band who dared to try, condemn, and subscribe the deathwarrant of "the man Charles Stuart," King of England. The author of "A Glance at vengeance! How will the worshippers of such and do not want reform? vengeance: How will the worshippers of such "patriots" as Cicero like it;—and what will Mrs. Grundy say? A striking transition from the great "anarchist" of ancient times, to the great systematiser of the present age—which inequality seizes upon the mind, on reading the average to 12s, 6d. In 1831, fact, that the labourers in that country were neithey had also 500 weavers, to whom they paid only they had also 500 weavers, to whom they paid only their fully employed, nor fully paid. (Hear.) He was not going to argue that men should live without a supplied to 12s. 6d. In 1831, fact, that the labourers in that country were neithey had also 500 weavers, to whom they paid only they had also 500 weavers, to whom they paid only they had also 500 weavers, to whom they paid only they had also 500 weavers, to whom they paid only they had also 500 weavers, to whom they paid only they had also 500 weavers, to whom they paid only they had also 500 weavers, to whom they paid only they had also 500 weavers, to whom they paid only they had also 500 weavers, to whom they paid only they had also 500 weavers, to whom they paid only they had also 500 weavers, to whom they paid only they had also 500 weavers, to whom they paid only they had also 500 weavers, to whom they paid only they had also 500 weavers, to whom they paid only they had also 500 weavers, to whom they paid only they had also 500 weavers, to whom they paid only they had also 500 weavers, to whom they had also 500 weavers, to whom they paid only they had also 500 weavers, to whom they to the great systematiser of the present agethe Building Trades," by "John, the Workmidway between the employer and the emthe faces of the latter. "Coming events cast sub-contractor gets a still more unfortunate being their shadows before," and in "Pictures of to make it for three shillings. their snatows before, and in Fittings of the reader will find—contrasted with Reader, look into the newspapers and see who are the Poor" the reader will find—contrasted with the great advertising tailors. These are the men was evidenced by the agricultural fires in the south should go to parliament and ask for the applicais at this time in an "interesting situation." April." If that highly respectable, but rather muddle-headed, personage, Mr. John Bull, has any regard for his pockets, he will do wisely to be on the "look out for squalls." An article entitled "The Charter, and something more!" will speak for itself-we may followed by "Letters from France and Germany," decidedly the most important of the contents of this number of the DEMOCRATIC REVIEW. The disclosures concerning the designs of the European despots, and the proofs given of the progress of the revolu-

THE DUTY ON PAPER Is a war tax. It was first imposed in the tenth year of the reign of Queen Anne, when, according to the act of parliament, it was found. "necessary to raise large sums of money to carry on the war." The same act imposed a duty upon soap, silks, calicoes, linens, and stuffs, printed, painted, or stained in Great Britain; also on stamped vellum, and parchment, and on certain printed papers, pamphlets, and advertisements, &c., &c. Truly Englishmen have paid dearly for the victories of Marlborough, and the preservation of " the balance of power."

these letters as inexpressibly valuable. The

letter from France has but one fault-its com-

The moral doctrines that influenced Herodotus are to be found in his writings. They are of a high the crude, mean, and selfish philosophy of the present age. One of his maxims was, "that power and riches are not sufficient to constitute happiness for the man in possession of a moderate fortune is often more happy than the monarch on his throne. Herodotus flourished, and yet the science of morals and government has made little or no progress Modern times may boast of its discoveries in physics but they have hitherto, in place of producing general happiness, tended only to demoralise the human race. Many of these discoveries have yielded riches to the few, and have become gigantic monopolies by bad legislation the people are beggared, and gaunt misery is spread over the land; and so long as the accursed thirst for the accumulation of super fluous wealth shall be stimulated by the institutions of a country, the industrious and toiling millions will always be doomed to the most wretched suffering. The blind impulses and the animal propensities which guide the political economists of our day regarding human industry, exhibit strongly the heartless and ignoble character of their philosophy The wisest and best of men have, in all ages, denounced the capidity of the selfish rich, and we may fairly rank Herodotus among those who depends upon its wealth being concentrated in the

To destroy the corruption which prevailed, and restore to the Roman people a better order of things, because he attempted the overthrow of a licentious combination with the infamous usurers who plundered the citizens of the Roman empire, he has been denounced and handed down in the page of history

THE LANDLORDS. AND MONEY-LORDS. So little love have we for the existing aristocracy.

so little do we sympathise with the "Protectionists," that we should be disposed to exult rather than to mourn were they in their despair to go, like Judas, and hang themselves. But we have and they will make profit of land that is now considered and more dread of a monied arisotracy. The feudal-lords are doomed. They are doomed to run, and the handwriting on the wall predicts their speedy extinction. But the measures of Sir Robert Peel, and the and the will make profit of land that is now considered when their labour was retering on the twice when their labour was retering to a worth of a fence there was a very considerable majority in favour of the amendment.—Mr. Loy moved a resolution. But the money-lords are founded to run, their faise as run, and the handwriting on the wall predicts their speedy extinction. But the measures of Sir Robert Peel, and the aging that the sease of the community, who was it that so more lorded for size of the corn in milk the same and for the corn in a database of two propositions were then put to the vote, and two propositions were then put to the vote, and two propositions were then put to the vote in their et was a very considerable majority in favour of the amendment.—The few table handwriting on the two propositions were then put to the vote of a fence there was a court of the state and shows the vote of the first and energy; and response the wall of the corn laws will run in the faise when their labour was retained and shows in the ward of the corn laws will run in vite of the dead-lords in a fert of two propositions were then put to the vote of the free trade theories threatened to bring on the ward two cultural classes of the community.—The few and chosen and the ward that the same of the definition of the amendment.—The few and the ward that the same of the propositions were then put to the vote of the free trade theories threatened to bring on the ward that the same of the few table that the same of the present the run which it he adoption of the state and the present with foreigness in the state and the measures of Sir Robert Peel, and the aging in that she would dissol

respects the cheap and good pennyworth of power of the producers. In Ashton and Staley under the act then repealed, taking the whole body Camden moved the first resolution. After briefly political instruction supplied by Mr. Reynolds, bridge there is no law but the law of the strongest must be pronounced unexceptionable, and well worthy popular patronage. The articles by the Editor; "Gracchus," and "A National Reformer," are entitled to special commendation.

The articles by populated canton, which they rule as seems to them no means of readily ascertaining the average weekly earnings of the whole body of the employed and unemployed operative silk weavers; but accordation.

We give the following extract from an article by the Editor, on

THE CASE OF THE JOUNEYMEN TAILORS. Is it possible that the present system can last? Look at the awful misery which prevails on every side: look at the stern, substantial, unmistakable grounds which exist for discontent throughout the length and breadth of the land. What class of the industrial population is well off? Not one. Which section of the great community of workers can earn enough to live respectably upon? Not one. This 13 not a question in which a few thousands of individuals are concerned: it regards millions. The agricultural labourers are starving upon four or five districts are neither fully employed nor adequately paid—the cutlers and stockingers are famishingcoal-whippers may well envy Russian serfs, and wish to heaven that they were slaves upon Virginian plantations—the silk weavers are driven almost to the very verge of desperation—and last, though not least, the fraternity of journeymen tailors has been compelled to proclaim its wrongs in the face of day!

The system, then, cannot last. The few are too rich—the many too poor. A thousand pounds a week, enjoyed by some aristocrat, stand forth in awful contrast to four shillings a week, which is all that many a hard worker can earn. An Apician luxury on the one hand throws the famine-stricken table on the other into the saddest relief. Destitution is fast breeding desperation, for there are at this moment millions of human beings in the British | the all-important question of labour. Islands who are proclaiming to the whole world, by various means, that their condition cannot possibly be made worse by anything which may occur.

In the name of heaven, then, let our rulers-let our legislators-let our philanthropists do something to meet the evil. It is useless to denounce as number. "Taxation and Terrorism" is the that tremendous misery whereof I have just spoken. pamphlet of Mr. Williams, ex-M.P., recently political reform and social improvement, as to renshall arrogate to themselves the right of enslaving bourer were fit and proper subjects for discussion. of cheapness. The shoemaker was next atthe millions—so long as the producers of food are He would not, however, have any one suppose that tacked, and afterwarks the cabinetmaker. perishing with want, and the makers of costly gar- he was about dogmatically to lay it down as an and thus on; each interest being separately wents are clothed in rags. Strange and unnatural axiom, that certain remedies must inevitably pro- attacked—each being in itself the comparative few History" takes for his subject the principal condition of things; and yet the man who dares de-Greek and Roman Historians. Herodotus is nounce the system is stigmatised as a demagogue, highly and deservedly eulogised, while Sallust nightly and deserved yeurogised, while Saliust perhaps thrown into a prison as a rebel and traitor, tural interests, and most certainly the labourers cheering.) In the year 1824, Mr. Brocklehurst burst interests, and most certainly the labourers cheering.) In the year 1824, Mr. Brocklehurst But, after all, who are the real revolutionists?—the must continue to suffer for some years to come. He stated that his house had employed 500 weavers, interesting and startling portion of this article men who proclaim the people's wrongs and demand is the author's defence of the celebrated Cati- their redress as a wise precaution—or the men who reasoned out. In the year 1830, and again in 1848, paid in wages £370, being an average of 15s. per line. This is historical heterodoxy with a arrogantly declare that the people are contented

which inevitably seizes upon the mind, on reading thy bread by the sweat of thy brow" was an old and tell them to see how the manufacturers had Fourier, introduces the reader to a memoir of the appalling catalogue of wrongs, miseries, privathat extraordinary theorist. "Revelations of of astonishment that human patience should be capable of stretching to such inordinate lengths, | could be no property. Land and labour were the | ceeded to impress on the meeting the necessity of man," will be anything but palatable to the This is the system adopted :- A great tailor con- only known sources of wealth. Labour was the urging parliament to adopt some principle for the despotic and plundering gentry who stand tracts with a middle-man for the work to be done. The average is seven shillings and sixpence for a coat. This middle-man employs a sub-contractor ployed, and cheat the former, while they grind at an average of five shillings the coat; and this

who thus build palaces cemented with the blood of tute classes—a description of the "royal their fellow-creatures, and incrusted with the misecradle" for Ber Majesty's "next." It strikes ries of twenty thousand families! Just calculate us that we may as well here give additional the enormous amount expended by those great lected the farmer, and the farmer had neglected currency to the official announcement that clothiers in advertisements alone: one house lays the labourers. In the manufacturing districts the Queen Victoria, "by the grace of God, &c.," out in this manner as much as £12,000 a year; evidences of the neglect of the labourer manifested another £8,000; a third £5,000; and the others in With a lofty disregard of what the "common to those who are initiated in the mysteries of the people" term "delicacy," the Times has been metropolitan newspaper offices and who are at all instructed to announce that the "interesting" acquainted with the financial details of the adverclimax may be expected "about the middle of then, thus expended,—2dd them to the interest of an immense capital sunk in founding these palaces of iniquity and horror,—add again the cost of keeping up those vast establishments—the numelights-the owners' gorgeous style of living, with carriages, livery-servants, festivals, and countryhouses,—reckon up all these items, and then ask add, that it speaks plainly. A review of Ledru whence comes the colossal income requisite to meet leaving him to starve to-morrow. (Cheers.) They Rollin's pamphlet, "The 13th of June," is such demands! From the flesh and blood-ay, the very vitals of the slop-workers and the journey-

men tailors. From two of the recent letters of "Gracchus" we give the following extracts:-

FREE TRADERS AND PROTECTIONISTS. Free trade, as taught and understood by the Cobdenites, will never give to you freedom: protection, robbery of the labourers for the advantage of the partial benefit. And here he might remark, that he landowners: and financial reform, efficiently carried was a disbeliever in the doctrine so common in and parative brevity. Our extracts must be very out to-morrow, would not materially relieve your out of parliament—that to buy in the cheapest marhended nor thought of by these parties.

It is at once pitiable and amusing to hear men talk now-a-days about the adversity and prosperity of the times. The poor needlewomen, the journeylabourers, are starving—and we are gravely assured free trade policy. In honest truth, journeyman all those great men whose writings were considered tailors. Spitalfields weavers, and poorneedlewomen, have often starved before Peel's free trade schemes were heard of, and every living man of sixty years of age, who trusts to his own memory, will tell you in his own mind, both as regarded his own view of what we have just written. As regards the agricultural labourers, they have for many years been in-

rection wastes much and gains little; an invasion causes dread and sometimes conquest; a civil war in view; but the study of his own advantage. naeats up the vitals of a state. The factions are fight- turally, or rather necessarily, leads him to prefer. ing and ask you to enlist! On one banner is Free that employment which was most advantageous to Trade and Financial Reform, to which is tagged a society," small bit of Chartism, which, by the way, hangs own interests, and in consulting those he consulted at which time there was a good attendance, and rather awkwardly. On the other banner there are written cunningly, "Protection to native industry," which means the increased protection of landlords' will go well—there will be no misery resulting pockets first, and you may wait until your turn from its action. Is it so? Let us inquire. Were

creasing in numbers and decreasing in comforts.

We may want protection to native industry. advantageous? No; they have entailed misery on President Taylor has just sent us a hint from Ame-thousands, and have been ruinous to tens of thourica; that the Yankees are looking ahead, and he sands. Yet in these speculations every man was means protection. But whether we want protection looking to his own interest. Let us take the or otherwise, it cannot begin with corn; and if begun anywhere, it may never end there. The English off their estates. They believed that it was to landowners thought cheap silks an excellent thing; so their own advantage. Has it been advantageous to they thought cheap hats, cheap lace, cheap carpets, cheap fancy work-boxes, cheap Geneva watches, while the farmers in turn denied the right to live to protection, but what they required was protection &c., and they have even tried their hands at cheap the labourers, and the result was the disorganisaworkhouses (which last experiment, by the way, has tion of society; and, while labourers were wanderbeen rather a costly one, the upshot of which is not ling with bundles of straw on which to sleep, with yet understood). With increased rent and cheap- no other shelter than the Heaven above them, the ened labour they have but few claims on you for land exhibited docks and thistles where wheat for-support. We ask you to pause and consider your merly was grown. If the doctrine did not hold condemned and exposed the insane folly of doctrines which teach that the greatness of a nation depends upon its wealth being concentrated in the

> by the holders and heirs-apparent of lands, to facili- mists, that to buy cheap and sell individuals from either the old aristocracy or their principle of commerc it was the lowest in the scale sham aristocrats of later days. The merchant land-

money rules supreme; and some dozen factorymasters have the control of a small but thickly- Deprived of legislative regulation there is now father or other relative, he lets it for half the rent can be made in Spitalfields, the average of the he gives for a less commodious house, or, as we weekly earnings of the operative silk weaver is now have often seen, he leaves it, locks the door, and (taking the unemployed and the partially employed pays a high weekly rental for a miserable hovel, the with the employed of those remaining attached to property of his employer. Does a workman violate the occupation of weaver), only 4s. 9d. But this the law? he is brought before a magistrate and weekly average would be much less if it included cruel and humiliating. To make Eugland a great ask if society had reaped a proportionate advantage Staleybridge, is a consummation not devoutly to be to the evil of the reduced wages? It was true, the wished. These Staleybridge factory-barons are all aristocracy of the land and the ladies of England increased. You are right: have cheap tea, if you for poverty? (Cheers.) What had the weaver can by any means get it; have cheap soap, cheap practical refutation of England's Christianity—the take the taxes off all these necessaries, and have low-priced labour, your condition may be in a degree improved, compared with what it would have been

> ADMIRABLE SPEECH OF MR. KYDD ON THE LABOUR QUESTION.

OPERATIVE SILK WEAVERS' MEETING. A general meeting of the operative broad-silk weavers of London, was held on Friday evening, January 24th, in the school-room, St. John-street, Brick-lane, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Kydd on

The chair was taken soon after seven o'clock by Mr. Hollis (operative).

The CHAIRMAN said, there could be no more important question to the labouring classes than the them, every one who might address them.

duce sudden results. On the contrary, he thought | -until one wide ruin embraced them all; the many, that England, like other nations, was destined to in point of fact, having been at least really sasuffer much, both in its commercial and agricul- crificed to the interests of the few. (Immense was anxious the labour question should be fully who manufactured 620lbs. of silk, to whom they they had witnessed revolutions in France, and in week, but from which some deductions should seeking for the causes, they would find them in the made reducing the average to 12s. 6d. In 1931, mandate, and so was the other doctrine, of "the succeeded. This was true enough; but then the labourer is worthy of his hire." Labour was inevi-table to man's existence, for without labour there deal less for it. (Cheering.) Mr. Kydd then proexercise of power for the productions of utility, regulation of labour. It had, most laudably. and the labourer of a land had the first claim to a passed the Ten Hours Bill-a great and god-like maintenance. (Cheers.) He joined issue broadly with those who asserted that certain masses must sacrificed to the influence of Mammon : but they always starve while other masses thrive. (Hear, hear). Where the interests of the labourer were there. Laws were the application of man's wisdom fires spoke trumpet-tongued, that until attention was called to the subject, the landlord had negto show that unless the labourer received a larger share of the honey the whole structure of society would inevitably tumble about their ears. (Cheers.) ling the labourer to excessive work to-day, and waited upon Mr. Hume, for the purpose of soliciting

were told they were only entitled to gain as much for their labour as capital could afford to pay them. He joined issue with those who put forth the novel doctrine that capital owed no allegiance was not the enemy of capital, but its friend. railed against no improvement in machinery, sufferings-your real interests are neither compre- ket and sell in the dearest market, under all circumstances, was the highest law of commerce. Such a doctrine must be ruinous to the labourers who have everything to sell before they can buy anything, and of great gain to the capitalist, who can bide his time, and buy all things cheaply, and sell all things dearly. He repeated that he issue on the question, and could cite in his favour to be axiomative. He had carefully read Adam Smith, for he would blush to argue the question of the interests of the labourer, and that taken by the political economists. Adam Smith wrote as follows:--" Every individual is continually exerting | ment, and the number of agriculturists was much the interests also of his fellow men. If (said Mr. Kydd) this principle be invariably true, then all room, bearing free trade mottoes, and on one of the immense railway speculations of 1846 generally case of the Irish landlords turning the tenantry

own interest and you will benefit the interests of the county money without the control of the ratesociety," was the creed of the political economists. Our merchant-princes, as they are called, have but he thought he had shown it to be one calculated amidst interruption, a resolution, expressive of the been gradually buying up the lands of bankrupt to loosen all the bonds of society. It was also opinion of the meeting, that the present agricultural landowners; in many cases entails have been broken maintained by Sir R. Peel and the political econo-distress is consequent upon the adoption of the dear was the tate the transfer and sale of estates. These mer- highest principle of commerce; but he would tell government, maintained by a proud aristocracy, in chants and mill-owners are a very different class of Sir R. Peel that although it might be the highest degenerate descendents. They are not so literary in of morality. (Hear.) It was a good principle for (rector of Stokesley) seconded the resolution. their tastes, nor so generous in their conduct, as the lands where in the hands of the few. They would are they so profligate and proud as the foxhunting grow richer by buying labour cheap and selling it proposed by Mr. Hutton, to the effect that free trade dear, while they (the labourers) would be ground so far had answered their expectations, and they owners are men of business, keen, calculating men, into the dust. (Cheers.) The doctrine meant that earnestly prayed that no alteration be made as to having a clear comprehension of buying and selling, in this country the labourers should be worked like the importation of grain.—The Rev. W. C. Drane tion of protection, and calling on the legislature to but flat like a pancake. Some of his audience asked and they will make profit of land that is now profit—serfs, and laid aside when done with—worked like the amendment.—The interfere, to avert the ruin which the adoption of him what sort of a fence there was round the

and unemployed, was fourteen shillings and sixpence. punished—the magistrate being his employer. Does those who have gone to other trades, or who have result in the inevitable ruin of agriculture, comthe magistrate violate the law? there is no court of become perpetual paupers." Now, he would ask merce, and manufactures."—George Finch, Esq.,

When the streets, last week, were a per appeal. Money is all powerful; such a vassalage is them what was the effect of all this? He would then came forward to move the second resolution: of ice, a lady pedestrian in Piccadilly lost her backered and humiliating. To make Eugland a great ask if society had reaped a proportionate advantage — That it is the opinion of this meeting that the for cheap government—so are you; they mean low- were enabled to have cheap silk, but had they given jured our other colonies, and unless a timely remedy Book teach us that it is the wicked that stand on priced legislation, that they may pocket more gains; more silks to the weavers or more bread to their be applied they will ultimately lead to the dissipper places."

you mean cheap government, in hopes that your cupboards? (Loud cheering.) Was not, in fact, memberment of our vast and valuable colonial Dr. STEVELLY, shillings a week—the hands in the manufacturing taxes may be lessened and your physical comforts the very name of Spitalfields' weaver a synonymo empire, while the destruction of our glorious mer-blast furnace, states that of the men employed at gained? If they reduced his wages they neces- ruinous policy." - Mr. E. Wortley seconded the one ever lived beyond the age of 28. the miners are in a fearful condition—the needle—newspapers, &c.—that is, untaxed tea, untaxed t they would have the word cheapness they must also ment, to be presented to the respective houses by no man be without a copy.' have the work of women and children; and what the Earl of Gainsborough and the Hon G. J. A QUACK'S THEORY.—J with high-priced necessaries and low-priced labour. was to become of the latter when they arrived at Noel, -The Hon G. J. Noel, seconded the resolu- many myriads of little flies, of a yellow colour, But when you have gained all that the Financial manhood? They must work at similar wages, or how, the system. Now, to cure this, I not at all. (Immense cheering.) What, then, was ham, a tenant farmer, proposed the fourth resolu-make the patient take a certain quantity of the ova the meaning of the doctrine of cheapness, but that the whole framework of society should be inverted — that instead of a family being dependent upon the father, the father, should be dependent upon the family—that instead of the wife heing dependent upon the family—that instead of the wife heing dependent upon the family—that instead of the wife heing dependent upon the family—that instead of the wife heing dependent upon the family—that instead of the wife heing dependent upon the design of wined family—that instead of the wife heing dependent upon the design of wined family—that instead of the wife heing dependent upon the design of wined family—that instead of the wife heing dependent upon the design of wined family—that instead of the wife heing dependent upon the design of wined family—that instead of the wife heing dependent upon the design of wined family—that instead of the wife heing dependent upon the design of the work of course they immediately profather, the father should be dependent upon the family—that instead of the wife being dependent on the husband, the husband must be dependent on the wife. (Continued cheering.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer had the means of calculating the probable imports and exports of the kingdom, but he had no means of calculating the vast amount of immorality which must flow from such a system.

It is father, the father should be dependent upon the family—that instead of the wife being dependent phantoms of ruined farmers would haunt the and I then send the patient down to the sea-side, and I then send the patient down to the sea-side, to wash all the cobwebs out of the system.

The noronious American fanatic, generally known as "Father Miller," who predicted the destruction of the world and the second coming of Christ in said, though he had often heard Mr. Villiers speak in plain clothes, he had never yet heard him in a disciples, died on the 20th December, aged sixty—total cheers. The noronious American fanatic, generally known as "Father Miller," who predicted the destruction of the world and the second coming of Christ in the had no means of calculating the vast amount said, though he had often heard Mr. Villiers speak in plain clothes, he had never yet heard him in a disciples, died on the 20th December, aged sixty—total cheers. The noronious American fanatic, generally known as "Father Miller," who predicted the destruction of the world and the second coming of the world and the second coming of the world and the cobwebs out of the system.

The noronious American fanatic, generally known as "Father Miller," who predicted the destruction of the world and the second coming (Loud cheers.) What the people required at the court dress, and it was astonishing what a change eight. hands of Parliament was a regulation of labour. of coat often effected—as great a change sometimes On a former occasion Mr. Huskisson had said to as a turn of the coat—(cheers and laughter;) and tingham (says the Sporting Review), in honour of them, "Prove your case." What was the mean- he should not be the least surprised if Mr. Villiers Lord Howe's victory of the 1st of June, 1794, amid one which that meeting was assembled to discuss: ing of that? It meant, "prove your case against was, in colloquial language, to "draw it very mild." the glare of diamonds, pearls, and other jewels, They had had bitter experience that they were society." They were told, however, that the in- (Cheers and laughter.) The only question was The second of a series of Letters and laughter.) The only question was ostrisch feathers and flowers, Mrs. Muster's heading Classes, on the all-important question of a firebrands and revolutionists those men whose only falling in the scale of society, that their means of the whether the land was to be kept in cultivation or dress was, with admirable taste, a simple wreath, not. (Hear.) They had hitherto, with some un-formed from a branch of natural oak; three acorns was also their passion was ostrisch feathers and flowers, Mrs. Muster's heading the most of the whether the land was to be kept in cultivation or dress was, with admirable taste, a simple wreath, not. (Hear.) They had hitherto, with some un-formed from a branch of natural oak; three acorns was a clear their means of the scale of society. The only question was ostrisch feathers and flowers, Mrs. Muster's heading the most of the scale of society. The only question was ostrisch feathers and flowers, Mrs. Muster's heading the scale of society. They had had been to clear their means of the scale of society, that their means of the scale of society, that their means of the scale of society. They had had been to clear their means of the scale of society, that their means of the scale of society. They had had been to clear their means of the scale of society, that their means of the scale of society. They had had been to clear their means of the scale of society. They had had been to clear their means of the scale of society. They had had been to clear their means of the scale of society. They had had been to clear the scale of society. They had had been to clear the scale of society. They had had been to clear the scale of society. They had had been to clear the scale of society. They had had been to clear the scale of society. should be done to alter their position, the most weavers. When they were driven into poverty, genial soil and always an uncertain climate, carried from this chaste and apposite appendage were, after Would to God that these islands could to-morrow be alarming consequences might justly be apprehended. they found it necessary to buy as cheap as they agriculture to such a pitch that they were not breakfast the following morning, planted in presence blessed with such measures, and such an amount of He hoped they would give a fair hearing to could, and they accordingly swelled the ranks ashamed to compare it with any other country in of the company by the Countess Howe, on the lawn of the cheap theorists against the hatter. The the world. So much for their agriculture, Poli- at Colwick; all the acorns grew, were "tenderly reviewed in these columns. "The Grave of a der "agitation" utterly unnecessary, and turn to the struggled, but was forced to give way tically we had so fashioned, so modified, so reformed to the improvement, as to the struggled, but was forced to give way tically we had so fashioned, so modified, so reformed to the interests of the many also; and he our constitution that surrounding nations when they summation cannot be hoped for so long as the few the question of labour and the condition of the la-

> Ruthlandshire for many yeats, separated. act—to protect factory children from being should ask that their benevolence should not stop tion of the principle to their own case. (Cheers. The question before them was not a question of Toryism, or Whigism, or Chartism, but a question of labour, the object being that the labourer should get a fair portion of what he produced—that the ox which treadeth out she corn should not be deprived of its share nof the result. (Loud

Mr. Brown thought one of the causes of the distress of the labouring classes was to be attributed to drink, and he therefore strongly urged upon

the meeting the formation of temperance societies as a remedy. Mr. Fox said, that in the year 1824 Mr. Huscisson, in the alterations he had made in the custom duties, had laid the foundation of the ruin alteration, and so low had fallen their wages that, and to escape starvation must seek for a repeal of to labour, and that all the relations of men were the corn laws. Mr. Hume immediately replied that settled by the payment of a few metal coins. He that was the object they had in view; they wanted He to destroy all the weaker interests. in order to but make them all join in one body to demand a repeal desired to see the affairs of men so regulated that of the corn laws. He was an advocate for some tionary spirit in France and Germany, stamp as taught and understood by Tory squires, means such improvements should be of general, and not of legislative interference for the regulation of labour.

> similar effect, but our space will not permit us to It was late before the meeting separated.

Several other persons addressed the meeting to a

PROTECTION MEETINGS.

CLEVELAND, YORKSHIRE. TRIUMPH OVER THE PROTECTIONISTS. Stokesley, one of the largest towns in the district of Cleveland, in Yorkshire, on Saturday presented a scene of unusual animation, by the holding of a Protectionist meeting in the large room of the New Mill. Great exertions had been made to secure the attendance of a large number of landowners and tenant-farmers, but the weather was very incleless than had been anticipated. Placards had been posted in the district, and the attendance of all such British interest was requested, but at the time of the meeting being chiefly composed of free-traders. Man, it was said, always looked to his The proceedings were adjourned until half-past two. several flags had been placed at the bottom of the them was inscribed the words "Peel, Cobden, and Bright for ever." Some delay occurred in the appointment of chairman, but at length Mr. John Richardson, of Langborough, a member of the Society of Friends, was proposed. His nomination. however, was opposed by the Free Traders, although he was ultimately permitted to take the chair, Mr. Hutton, a printer and free trader, having explained that he would act impartially.—The Chairman from unjust taxation; and unless they could get that it was of very little use obtaining protection for anything else. He thought the suffrage ought to be extended, and that "the great triple principles of free trade in agricultural produce, and that it is impossible for the British agriculturist, unprotected, to compete with foreigners, fettered as we are with heavy taxation.—The Rev. C. Cator amidst cries of "Down with your tithes," &c .- In opposition to this resolution an amendment was

referring to the state of the labourer, and stating a return to protection duties to be the only real by Mr. Saville, a tenant farmer, and carried unanithat the distress now existing amongst agriculuntaxed foreign produce, is unparalleled for seve- Barlow. rity in the annals of British history, while those connected with and dependent upon them for support are suffering privations, alike unheard of and plied he, "my former business exhibited my misunknown at any former period, and which must takes in too glaring a manner, therefore I have now pernicious principles of Free Trade have completely assisting to raise the lady, exclaimed, "Faith, ye prostrated our West Indian and have severely in-must be a lovely good lady; for don't the Blessed never could do better than follow the plan which nation, and the interest which the people feel in we had traced out. And as with the plongh, so supporting it. When this is lost, government is but with our political position. Where the plough had a child in power; and though, like the old governbeen there the plouge should go, and where our territorial interest had been powerful they should time, it but facilitates its own fall. be powerful still, and they would not consent to vote of thanks to the sheriff, the meeting, which dered with a poker.

SWAFFHAM, NORFOLK.

On Monday, pursuant to a requisition to the high sheriff of Norfolk, signed by 3,000 persons, a very arge meeting of the agriculturists of the western the chair. Lord Oxford moved the following resolution :-- "That the condition of the agricultural, commercial, shipping, and industrial classes in pearing to be a determination on the part of the will expire in 1853.—Scenes in the East. Free Traders in the hall not to listen. He said it "An! Mr. SIMPKINS, we have not ch and he thanked them for the kind reception they had given him. He would stand there until they did hear him. (Great confusion.)-The Chairman seeing that it was impossible to proceed in the hall, adjourned the meeting to the front of the building. the labourer could not live without protection; nor would be the first question that would be brought before parliament, so that they might test their representatives, and weed the wolves from the sheep. Cheers.) The resolution was carried.—W. B Smith, Esq., moved the second resolution. He considered this was a poor man's question, for in these things the weakest always went to the wall first. (Cheers.) After them it became a tenantfarmer's question; and lastly, the landlord's. -II moved— That this depression is owing principally to recent legislative enactments, and that nothing but a return to a protective policy can restore and ensure permanent prosperity to agriculture, trade, and commerce."-Mr. Spencer, of Hitcham, seconded the resolution. The resolution was carried The Hon. H. W. Wilson moved the third resoluwith the above resolutions be presented to her Majesty, praying a return to a protective policy."-The Rev. J. F. Francklin seconded the resolution which was carried. Petitions were then adopted to both Houses of Parliament, and it having been agreed that Lord Sondes should present the petition to the Lords, and Mr. Bagge the petition to the

Commons, the meeting separated. TRIUMPH OF FREE TRADE IN THE COUNTY

OF BRECON. A county meeting, held at Brecon, on Saturday last, resulted in a decision which protectionists would hardly have anticipated in the centre of an agricultural county. The meeting had been convened by Colonel Pearce, the high sheriff, in pursuance of two requisitions—one from a small party of "fixed duty" men, and the other headed by Lord Hereford, and signed by about 1,500 persons, in favour of thoroughgoing "protection." The large Shire-hall was filled by twelve o'clock, when Mr. P. Williams, an extensive landowner, moved a protectionist resolution, seconded by Mr. R. Wiliams, a wealthy yeoman.—Mr. J. Lloyd, of Dinas, tural distress, not from a return to protection, but from the extension of commerce, a careful revision and adjustment of local and general taxation, and strict economy in the expenditure of the state." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Parry De Winton, of hands, the high sheriff, though himself a strenuous protectionist, declaring that the majority was decidedly in favour of free trade. A petition in favour of economy and retrenchment, and any other neans of relief "consistent with the retention of the existing restrictions relating to foreign imports, and strict justice to all the other interests of this steeped in chloroform, and were undoubtedly the great and powerful nation," was moved by Mr. John ones, chairman of quarter sessions, and seconded by the Rev. Hugh Bold, a county magistrate. The protectionists felt it of no avail to offer any further opposition; but some of their number objected to ts being signed by the sheriff on behalf of the meeting: that officer, however, stated that he considered it his duty to register the decision of the majority, and affixed his name to the document amid loud cheering .- Mr. J. Bayley, M.P. for the county, though he had spoken in support of the original resolution, professed his readiness to present the petition in obedience to the wish of the Thanks were then voted by acclamation to the high sheriff, and the meeting separated with three groans for protection. The result is peculiarly gratifying, inasmuch as it has not been produced by violence and intimidation, but was the consequence of nearly four hours' close and able debate in the utmost good humour, cheering being answered only by counter-cheering, and banter from the one side only calling forth jocular repartees from the other.

A Protectionist Meeting took place at Presteign on Tuesday, in the Shire-hall, pursuant to a requiand there were about 500 persons present. Resolutions expressive of the alarm with which the

Remolds's Political Instructor. Edited by "Max will this transfer of property and transfer of property and transfer of property and transfer of property and transfer of power do for you, the workers, the producers of power do for you, the workers, the power do for you, the which had been set them by. Mr. Lawsen, to power do for you, the workers, the power do for you, the which had been set them by. Mr. Lawsen, the power do for you. The power do for you the d

Partetten.

UNEQUAL GOVERNMENTS are necessarily founded in remedy for the present distress, the noble lord ignorance, and they must be supported by ignomoved the following resolution, which was seconded rance; to deviate from their principle would be vomously:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting policy is to perpetuate that undisturbed ignorance luntary suicide. The first great object of their turists, occasioned by the unlimited competition of the people, which is the companion of poverty, turists, occasioned by the unlimited competition of the parent of crimes, and the pillar of the state.—

A PAINTER, who had turned a physician, was asked

WHEN THE streets, last week, were a perfect glaze Dr. Stevelly, in an instructive paper on the hot-

chant navy is threatened by the same unjust and this work, especially at the puddling furnace, not

A QUACK'S THEORY .- Jaundice proceeds from

RECORDS OF A HEAD-DRESS.—At the hall at Not-

THE STRENGTH OF government does not consist in anything within itself, but in the attachment of a ment of France, it may harrass individuals for a

TIME TO BEGIN.-At the Liverpool police court an abandon their lands to barrenness, or their inter- Irishwoman, charged with an assault upon one of ests to those who would destroy them.—The reso- her own countrywomen, palliated her conduct by lution was then carried unanimously, and after a saying that she never interfered until she was murwas said to be the largest that had been held in

Base Coin.—A large number of half-crowns have been just seized by the authorities, and it is supposed that there are many more still in circulation. The principal ingredient in their composition is bismuth, and they are finished by electro-plating. They bear date, Geo. III., 1817; Geo., III., 1819; and Geo. IV., 1826. The coin is one of the best division of this county was held in the Shire-hall at imitations ever executed; and their ring is precisely Swaffham. The High Sheriff (Col. Mason) took the same as the genuine pieces, thus making it necessary to be doubly cautious. A TURKISH PROPHECY. - The Turks have a presen-

timent that their days are well nigh numbered, and all parts of the British dominions, is one of great on account of this they bury their dead on the anxiety and depression; that this depression is daily Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. A book, which they increasing, and is calculated to arouse the most regard as canonical and holy, predicts the downfall serious apprehensions for the future."-Mr. Douglas of the Western Empire four hundred years after its Lynes seconded the resolution, but found it impos. establishment, which period, reckoning in lunar sible to obtain a hearing for a long time, there ap- years, the Mahomedan mode of computing time,

"An! Mr. Simpkins, we have not chairs enough pany," said a gay wife to her i husband. "Plenty of chairs, duckey, but a little too much company," replied Mr. Simpkins, with a THE BRICK TAX.—We know that it is the wish of

most persons to improve the condition of the working man, and many plans have been mentioned as likely to do so. I know of no step so likely to do this as the repeal of this duty, as we know that most. of the working classes are laudably anxious to have a house of their own, and would exert themselves every way to get one, which is proved by the number of building societies established amongst us. It would also benefit the ground landlords very materially, by causing land now letting as grass land for £5 or £6 an acre, to be worth £50 or £60 per acre, besides the reversion, which would be the case if the cost of building was lowered, as it would enable persons to make roadways to ground lying a distance from the public roads. It would also give scope to the enterprise of our industrious middle classes, and instead of calling upon them to leave the land of their birth to improve other lands, they might benefit their own. If we look at the tax upon bricks—a most important article, so far as the we see at once how it operates as a check to sanitary improvements. The amount of duty runs as

1840..... 509,794 1844..... 495,730 1845..... 558,415

Use of Chrmistry.—Among other experiments the powers of the bleaching liquids were exhibited. Soon after the exhibition, two of the old wives of Kilmany had the following colleguy. "Our minister," said the one, "is naething short of a warlock; he was teaching the folk to clean claes without soap." "Ayt woman," was the reply, "I wish he would teach me to make parritch without meal."-Hanna's Life of Dr. Chalmers. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE .- "We are at peace

with all the world, and we seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the rest ofman-

A PAPER DEVOURER .- In the Bank of England no fewer than sixty folio volumes, or ledgers, are daily filled with writing in keeping the accounts. To produce these sixty volumes, the paper having been previously manufactured elsowhere, eight men three steam-presses, and two hand-presses, are concopperplate printing department, twenty-eight thousand bank-notes are thrown off daily; and so accurately is the number indicated by machinery, that to purloin a single note without detection is an

Windsor Great Park, and found upon him five rabbits apparently stupified. His attention was next drawn to several pieces of fern stuck upright in the ground, with pieces of paper attached to them, and it was afterwards discovered that they had been

THE TREATMENT OF CHILBLAINS,—In the earliest stage, friction either employed dry or with brandy, or camphorated spirits, is the simplest and best means; when the parts have become red and shining, but before ulceration has taken place, the folmenced, the best remedy is an ointment thus made: -Take lard, one ounce; Goulard's extract, twelve drops; extract of opium, three grains; creosote, apply to the sore night and morning; a bread poultice to clean the wound may be occasionally requisite. - Family Physician.

Lusus Naturæ. - On Christmas eve a Mrs. Fletcher, of Stoney Ford, Derbyshire, was delivered of female twins, fully developed in every respect, and at their full time, but united together from their chest downwards. They were still born.

How to Polish a Young Man .- We read in a heffield paper that "the last polish to a piece of cutlery is given by the hand of woman." may be said of human cutlery : that " the last polish to a young blade is given by his mixing with female society."-Punch.

A LECTURE was lately delivered, by a genius callmeeting viewed the depreciation of every species of ing himself Porolok, at the Working Man's Hall, agricultural produce, which had followed the aboli- Keighley, to prove that the world was not round,

Now Ready, a New Edition of MB. O'CONNOR'S WORK ON SMALL FARMS Sold by J. Watson, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster row, London; A. Heywood, Oldham-street, Manchester, and Love and Co., 5, Nelson-street, Glasgow.

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"I know you have never had occasion to take Blair's Pills, but let me emphatically tell you in mercy to any friend who may suffer from gout, rheumatic gout, lumbago, sciafica, rheumatism, or any branch of that widely-allied family, to recommend their using them. In this country they are of wonderful efficacy; not only am I personally aware of their powers, but I see my friends and acquaint ances receiving unfailing benefit from their use. I would not be without them on account. If taken in the early stage of disease they dissipate it altogether: if in a later, they alleviate pain and effect a much speedier cure than by any other means within my knowledge."

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On the 1st of February, 1850, will appear, price 6d., No. I. PEOPLE, of the REVIEW: Il nous faut nous orienter nous-momes.

(We must find the East for ourselves.) EDITED BY FRIENDS IN COUNCIL.

It was an old trick even of the Greek factions to assume to themselves the name of the 'People.' The term is here adopted not as a pretension, but as an aim. The term People has become an expression equivalent to a principle. To profess to consider the People—meaning thereby the whole nation—is a precaution and a pledge against descending into narrow partisanship or exclusive sectarianism. rianism.

The phrase 'Friends in Council' was lately used as the title of a book intended for the instruction of statesmen—it is here used as the expression of the fact of a few friends editing, in concert, a Review for the instruction of the many.

Though the people have long been stirred with the spirit of improvement to Literary Magazine has been issued at

Though the people have long been stirred with the spirit of improvement, no Literary. Magazine has been issued at a price which they could compass. The few have, their critical Monthlies and Quarterlies—while the many, who more need it, have no such guide to books. The People's Review purposes to supply this deficiency, and in this day of many books to indicate which are the useful ones.

Men of business have not time to read many books, men of toil have not the means, and the student, bewildered and wearied by the multitude issued, no longer has the inclination for the task. A person reading twelve hours every day, would be able to read only one-fortieth part of clination for the task. A person reading twelve hours every day, would be able to read only one-fortieth part of the new books issued every year, exclusive of newspapers. To trace a short path through this labyrinth, and to relieve the ever multiplying class of thinkers from the difficulty which Hobbes felt when he said 'If I should read as much as my neighbours I should be as ignorant as they are'—is the sime of the People's Person.

as my heighteen's should be as signorant as they are as the aim of the People's Review.

The advantage of a Monthly Review is that it affords time for some maturity of opinion. Current politics hardly admit of useful treatment till time has somewhat winnowed away the rumours so often taken for the facts; and n every question the opportunity of tracing its bearings on he future is desirable. That which is considered only in relation to the present is in danger of degenerating into sensuousness—that which is directed only to the future is ommonly visionary: the connexion of the two is the correction of both; it sows in the living interest of the hour the seeds of the future—is at once practical and progres-

ve. Each number of the Review will contain articles on topics of current interest. The Friends in Council' being conversant, collectively, with various classes of the people, will write for them—seeking to aid young thinkers engaged in personal improvement, as well as those desirous of litecary knowledge—studying the art by which the, great Dr. Chalmers seems to have achieved his extensive usefulness that of addressing the many without outraging the few; in other words, of putting popular progress in unison with

there will be wood-out illustrations.

All, communications, Books for Review, and Advertisements, to be addressed to the Office of the People's. London : C. Mitchell, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF THE "DEMOCRATIC REVIEW" WILL CONTAIN ORIGINAL AND VERY IMPORTANT LET-TERS FROM FRANCE AND GERMANY. NOW READY,

.. No. IX. of; THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW Of BRITISH and FOREIGN POLITICS, HISTORY Edited by G. JULIAN HARNEY.

1. The Editor's Letter-to the Working Classes.—
The Taxes on Knowledge. Taxation and Terrorism.
The Grave of a Tyrannicide. 4. A Glance at History. Part I. 5. Memoir of Fourier.
6. Revelations of the Building Trades. Part I.

7. Pictures of the Poor.

8. The Charter, and something more!

9. Literature: "Ledru Rollin, and the 13th of June." 11. Letter from Germany.
12. Political Postscript, &c., &c.

FORTY PAGES (in a coloured wrapper), PRICE THREEPENCE. NOTICES OF No. VIII.

The letters from special correspondents from France and

sermany form an excellent feature of this popular maga-ine.—Weekly Times. "THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW" for the month of January contains a variety of excellent matter, both foreign and domestic.—Reynolds's Political Instructor.

"The Democratic Review" for January is a distinct improvement on preceding numbers, both in typographical espects and in the interest of its contents.—The Reasoner.

London: Published by J. Watson, 3, Queen's Headassage, Paternoster-row.

All the following works are published every Saturday morning, at Mr. Reynolds's establishment in London, and may be obtained of every cheap periodical vendor in town and country:—

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POLITICAL INSTRUCTOR. This publication is established to advocate the political rights of the masses in the most liberal sense of the term, and to inculcate that sound political knowledge which will teach the proper use and worthy exercise of those rights when once they shall have been obtained. For this purpose, Mr. Reynolds has ensured the assistance of first-rate talent in the several departments of the International Action of the International Actions that his care sentiments upon the arst-rate talent in the several departments of the Mistructor; and he trusts that his own sentiments upon the leading topics of the day are too well-known to render it necessary to enter into elaborate details concerning the spirit in which the publication is conducted. He may however observe that amongst the numerous features of value and interest characterising the Instructor, the following are the principal:

the principal:

1. A History of England, popularly written.

2. Biographical Sketches of Eminent Living Liberals. 3. Articles upon the various Trades and Branches of 4. Aristocratic Genealogies, Rapacity, Plunder, Pensions,

5. Sketches of Ecclesiastical Abuses. 6. Papers on Home Colonisation, Freehold Land Socie ties, and Emigration.
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In addition to these features, the *Instructor* contains copious Reviews of Books, calculated to amuse and instruct the people generally; and a vast amount of miscellaneous

the periodical the Penny, and in Monthly Published Weekly at One Penny, and in Monthly Fivepenny or Sixpenny Parts. No XIV: is now ready. era esta de la Marca THE MYSTERIES OF THE COURT

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'This extraordinary work gives the fullest and most fearless exposure of the Amours of the Family of George III., and contains the most startling revelations in connexion with the profligate and voluptuous career of George IV. It is illustrated with the most beautiful specimens of wood engravings we have ever seen; and the sentiments in wood engravings we have ever seen; and the senuments in those passages where the author indulges in politics, are those of stern and uncompromising republicanism. Thus, through the medium of one of the most interesting tales ever penned, is Mr. Reynolds disseminating his thoughts upon the political and social condition of the British people.—Weekly Dispatch.

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Eugene Suc. III. THE DRUNKARD'S PROGRESS. A Tale IV. LIVES OF REMARKABLE WOMEN, und the Beauties of the Court of Charles II.

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lished.

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In addition to these striking features, the Miscellany cant by pre-paid letter.)

2 Puulished Weekly at One, Penny, and in Monthly Sixpenny Parts. No. 86 is now ready.

THE MYSTERIES OF OLD LONDON. This work is illustrated by faithful wood-cut representa-

This work is illustrated by faithful wood-cut representations of all Hogarth's best pictures, namely—The Rake's Progress, the Harlot's Progress, the Marriage a la Mode, Industry and Idleness, (the Two Apprentices), the Last Stroke, the Strolling Actresses, Dressing in a Barn, the Stages of Cruelty; &c., &c.

2.2 Published in Weekly Penny Numbers, and Monthly Sixpenny Parts. No. V. is now ready. na mari minara indaga da Nasa ing 10 and bayang marang DOMESTIC TALE BY MRS. REYNOLDS.

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An Illustrated, original facetious publication, with first-rate engravings by first-rate artists, and the funniest contributions by the funniest fellows—intended as a witty mast contributions by the tunnest fellows—intended as a witty companion, and humourous assistant, to the four mest popular weekly periodicals—The Family Herald, the London Journal, and Reynolds's and Lloyd's Miscellanies.

Among other features of comic attraction, in No. I. will appear the first of a series of extracts from Mrs. Pipp's Diary. Diary. Office, 1, Pickett-place, Strand : G. Berger, G. Vickers, W. and R. Winn, Holywell-street, Clark, Warwick-lane, and

Strange, Paternoster-row. OOPER'S JOURNAL O The purchasers of this Journal are respectfully in formed, that with No. 9 (the first week in March) will b GIVE NAWAY OF THE

No. 1. OF "CAPTAIN COBLER; OR, THE LINCOLNSHIRE INSURRECTION:" An Historical Romance of the Reign of Henry VIII.

By Thomas Cooper, 18 4 April 1946 Author of "The Purgatory of Snicides." The remaining numbers of the Romance will be issued One Penny, weekly, until it is complete.

To Correspondents.

Nortingham.—J. Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the following sums sent herewith, viz.—For Macnamana's Action:—Mr. Mellors, 6d.: Mrs. Burbage, 3d.: W. W. 6d.; from Mansfield, 1s. 1d.; Mr. Lee, 1s.; G. Cum mings, 2d.; Mr. Brown, 3d.; Mr. Naylor, 3d.; R. West, 2d.; W. Abbott, 6d.

John Hudson, Newcastle, and John Jones, Bilston, —We cannot announce forthcoming meetings' unless paid for as advertisements.

M. Ripponden.—We shall have no room to devote to the question during the sitting of Parliament.

Thomas Paine's Birthday.—If Mr. Robert Anning will

inform us in what town the festival was held, his com munication will be inserted next week.

This Victims.—G. Julian Harney has received from James
Bligh, of Greenwich, Is. 8d,, which he has handed over to
John Arnott. John Arnott.

NOTTINGHAM.—ANOTHER PATRIOT. — Mr. John Mason has

recently had; a child registered Ledru Rollin Perrin Mason. ; The Registrar at first demurred giving the child those names, but the father was resolute, and the Regis

Bloss, New-road, Mr. P. Acts., Lisson-grove, and, other friends who have forwarded the first published rules of the charitet - Land Society, will please to accept my thanks for the same, As I have got a sufficient number of copies, more need not be sent.

W. D. Rip, Prestonholme.—Received. Sty if we are to continue sending to Mr. Torrence. We have continues sending to Mr. Torrence. We have continues sending to Mr. Torrence. We have continued and adversal sent and the continued of an address sent as by Mr. John Brammall. The address itself must be re-written before it would be fit for publication, and this, we would have done had we time and space at our disposal: but even had we done so, we could but have impressed upon the collers of the subject being. Our Social but have impressed upon the collers of the people with the frianchise, what reason can the could but have impressed upon the collers of the people with the frianchise, what reason can the outset.

In truth, the question will not bear arguing, so the expenses, there be for denying that right liere?

In truth, the question will not bear arguing, so the evening last, in the contract of the outset.

The continue and space at our disposal: but even had we done so, we could but have impressed upon the collers of the people with the frianchisement of whole nations, whose are thereby advancing the public good; and less of some great "in the outset."

The Porton Collisis,—We last week, inserted the spirit of an address stast is by Mr. John Brammall. The address stast is by Mr. John Brammall.

The porton Collisis,—We have the people with the frianchisement of whole nations, whose is the results predicted by those who oppose investing the outset.

The trorron Collisis,—We have the people with the frianchisement of the people with the frianchisement of the public good; and less the protone that the remained less of some great "in the outset."

The trorron Collisis,—We have the people with the frianchisement of the outset.

In truth, the question will not be expen

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1850

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"Blessed are they who expect nothing, for verily they shall not be disappointed." It appears, that the journalists who stood sponsors for the Whig Ministry, and promised al manner of good things to the nation in their mean to do nothing, if they can help it. Meagre, unmeaning, and unsatisfactory as Royal Speeches proverbially are, that delivered by the Lord Chancellor on Thursday, puts a climax upon all former compositions of the kind. Its whole scope and essence may be compressed into one sentence:—"We mean to maintain things as they are; two or three small remanets from last Session will be reintroduced, but, beyond that, our views do not extend; our policy is summed up in two words—"Let alone."

In the year 1851 it is proposed to have a great Exhibition of the Products of the Industry of all Nations. Prince Albert suggested the idea, and it has been pretty warmly supported by the persons engaged in the staple manufactures of the country. Such exhibitions have long taken place periodically in For the Acitation, per W. Westley, 16s, 2d.—Received at Land Office.—Mr. Wood, Kensington-gardens, 1s.; Birmingham, per Newhouse, 1s.; a Friend, Manchester, per Mr. Clark, 1s.

FOR COSTS OF MACNAMARA'S ACTION.

Received by W. Ridge.—Burnley, Charitat Association, per J. Sutcliffe, 12s. 6d.; Burnley, Christmas Singers, per J. Sutcliffe, 12s. 6d.; Burnley, Christmas Singers, per J. Sutcliffe, 12s. 6d.; Burnley, Charitat Association, per J. Sutcliffe, 12s. 6d.; Burnle

of electors, the defects and complications of points their strength and weakness may lie.

the Electoral Qualification in Ireland, and the But though it may be perfectly natural for

THE NORTHERN STAR: PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT. For the last fifty years and more, the questin most of the neutral markets yet left P.U. B.L. I.O. M.E. E.T.I.N.G. tion of the Suffrage has been agitated and decreased by the Provisional Convened by PROCEEDINGS.IN PARLIAMENT.

A of P. U. Bell. 1910 M. E. T. I. N. G.

A convened by the Pacivasonal Communities of the Matter association, with be held in MATIONAL GHARTER, ASSOCIATION, will be held in the Hollowing the Pacivasonal Communities. The has been a regular succession of a nation upon such an insecure foundation that it is a new and an law made it their rallying-cry, and endured week.

Chair to be taken at sight of clock.

An illustrated, original facetious publication, with the principles of the An illustrated, original facetious publication, with the principles of the An illustrated, original facetious publication, with the great pomore of the principles of the An illustrated, original facetious publication, with the principles of the more o People's Charter constitute the political creed rency, all classes might be greatly benefited, of the nation. If Lord John Russell, or and a career of uninterrupted prosperity any other Member of his Cabinet, doubts that fact, let him or them attend any public meet- boasted of by the organs of the manufacturers, ing that may be called on this subject from will be as short-lived as other seasons of pros-Penzance to John O'Groats. Even if that perity under their system have been. In the meeting is called by the middle-class Suffering is called by the middle-class Suff that the feeling is decidedly Chartist.

of which there can be no doubt: and though the leaders of the National Reform Association the leaders of the National Reform Association do not, professedly, advocate the principles of the Charter, it is evident that the hearts of many of them are with it. At the immense meeting which assembled this week, to hear Mr. Geo. Thompson's annual statement to Mr. Geo. Thompson's annual statement to destroyed. It is all very well for Mr. Cobden. his constituents, in the Tower Hamlets, Sir destroyed. It is all very well for Mr. COBDEN JOSHUA WALMSLEY distinctly stated, that and Sir Robert Peel—both of whom have there was no principle in a Household, or plenty of ready money to fall back upon—to Rating Suffrage. If there was any principle say they will reduce their rents, and others at all, it was that of a Manhood Suffrage; and though he added that he did not stand there position; they are burdened with mortgages, though he added that he did not stand there position; they are burdened with mortgages, though he added that he did not stand there position; they are burdened with mortgages, and injuryers, and injuryers, and injuryers, and others are not in the same it, said: It was a general axiom that self-interest was the basis of human action; therefore, for class though he added that he did not stand there to advocate Manhood Suffrage that night, the settlements, and jointures; and, as mere to legislate for class was perfectly consistent: but declaration was made in a tone which inditenants for life, have, in many cases, barely he was most desirous to destroy class influence, declaration was made in a tone which indisposed to do so. the means of living in the style they have been and thereby obtain justice for the whole of the cated that he was not indisposed to do so. the means of living in the style they have been and thereby obtain justice for the whole of the cated that he was not indisposed to do so. Already in many cases, they human family. Mr. Dixon, at considerable length, Perhaps. Lord John's continued resistance accustomed to. Already, in many cases, they

country to public meetings and discussions— ducing wages. In some parts of Hants and country to public meetings and discussions— ducing wages. In some parts of Hants and to the management of municipal, county, and wilts, they have been cut down to 6s, and 7s, the obtaining of such Charter as the law of the parish business—familiar as the masses are This, again, must react upon the village land."—Mr. James Boulton seconded it —Mr. Wm. with the use of those constitutional weapons shopkeepers and tradesmen. In fact, the mere which are the best mode of conducting local system of "let alone" will not do. There which are the best mode of conducting local system of let affine with how to the claims.

Which are the best mode of conducting local system of let affine with how to the claims.

Burne, Oxford, Mr. Wheeler, O'Connorville, Mr. and national affairs in peace and reason, why must be an equitable adjustment of the claims, should they be excluded from a voice in the of all parties. No one class must be allowed friends who have forwarded the first published rules of should they be excluded from a voice in the of all parties. No one class must be allowed friends who have forwarded the first published rules of should they be excluded from a voice in the of all parties.

M'Douall's family have pressing need of pecuniary aid.

We earnestly hepe that the Doctor's friends will furnish the requisite assistance without delay. Letters to be addressed to Mrs. M'Douall, 81, Burlington-street, of his to bring forward large and comprehenof his to bring forward large and comprehen-sive measures for the benefit of the mother country or the colonies. The whole art and THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY mystery of Government consists in letting things take their own course, and pocketing the salary quarterly. All that the people have to do with it, is to pay their taxes and

keep quiet.
The Times, the other day, coolly assured the country, that there was really nothing to do this Session, with the exception of one or two sanitary measures, everything was in a most satis-factory condition. No doubt it wrote upon instructions from Downing-street. It gave an exposition of the ministerial mind upon the name; have been too fast. 3. Their protegés subject. we shall my, and his journal of their mistake.

Upon one subject only, is the Speech in any degree explicit; there is to be no yielding on the subject of Protection—an abundant and tions. The novelty of the English Exhibition low-priced supply of provision is pointed to as is its universality. The manufacturers and the result of the Free Trade policy, and though handicraftsmen of all nations are invited to But on the great questions of the Suffrage,
Colonial Policy, and Financial Reform, the
Speech is silent, leaving us to infer that the rumours on these subjects, which ascribed to the Ministry an intention to deal more and appropriate pendent to the Free Received by W. Rider.—J. Cook, Shinoliffe Colliery, 3d.; W. Parkin, Shinoliffe Colliery, 3d.; C. Fish, Witham, 1s.;
Dewsbury, per J. Cannings, 2s. 10d.; E. Todd, West Auckland, 6d.—Received at Land Office.—G. W., 1s.

Received by W. Rider.—J. Cook, Shinoliffe Colliery, 3d.; C. Fish, Witham, 1s.;
Dewsbury, per J. Cannings, 2s. 10d.; E. Todd, West Auckland, 6d.—Received at Land Office.—G. W., 1s. the Ministry an intention to deal more or less that this nation can be made and kept prospevigorously with them, were unfounded. There rous. In arming themselves for the commercial is, indeed, an allusion to the number of electors for Irish Members of Parliament; but portance that they should be able accurately that is all, and that is nothing new. For the to estimate the power against which they will last two or three Sessions, the rapid diminution have to contend, and to ascertain in what

almost certainty, that in a short time electors the Free Traders of Great Britain to wish for would become all but extinct, has caused even such an Exhibition, the question may arise in the Whigs to consider the propriety of altering the existing system. But that is a widely different matter from taking up the broad and important principle which is mooted by the unenfranchised masses, with the view of makter and the existing system. But that is a widely different matter from taking up the broad and important principle which is mooted by the unenfranchised masses, with the view of makter and the existing system. But that is a widely different matter from taking up the broad and be said by our Free Trade journals, that policy important principle which is mooted by the unenfranchised masses, with the view of makter in the existing system. ing at least some concession to the popular and they may not feel very anxious to give the demands.

In like manner, the only allusion to Colonial seeks to obtain by this challenge to the produc-

was introduced last' Session and withdrawn, question of making nations mainly dependent will again be brought forward. Ministers upon manufactures. We have, on various ocseem to be utterly oblivious of the fact, that casions, so fully and explicitly expressed our committee of the local Reform Association to the at the present moment nearly the whole of our decided hostility to the restoration of the old persons who signed the requisition, calling on them colonies are in a state of open or incipient revolt; and that a powerful and influential party, of our views being mistaken on that point; purpose of discussing the principles of the system composed of the leading men of almost every

But we are not, therefore, to be enrolled in the point the chair, and Mr. Tillett moved the first resolution, political party in this kingdom, are determined ranks of the fashionable Free Trade manufac- which was to the effect :- "That the abundance to have the question settled, on a basis at once turing party. On the contrary, we are of opisatisfactory to the Colonics and beneficial to nion that the policy of that party, if fully the Mother Country.

With reference to the financial part of the of the best and highest interests of the country to lessen of the financial part of the best and highest interests of the country to lessen act of injustice towards all classes of the people." With reference to the financial part of the of the best and highest interests of the counmatter, all we are told is, that Her MAJESTY try than Protectionism itself. All experience Mr. J. Coleman seconded this resolution, and the shows that, whenever the continuance of na-assembly was then addressed at considerable length contains short Tales, Scientific Papers, Poetry, Useful Receipts, Valuable Information on an infinite variety of subjects, Moral Essays, and Copious Notices to Correspondents

Tevenue. Indeed, the whole of the document tional existence and prosperity was based upon by the Rev. E. Gladstone, who contended that leads to the document wears the aspect of having been the result of a commerce—the power and wealth of that native of the content wears the aspect of having been the result of a commerce—the power and wealth of that na which had been formed regarding it, and that a compromise. Rather than have an open split tion has been fleeting and temporary. From can by pre-paid letter.)

in the Cabinet on the disputed points, it would the days of Tyre and Sidon, down to those of Englishmen to run the race equally with foreigners. Sixpenny Parts. No. 86 is now ready.

THE DAYS OF HOGARTH; resolution was necessary in order to enable the days of Tyre and Sidon, down to those of Englishmen to run the race equally with foreigners. The days of Tyre and Sidon, down to those of Englishmen to run the race equally with foreigners. The once proud but now faded Venice, the his in an able address, the resolution was supported by getting through the Session; doing as little as been that of a sudden rise, followed by as was carried unanimously. Another resolution.

sistance to all demands for reform.

The natural and solid foundation for na ment of the state, als We are very much mistaken if this policy tional greatness, can only be found in the full meeting separated.

The Supplied R will secure that tenure of place which is its development of our own soil and resources.

The Sheffield Reform Association held their first annual meeting on Tuesday evening in the chise and the Colonies, are ripe and ready for employed in its cultivation, the more permanents of the secretain and the colonies. This work has been written with a high moral purpose, and will convey the most useful lesson through the medium of a Tale of deep and absorbing interest. Tamilies where are young marriageable ladies, will welcome this work as great boon, and mothers will be described the result of the proportion of the case of all viorations and mothers will be described the result of the proportion in their daughter's hands. General readers will admire it for its never, finging theorem, the multiplicity and varies the popular opinion to 6 flow calmly and next it for its never, finging theorem, the multiplicity and varies the popular opinion to 6 flow calmly and next and its contents, and the surface of the proportion of the riding last year had distinct. The expenses attending the liberal registration of the riding last year had distinct. The expenses attending the liberal registration of the riding last year had distinct. The expenses attending the liberal registration of the riding last year had distinct. The expenses attending the liberal registration of the riding last year had distinct. The expenses attending the liberal registration of the riding last year had distinct. The expenses attending the liberal registration of the riding last year had distinct. The expenses attending the liberal registration of the riding last year had distinct. The expenses attending the liberal registration of the riding last year had distinct. The expenses attending the liberal registration of the riding last year had distinct. The expenses, per liberal registration of the riding last year had distinct. The expenses attending the liberal registration of the riding last year had distinct. The expenses attending the latter of the riding last year had distinct. The expenses attending the liberal registration of the riding last year had distinct. The expenses attending the latter of the riding last registration of the r

who are made wholly dependent on the demand Every allusion to that document is hailed in foreign markets be reduced to beggary and with applause, of the enthusiasm and sincerity starvation, by causes over which they have not the slightest control. In the meantime there is little doubt that,

Perhaps Lord John's continued resistance accustomed to. Already, in many cases, they may drive him to that point.

It is impossible to imagine upon what ground the reasonable demands of the people with whom they deal will, of course, suffer next. The farmers are, very generally, retained the many abuses at present existing, and described the many abuses at present existing, and town loudly cheered. The resolution was carbined the reasonable demands of the people with whom they deal will, of course, suffer to be the inalienable right of every man, and the described the many abuses at present existing, and some detailed the many abuses at present existing, and forward to positive poverty. The tradesmen ried unanimously.—Mr. John Arnott, briefly moved the second resolution: That believing the suffrage next. The farmers are, very generally, re-

mined to carry out the principle of ministerial tion of 1851, will be merely the Vanity Fair render, Norringian.—A number of friends met at the

RECEIPTS OF FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1850.

Bradford

FOR COSTS OF MACNAMARA'S ACTION

FOR THE AGITATION OF THE CHARTER. Received by W. RIDER.—Bristol, per C. Clarke, 3s.—Received at LAND OFFICE.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 10s.; Birmingham, per Mr. Newhouse, 10s.; Robert Campbell Aughterarder, 5s.; James Barrie Ashford, 1s.

Received by W. Rider.—A few Friends, Skircoat-green, near Halifax, per B. Wilson, I. FOR WIDOWS OF THE LATE MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND SHARP.

Received at Land Office.—Mr. Wood, Kensington, 1s.

SEENATIONAL VICTIME FUND. Received by John Abnorr, Secretary.—William Tomlin, 1s.; Philip Elliott, 1s.; T. H., per Mr. Truelove, 6d.; Mr. Piercy, Westminster, 1s.; Mr. Cruikshank, 6d.; Mr. Win. Muir, Dudley, and Ten Regular Weekly Subscribers, Il. 3s.; Greenwich Chartists, per James Blight, 1s. 8d.; J. W., per Mr. Clark, 6d.

The sum acknowledged in last week's Star, for Macnamara's Case, from Mr. E. Clark, instead of being 1s. should

REFORM AND FREE TRADE MEETING AT NORWICH. On Tuesday evening a meeting of the reformers of Norwich was held in St. Andrew's Hall, which was policy is the promise that the measure with tive and inventive skill of all nations.

Thompson, Mr. B. T. Atkinson, Mr. Willerence to the Australian Colonies, which inferentially, the proposal raises the whole kinson, and other gentlemen connected with the was introduced last Sassian and withdrawn. National Reform Association would be present. A was carried unanimously. Another resolution, advocating the adort on of economy in every department of the state, also passed unanimously, and the

settlement. They must be dealt with by some nent will be its prosperity. We have no faith tary gave a very cheering account of the secretary and the nation will not submit whatever in the theories of that most selfish transactions. It stated that the society had its to have a set of obstructives in power, whose and short-sighted party, who believe that it origin in the peculiar course taken by some of the policy may lead to those convulsions in this would be better for us if England did not reform party in the West Riding election of Decemcountry which they congratulate us on having hitherto escaped—while they have shaken the States of the Continent within the last two years. It is the dogged, stupid, and unreasoning resistance of officials to timely and reasonable as and uncertain. Nations specially and unreasonable as and uncertain as and uncertain. Nations specially and unreasonable as and uncertain as and uncertain. Nations specially and unreasonable as and uncertain as and uncertain. Nations are presented as and uncertain as and uncertain as and uncertain. Nations are presented as and uncertain as and uncertain as and uncertain as and uncertain. Nations are presented as and uncertain as an and uncertain as and uncertain as and uncertain as and un

Chartist Intelligence.

Democratic movement; we, at the same time, thank the above gentleman for his bold, straightforward, and persevering advocacy of the great cause of democracy throughout the world."

BELPER.—The Chartists held their weekly meeting on Sunday evening last, at Mr. Gregory's, Northterrace, when several new members were enrolled and paid their subscriptions; after which, it was announced, that Mr. Barker, landlord of the Angel Inn, Market-place, had kindly consented to give the use of his room for reading the Northern Star and other publications, and that henceforth the weekly meeting would be held there every Saturday evening. St. Pancras.—On Wednesday evening last a

crowded public meeting was held at the Bricklayers' gate, can never be expected to be altered until the document called the People's Charter embodying J. Vernon, in supporting it, delivered an energetic and eloquent address, which was received by the audience with enthusiastic applause.—Carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to Messrs. Dixon and

Vernon, for their attendance, was given, and a

try: but trusts they will excuse the non-appearance of more letters in the Star. The Seventeen Shillings from are allowed to continue in office and take their Government would then become a science; at to rally again around the old standard, and sink all Leicester has been received, and the seventeen Demoown way. Lond John is resolutely deterpresent it is a quackery, and the great Exhibition of 1851, will be merely the Vanity Fair render,"

Seven Stars, Barker-gate, on the 28th ult., to celebrate the birth day of Thomas Paine. After partaking of a good and substantial supper, Mr. Whitley was elected to the chair, and Mr. Fletcher vice chairman. Mr. Ambrose Tomlinson responded to the first toast, "The People," in a lengthy and instructive speech: "The immortal memory of Thomas Paine," was responded to by Mr. Roper, who entered fully into the merits of that oble patriarch, in a telling speech. "The Charter," responded to by Mr. Glover. "Frost, Williams, Jones, and all banished patriots and martyrs in the cause of human liberty," was responded to by Mr. Ambrose Tomlinson, who did justice to all the patriots who have suffered and are suffering for the cause of human liberty. "Our known his cause of human liberty. "Our honourable member. Feargus O'Connor, and the fourteen members who voted for the Charter;" responded to by Mr. Roper, who, in an explicit manner explained the credit due to Mr. O'Connor, for establishing the Northern Star, thereby giving the people an oportunity of stating their grievances in defiance of their oppressors. "M. G. J. Harney, and the Fraternal Democrats of all nations." The remainder of the evening was occupied with glees, songs, and recitations. tions. A vote of thanks having been given to the chairman and vice chairman, the party separated, at a late hour.—Mr. Ambrose Tomlinson has delivered several lectures in Nottingham and its neighbour-

hood, since his liberation from prison.

STALEYBRIDGE. - A public meeting was held in the

Foresters' Hall, on the 24th ult., for the purpose of adopting the new constitution of the National Charter Association. Mr Thomas Storey, of Ashton, in the chair. After some introductory remarks, the chairman introduced Mr. James Leach to move the first resolution:—" That, in the opinion of this meeting the alarming and downward tendency of the labouring and general industrial interests of the United Kingdom, and the colonies, is that abundance and cheapness is produced at the cost of the landlords and farmers of this country, their sufferings and losses are not to affect an Imperial policy—Free Trade is still to be the rule.

TO EXEMPT PRISONERS FROM OAKUM PICKING.

Received by W. Rider,—E. Todd, West Auckland, 6d.

Received by W. Rider,—E. Todd, West Auckland, 6d.

Received by W. Rider,—E. Todd, West Auckland, 6d.

Of government, promoting, as it does, the corruption of a small class at the expense of the people at lange; and that this meeting expresses its deliberate conviction, that the only safe and effectual remedy for the colonies is to give them an independent to be a small class at the expense of the people at large; and that this meeting expresses its deliberate conviction, that the only safe and effectual remedy for the colonies is to give them an independent to be a small class at the expense of the people at large; and that this meeting expresses its deliberate conviction, that the only safe and effectual remedy for the colonies is to give them an independent to the process of the propositions of the Northern Star, to be a small class at the expense of the people at large; and that this meeting expresses its deliberate conviction, that the only safe and effectual remedy for the colonies is to give them an independent to the process of the proposition of the process of the proposition of the process of the proposition of the process of Kingdom, such a change in the representative system, as will place the House of Commons under the direct controll of the nation, by admitting the male adult population within the pale of the electoral franchise, which would be most satisfactorily accomplished,—to this meeting by the enactment of the People's Charter as the basis of a future constitution." Mr. John Lawton seconded the resolution which were considered. the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. T. Clark moved the following resolution:—" That, in order to make effective the demands for the

People's Charter, it is necessary that the friends of that measure should forthwith form themselves into an association for that purpose, and that this meeting hereby calls especially upon the working classes to adopt the course here directed, as the one most essential to their moral, social, and political elevation." Mr. William Hill seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated.
Enfranchisement of Chelsea, Kensington, Ham-

MERSMITH AND FULHAM.—These four parishes are MERSMITH AND FULHAM.—These four parishes are actively agitating to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the disfranchisement of Sudbury. On Wednesday evening, January the 30th, a very numerous public meeting was held in the Albion Hall, Hammersmith, over which W. Simpson, Esq., presided. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, and also by Messrs. C. Brown, F. Easkell, the Rev. T. Spencer, T. J. Searle, Durford, Captain Hood, R. N. Hartley Kennedy, T. Clark, and M'Grath, who enforced with much ability the prior claims of the district to the two members required claims of the district, to the two members required to make the numbers which constituted the House of Commons, in accordance with the Reform Bill; at the same time demanding the suffrage as a right for every man of equal age, &c. A resolution and petition to the House of Commons was adopted. Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the

meeting dissolved. T. Clark lectured here in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 23rd ult. on the questions of "Protection, Free Trade, and the Suffrage." Mr. R. Otley occupied the chair; and at the close of the meeting, both gentlemen received the cordial thanks of the audience for their services in the cause. MANCHESTER .- Two meetings were held in the

two o'clock in the afternoon, which was addressed by Mr. D. Donovan, and Mr. T. Clark, of London; the second at six; o'clock in the evening, and at which interesting speeches were made by Mr. Clark and Mr. James Leach. At the conclusion, on the motion of Mr., Sutton, an unanimous vote of thanks to and confidence in, Mr. Clark, was adopted. Mr. James Leach, in supporting the compliment to Mr. Clark, desired it to be specially understood that he felt himself personally indebted to Mr. Clark, especially for the conduct of the latter gentleman at the Stepney meeting, and intimated that he would feel pleasure in pursuing a similar course at Manchester. should an opportunity offer. Immena igressia dancet ben ben dante til dette bonner

RATHER ALARMING. On Monday afternoon, 189

NORTHERN STAR

speak of the dead, but having introduced them,

Dispatch—which, to my mind, was a most admirable likeness of, himself—he proceeds

It has been truly said, that a man's warst enemies are those of his own household;" and the same may be said, when enemies take the guise of a man's "friends and fellow-labourers. The Dispatch, while denouncing no merely myself and Mr. O'Connor, but also the Chartists in mercy myser and an action to revive the Chartist agreement, and the attempt to revive the Chartist agreement particular, takes care to favourably notice the very judicious speech of Mr. Clark. This brings me to the consider

My answer to this is, that I am of the "house " of Harney only so far as we are both mem bers of the National Charter Association; and, that whilst I am a "fellow labourer," I have long felt that the manner of labouring pursued by Mr. Harney has been most mischievous and ruinous to our cause, and serviceable to those who make disreput able advocacy an argument against the movements of the working classes. For the compliment paid to me by "Caustic,"—one of the writers in the Dispatch-for my speech at the meeting at the London Tavern, I a.p., of course, not responsible; but, I nevertheless thank him most sincerely for it, and will add, that his remarks upon the speech of Mr. Harney upon that occasion, have my hearty concurrence, as it is to such speeches that I attribute the disgraceful defeats of the several agitations for the Charter.

Mr. Harney, in stating his reasons for making me the subject of his elevated criticism, observes:sentiments. I have another reason for taking this course. This week Mr. Clark has been addressing public meetings in Yorkshire and Lancashire, and I am creditably informed that his peculiar mission to Manchester was to set 'him-self right with the Manchester men,'—I believe in relation

necessary, the best mode of setting myself right at honour and gratification of having done at Stepney. Let the emissaries of the Tories go to Manchester and propose such resolutions as were proposed by them at Stepney, and they will find that the men of Manchester, whom I went to conciliate, will be at their post, and there I will be also with my "patriotic" amendment, and ready to carry against even the formidable "L'Ami" But Mr. Harney says, "that, unlike me, he has neither the leisure nor the money to travel about those words, that his income was nearly double the to means, he was nearly doubly my superior. But craven heart-would not permeit him to to say, and he chose to leave the inference, rather than openly assert that I was paid by your enemies to proceed upon a tour of self-defence. The meanness of this

I meddle not with the question at issue between Mr. Clark and Mr. Kydd; but must say that the treatment exrienced by Richard Oastler,—the victorious champion of the Factory Children, and the life-long defender of the claims of Labour-was disgraceful to all concerned. The of that meeting in the Northern Star; a journal in which Mr. Oastler advocated 'Protection to Labour' years before a 'leader,' and the associate of 'respectable reformers' and when, probably, his ideas on the question of Labour wants were widely different from what they seem to be now.

conduct can be equalled by nothing but its infamy

and cowardice. Mr. Harney, in further reference to

the Stepney meetings, says:-

owing to the shallow pretext by which it was sought, in the name of the "Trades." to cheat the working classes into an alliance with the Tory Protectionists, and the disgust of the people at seeing a mixture of professed Chartists and Socialists lending themselves to the miserable scheme. That meeting to hear him out, but all to no purpose, as they declared that they had heard enough, and were fully satisfied of the corrupt character of the meeting. I have respected Mr. Oastler ever since I have known him; and had Mr. Oastler presented himself in less questionable company, and upon a more upright occasion, I am satisfied that the same meeting would have listened to him with delight. I will not notice the small wit of the allusion to, "respectable reformers," but will say, that my opinions of labour's wants are the same now as they have always been, and that the insinuation of a change entreaties of Mr. Harney, that matters should be conveyed in the above paragraph, is another of the allowed to take their course. On Monday morning,

which relates to his own insignificant "protest" against my conduct at Stepney, and his threat of chairman, Mr. Doyle secretary to the Convention, from disgrace and sale; and in reply to his query, entire management of the proceedings; and thus respecting the probability of any but the Trades joining us in our demand for the Charter, I answer, tematic fury of himself, and men of his stamp, that the Trades, and many, even above the Trades, the term "Chartist," instead of having become cause, has actually had the audacity to appear again allied with folly and madness, would have been the upon our platform, and there to degrade us all in designation by which all good and patriotic men the eyes of the world, by connecting the great, and would have delighted to have been known. Men | pure cause of Chartism; with the advocacy of the do not object to the Charter in itself, so much as resuscitation of the guillotine, as the engine of a they dislike to be known as "Chartists," because victorious people's political vengeance. This is the the past career of the movement has been stained man who has devoted two columns to the abuse of risings and riotings to which their writings and PRIVATE ASSASSINATION through the columns in his dignity, passes over all this as "vapid the London Tavern, and the cause of the dissent to vourite scheme of "Justice" and "Fraternity.

meeting which was held there. You must understand; that the meeting was convened for the surpose of inaugurating the new move ment for the Charter, and that it was held in the reverses of 1848, it was highly desirable that the been, when he penned the following diabolical adspeakers should have adopted such a tone as would vice: have inspired the country, not only with hope in their zeal, but also with reliance many their risdam and discretion. The causes of the fallures of prepon their wisdom ceding efforts, have been admitted to have been incautious advocacy, and the consequent opportu-nity for the employment of government spies. The dered necessary even more than ordinary caution. Besides we had prejudices to destroy, and enemies

when France: moved, she moved the world. The people of Europe would rise again, and then they would treat their pittless and remorseless enemies as they deserved, and show them that mercy their oppressors had dealt to

For this abominable idea I did express my most unmitigated abhorrence, and this I did with the more readiness from a knowledge of some of the antece-

MEN.

MEN. TO THE DEMOCRATIC WORKING of Englishmen !- Or does it follow, that because a man is a Chartist that he is therefore hound to against me, rather more than two columns of notice would not have been taken of it; but the convergence of its editors, and of sly inuendo, from the pen of one of its editors,—the famous J. G. Harney and when he last uttered the atrocity, he was aware of that it would provoke a repudiation from some of lask what does it amount to that they agree with his colleagues on the platform. Mr. Harney, in the could induce me to stoop to it, but that the majority of the meeting were with his views and consistence of his image. This is another colored of his image clearly how it is to be obtained. Can this be done? elegant epistle in question has an importance against mine. This, is another coinage of his imable of the facts that it has gination; for, I fearlessly assert, that no public in the Northern Star, and, that in meeting of Englishmen could be found that would efficiently in the obtainment of every useful and sanction such an opinion as that which Mr. practical extension of the suffrage, as the surest exception to the usual order of factory work- every hour the strength of our adversary, and four years after the alleged time of the "puling ers: and I predict that should "Parliaments our own weakness, became more and more apnoticing it I shall be able to call your attention | Sanction and opinion as that which are success, and I predict, that should "Parliament our own weakness, became more and more appropriately of the should "Parliament our own weakness, became more and more appropriately of the should "Parliament our own weakness, became more and more appropriately our own weakness, became more and more appropriately of the should "Parliament our own weakness, became more and more appropriately our own weakness. to matters of much more importance to you the working classes that they abhor blood; and they at the deserved end.

the heroic Harney and myself.

Inarney dengnts to cannis own. It is to the nondary at the deserved end.

Inarney dengnts to cannis own. It is to the nondary at the deserved end.

I have to state to you frankly, that I am not ness, to sanction the atrocious doctrine, that to satisfied when, upon looking back upon the result of the meaning of the satisfied when, upon looking back upon the result of the meaning of the satisfied when, upon looking back upon the result of the meaning of the satisfied when, upon looking back upon the result of the meaning of the satisfied when, upon looking back upon the result of the meaning of the satisfied when, upon looking back upon the result of the meaning of the satisfied when, upon looking back upon the result of the meaning of the satisfied when, upon looking back upon the result of the meaning of the satisfied when Had I but the object of personal defence in view, I would have allowed the "Billinsgate" secure its liberty a nation requires to massacre its our labours for the past ten years, I find the most defeated enemies! Another reason why I dispersonal defeated enemies! Another reason why I dispersonal defeated enemies! Another reason why I dispersonal defeated enemies! Harney, to have found its own level, amidst the other was, as I have already told you, that I had a know-derived our party scattered, and their hopes all but determined the results of the past ten years, I find the most defeated enemies! Another reason why I dispersonal defeated enemies and the reason why I dispersonal defeated enemies are reason why I dispersonal defeated enemies and the reason why I dispersonal defeated enemies are reason why I dispersonal defeated enemies and the reason why I dispersonal defeated enemies are reason why I dispersonal defeated enemies and the reason why I dispersonal defeated enemies are reason why I dispersonal defeated enemies and the reason why I dispersonal defeated enemies are reason why I dispersonal defeated enemies and the reason why I dispersonal defeated enemies are reason which is a secure of the reason which is a secure of the reason who I defeated enemies are reason which is a secure of the rea anclean things which have originated, at ledge of some of his previous doings, and had seen destroyed. Let the "oldest and ablest champions" rarious times, in the same quarter; and with a full confidence that it would have passed into that oblivion, which has so long held from public gaze the ancient Red cap and dagger with which the writer made his debut upon the stage of reform. I ought not, perhaps, to speak of the dead, but having introduced them, I may, from charity, in passing, consign them to "repose in peace."

I may a describe the proceedings which had before brought upon us ruin, and upon the movement shame and dishonour! Why should After a description of two writers in the you and I, working men, allow a cause which is dear to us, to be again made a prey to the miserable ambition of sham-heroes, and pen-and-ink warriors?

—I at least will raise my humble voice against it, and will struggle against every attempt to return to the course of advocacy which has heretofore made us a bye-word and a scorn.

But that you may not think that I am doing any

ts proper light, my horror of the braggart class, I will give you an instance of the bravery of Mr. Har-1848, up to the meeting of the National Convention, and distortions of facts, must not be allowed of the most terrible of the violent orators; who to diffuse their author's venom, even for one were then "up to the mark," and "ready for anything." In the Convention, he was brave and daring, part. and upon the occasion of a deputation from that body-consisting of Mr. Wilkinson, of Exeter; Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds, and myself, being appointed to proceed to the Home Office, to assure the I was warned by friends, both in London and the government of the pacific disposition of the Conven- country, of the sort-of concoction I might tion, and to ascertain what were really the inten-expect. In London, several persons who well tion and procession announced for the following: Monday, the famous 10th, and against which the government had issued a proclamation, Mr. Harney rose and moved, that "whatever might be the be instructed to inform the Home Secretary, on behalf of the Convention, that both the public meet-I feel bound to take this course in consequence of the manner in which Mr. Clark's admirers—the Whig and any interruption be offered by the government, ing and the procession shall take place, and that if that upon their heads shall rest the consequences." This is not the exact phraseology of the resolution, what his peculiar mission to Manchester was, to set 'nimself right with the Manchester men,' I believe in relation
to his patriotic conduct at Stepney; it is possible, however,
that he may have been trying to 'est timeself right'
either publicly or privately—in matters with which I have
connexion; and as, milks Mr. Clark, I have neither
leisure nor money to travel about the country, I must
address you through the only medium open to me—
the
publicly ress.

Passing over the vapid nonsense about
"Press-gang," under whose justifiable rebukes Mr.
Harney's resolution, was ordered to
butted motive of my recent visit to the north is a

went to the Home Omce, and and the fact that he has worked with
with the Manchester men,' I believe in relation
to this patriotic conduct at Stepney; it is possible, however,
that he may have been trying to 'est timeself right'—
cofficiated for Sir G. Grey, the latter being then at a
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officiated for Sir G. Grey, the latter being then at a
officiated for Sir G. Grey, the latter being then at a
officiated for Sir G. ure fabrication, as the men of Manchester and printed, and was extensively circulated throughout | ... "Set my self right with the London. Thus you will see the Convention was by described occurred, as well as I can now recollect, on Thursday, the 6th; and upon the afternoon of Saturday, the Sth, a note was handed to me in the handwriting of Mr. Harney, inviting me to meet him at a public-house in the neighbourhood of where the Convention met, that evening, after the adjournment of that body. I accordingly repaired to the appointed place, and ing members of the Convention, all of whom had, like myself, been invited by Mr. Harney. I had no knowledge of the object of the meeting, except ful and sanguinary proposition, from the violent amount of mine, and that, therefore, with respect firebrand Harney; but judge of my astonishment when pale, trembling, and with a manner, anything but consistent with his warlike tone, in the Convention and on the platform, I heard from his lips, o proposition to retire before the opposition of the government, and to abandon both the public meeting at Kennington, Common, and also the procession! I had never before been mixed up in anything of a dangerous character, with this man, but I had heard of the "Ship-yard" conspiracy, where he was said to have been absent, upon a certain occasion tarians of Paris, stigmatised as "vagabonds arrested his colleagues, and where he also was expected to have been upon that occasion. I had leard of his invitation to the working classes, in the same year, to "tuck up their sleeves and go at throughout the country as a spy, owing to the extravagance, and bloodthirstiness of his language more moderate compeers were safely lodged in gaol The feeling excited at the meeting, was entirely I knew that in 1842, he was accused of playing the part of a "Puling Spooney," in the proceedings f the Convention at Manchester; I knew that the working classes of Sheffield, on that same occasion vere so exasperated at his duplicity and betrayal by the brutality of his language, and when his po

had never before been personally a witness of I objected to the abandonment of the intended meeting, especially, as not only dangerous to our to starting for Kennington Common, that the Exewas the most active member,-Mr. M'Grath being he disposition of the Trades, whom I there saved and Mr. O'Connor often absent—should have the the answer which it gave to swaggering braggarts that had it not been for the criminal violence and sys- who prate of the disposition of the people to violence and bloodshed. And this, my friends, is the would have been, long since, in our ranks, and that cloth, doing penance for his crimes against our been belched forth by the Harneys, and the various and who, a short time ago, actually recommended ches have given occasion. This brings me to of the Star, as the best means of establishing his fawhich I gave utterance upon the occasion of the Read the following extract from the letter of ' in the Northern Star of Satur-"L'Ami du Peuple, day, September 15th, 1849, and ask yourselves if, in your "own households," and seated at your "own hearths," when surrounded by your own offspring, very heart of the city of London; and that, after the in what state of mind must the writer, Harney, have

inflicted personal chastisement upon him, had he

most of these things upon the authority of "some of

the oldest and ablest men in the movement," but I

the good work which must next be wrought, and to prepare the people for which, is the sacred mission of all true reformers!!!

One more extract from the letter of Mr. Harney,

and I have done. He says: Mr. Clark, in his speech 'as spoken'—though not as reported in the Star—declared that he desired to stand out in bold relief' from the writer of this letter. I desire he readiness from a knowledge of some of the antecedents of its author. What, then, was thus the strain of its author. What, then, was thus the strain of its author. What, then, was thus the strain of its author. What, then, was thus the strain of its author. What, then, was thus the strain of its author. What, then, was thus the strain of its author. What, then, was thus the strain of its author. What, then, was thus the strain of its author. The may assure that the the same should be very sorry that friends or move himself, for having saved the London, and circulated in the country, and limited denunciations. The may assure that the the same should make same

London, Jan. 30, 1850.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC WORKING

njustice to Mr. Harney, and that you may see in ordinary circumstances, "I would not have week, without the counteractive truth on my

The reader will not fail to contrast the tone of my former letter, with that of Mr. Clark's reply. was warned by friends, both in London and the tions of the government, respecting the demonstra- know the man, warned me, that although it tatements and arguments of my letter, he ney rose and moved, that "whatever might be the would give me a "pretty considerable" dose atentions of the government, that the deputation of blackguardism. In a letter received from a friend in the country, I was informed that Clark had told him that he must return to London to get his reply inserted in the Star. My friend answered that he had no need to put himself, to that trouble, because from people. but it is quite correct in substance. The deputation Harney's well-known love of fair-play, he He adds: "For this abominable idea I did arm-chair, with his feet on a fine carpet, and surrounded by all the luxuries of "office," cannot give a civil answer, or write a civil letter to a struggling "allottee," or a poor and anxious "member" of the Land Company, the bread he eats, was not very likely to write a decent reply to a man who had sounded the depths of his political duplicity, and forced the frightful unmasking of himself exhibited in the

foregoing epistle. Mr., Clark acknowledges himself "sinthrown from the Dispatch table; and avows that "the remarks upon the speech of Mr. HARNEY," have his "hearty concurrence." Why not add, that the remarks on the speech of Mr. O'Connor, the denunciations levelled against the Chartists generally, the condemnation of the attempted revival of Chartism, and the filthy outpourings against the Proleof the gutters," have also his "hearty concurrence?" I shall presently remind you of Mr. Clark's former and widely different estimate, of the praise and censure of the Dispatch, when I come to notice his raking up of dead and buried calumnies. Mr. Clark is proud of being the pet of the Dispatch; and in one part of his letter vaunts of his influence at Manchester. I will here quote from the report of a speech on this very subject, delivered by a man who can command the attention of assemblages at Manchester, far larger than any that would listen to Mr. Clark. Mr. Walter Cooper, speaking at Farringdon Hall, on Sunday evening, January 20th, observed

Mr. Clark had been lauded in the Dispatch of to-day, (Hisses.) Now, God preserve him from envying Mr. Clark the position he would hold in the estimation of the working most villanous and dastardly attack upon Mr. Julian Harney. And why? Because he had defended the brave

It suits Mr. Clark's purpose to "pass ver the vapid nonsense about the press-gang," 'under whose justifiable rebuke," he says, Mr. Harney is smarting!" Poor fellow! It favourably reported, and, in several instances, Chartists, for moving Charter amendments at the Anti Corn Law meetings." Mr. Clark, nonsense." His silence on these and many more matters in my letter, unnoticed by him, vouches for his discretion.

I have no wish to meddle with Mr. Clark' income, or his mode of expenditure. I have stated the fact, that I have neither leisure nor money for travelling about the country. Mr.

and all things combined to make bombastical rant reformers!! There my friends, what think you of that? Was but absolutely criminal. In the teeth of all these reasons Mr. Harney, in his usual style, sneered at the friends of the "little Charter," as he termed the measure of the National Reform Association: and in allusion to his attempt to exculpate himself for blood, "said :— "Chamber of Horrors" a depository of literary atrocities, but if she has, I think, the above of Burope would rise again, and then they would treat they milless and removed, she moved the world. The people of surgery what he terms clumsily executed by my desperate and unscription of all true resonance of the Stepney meeting. I fancy he will the Stepney meeting. I fancy he will not so easily get over the hostile spirit he has forbidding the meeting, &c., "a proclamation" of the Convention to hold a meeting and procession; was printed and circulated; but I when France moved, she moved the world. The people of Burope would rise again, and then they would treat the Stepney meeting. I fancy he will not so easily get over the hostile spirit he has forbidding the meeting, &c., "a proclamation" of the Convention to hold a meeting and procession; was printed and circulated; but I when France moved, she moved the world. The people of Burope would rise again, and then they would treat the Stepney meeting. I fancy he will not so easily get over the hostile spirit he has forbidding the meeting. It is true, that in answer to the police notice, duct at the Stepney meeting. I fancy he will not so easily get over the hostile spirit he has forbidding the meeting, &c., "a proclamation" indeed, he has chalked out for all "true resons the firm duct at the Stepney meeting. I fancy he will not so easily get over the hostile spirit he has forbidding the meeting, and in the stepney meeting of the Convention to hold a meeting of the Convention to hold a meeting of the Convention to hold a meeting of the firm of the farm of the form of the form of the form of the for

wants are the same now as they have always thousands, to be sworn in as "specials;" the been. Perhaps so. But if so, he has been an government's murderous preparations went on; ary Reform," or the influence of his middle parent. There was no longer any mistake delivered the following speech. (Northern Star, class friends, ever lift him into the House of that, if we meant to proceed with the proces-Commons, he will have to very materially sion, it would be a fight from the moment of change his opinions, respecting "Labour's leaving Kennington-common, in the direction which can be employed by the editor of the Dispatch when wants," otherwise he will not for long wear of the Houses of Parliament, and for which it suits his convenience. In the present instance, however, it must be admitted, that his 'vigour' bas been exeran' mend. 12 12 m and all a

Mr. Clark avers that "the causes of the allowed my opponent's letter to have remained ture, the Press, the Middle Classes, &c., &c., blooded schemers, and intriguers. But supposing there has been incautious advocacy,

> peech at the London Tavern:
>
> desire to abandon the public meeting. Why?
>
> Contrast the above speech with the now brutal.
>
> He repeated there was no need to despair of France, and Because I saw that the meeting without insolence of my once eulogist who in his letter speech at the London Tavern :---

exists a being as coarse in his ideas as he is write down, or speak down, a sentiment which afford to be valorous. For my part, some of my unclean in conversation, a decent letter has taken possession of the licarts of millions personal friends not having attended. I judged it from him was not to be expected. The man of the cheated and cruelly-wronged peoples of unnecessary to fully develope my views. Moreover who, as Land Director, lolling in an Europe. Mr. Clark adds : Mr. Harney, in the Star the week before last, informed you views, and against mine. This is another Mr. Clark himself, to take my share in the forthcoinage of his imagination; for I fearlessly, assert, that no public meeting of Englishmen notwithanding that to those parties he owes could be found that would sanction such an opinion, as that which Mr. Harney delights to call his own." What is the use of Mr. Clark writing about "could," and "would," when the fact is, as hundreds in this metropolis can testify, that the majority of the meeting did applaud my sentiments, and expressed unmiscerely thankful," for the crumbs of laudation takeable opposition to his. Mr. Clark's brazen

to call your attention to. Mr. Clark introduces the revelation which, sneer about my being brave and daring in the convention of 1848; meaning by this sneer, that I was violent and bragging before all glance over the report of the proceedings of that body as published in the Northern Star, and find that my speeches were among the most moderate delivered at that time. The resolution which he professes to quote, word for word, and which he says, I moved, never had existence, save in the coinage of his own imagination. It was not on Thursday the sixth of April, that the deputation was sent to the T. M. Wheeler moved, "That the convention of my demeanour on Saturday evening. If I was the Government, and notice of the police. Mr. Cuffay seconded the motion, which was supported by the following delegates in the following order :- Messrs. West, Child, Adams. Shaw, Stevenson, Cochrane, Bolwell, Watson, Wilkinson, O'Connor, Kydd, Ernest Jones, M'Carthy, Francis, Reynolds, Clark, Aston, Lightowler, Wild, Dixon, Fussell, Donovan, and G. J. Harney, who said, "Mr. Donovan had alluded to foreigners; whe could assure of Englishmen, and they would refrain from attending the procession, for reasons he need not state. He wished no armed men to surround him. Several other delegates supported the motion, which was then carried. I is too evident he is smarting. In my letter, I am next reported as reading an article from stated that "Mr. Clark's admirers—the Whig the Times of that day, and appealing to the and sham radical press-gang-had thought fit | Convention to denounce the editor of that to echo his sentiments." And I added, com- paper as a "base calumniator." Mr. Revmenting on the Stepney meeting, "one fact nolds moved :- "That a deputation be deshould not be lost sight of; Mr. Clark was spatched to Sir George Grey, to acquaint the Government that they have no intention, and complimented by the very journals that, not never had, to make any armed display on long since, were in the habit of vomiting the Monday." Mr. T. Clark seconded the motion, foulest vituperation on the heads of the and after some other delegates had spoken, "Mr. G. J. Harney supported the motion, but wished the Government to be informed that they had resolved to hold a processionpeacefully and legally." The motion was car

Every one will see that there is the greatest possible distinction between a formal resolution, such as Mr. Clark has invented, adopted by, and binding the Convention, and the exi pression of a mere individual sentiment, for vice:—

whether his travelling charges are deadly breach nor in the deadly breach nor on the tested 5-13 throughout the tested 5deadly breach, nor on the tented field that the defenders of justice will henceforth combat the slaves of blood-reeking tyranny. If they would succeed, they must fall on the employers of the enemies of freedom on their own households! and combat the enemies of freedom on their own households! and non-combat the enemies of freedom on their own households! and ter on which he is best fitted to speak, and non-combat the enemies of freedom on their own households! and combat the enemies of freedom on their own households! and ter on which he is best fitted to speak, and non-correct the enemies of freedom on their own households! and combat the enemies of freedom on their own households! and combat the enemies of freedom on their own households! and combat the enemies of freedom on their own households! and ter on which he is best fitted to speak, and house of cards puffed down by a breath, falls ing in-accordance with the wishes of the Morking Democracy, and considerations; and, therefore, may gentlemant to give currency to statements one of which—the "Puling Spooney" invention—called that the defenders of of the which—the "Puling Spooney" invention—called that the defenders of forth the letters from Messrs. Beesley and Leach.

As to the Sheffield about London. As to the Sheffield to speak, and house of cards puffed down by a breath, falls ing in-accordance with the wishes of the Chartists T incurred the displeasure of the defy the utmost malice of my enemies.

As to the Sheffield about London. As to the Sheffield to speak, and house of cards puffed down by a breath, falls ing in-accordance with the defenders of the utmost malice of my enemies.

As to the Sheffield about London. Thus, the combat the own households! As to the Sheffield about London. Thus, the utmost malice of my enemies.

As to the Sheffield about London. Thus, the combat the own households! As to the Sheffield about London. Thus, the utmost malice of my enemies.

As to the Sheffield about London. Thus, the utmost malice of my enemies.

As to the Sh place, too, at which the meeting was held, rendered necessary even more than ordinary caution.

Besides we had projudices to destroy, and enemies

give him a friendly word not to try the twenty hours, events had progressed rapidly a string of resolutions, expressing confidence in and string of resolutions. Stepney game there, unless he is sure of the Times, and other journals, had excited Dispatch, moved by Christopher Doyle, and seconded Steppiey game there, unless he is sure of the The Times, and other journais, had considered absence of Richard Oastler.

The Times, and other journais, had considered by John Arnott, were unanimously adopted. On the Utmost fears of the "higher" and middle by John Arnott, were unanimously adopted. On that occasion—nearly eight years after the "Red cap," the "Ship-yard" affair, the invention of the

the honours of a popular member. Protection to Labour? has hitherto been the prime be said this should have been foreseen when motive for seeking the Charter. All trades the Convention voted the proclamation in reply are demanding protection—veritable labour to the police. True. It was undoubtedly protection. The factory workers are even now demanding further legislative interference, and more legislative protection, in order to make shared in the rashbases of that said for which it suits his convenience. In the present instance, however, it must be admitted, that his vigour, has been exerting the last the last knowledge of Julian Harney. It was undoubtedly in the paragraph in question. (Loud cheers.) For my own without first unity which my present position affords me, of expressing the high esteem in which I hold the patriotism, and worth of my friend Julian Harney. (Loud cheers.) I have known more legislative protection, in order to make shared in the rashness of that act, and so did the Ten Hours Bill a verity. Seeing that Mr. Clark. But, I repeat, I was not the author five or six years as a public man, and during the last Clark is an aspirant for Parliamentary of the proclamation, nor its principal promoter. honours, it is to be hoped that on this question I assented to it in common with the rest, and of "Labour's wants" he will "tak a thought I think I did not act very wisely. By why did bear in mind, friends, that the opinions I have expressed of Mr. Clark avers that "the causes of the voice against this committal of the Convention democratic party throughout the country. (Cheers.) I failures of preceding efforts have been admitted to have been incautious advocacy. Who so admits.? Let him speak for himself, and consequently. The causes of the voice against this committal of the Convention democratic party throughout the country. (Cheers.) I have but just returned from a four through the principal towns in the provinces, and I can assure this meeting that no man stands higher in the estimation of the real movement party than the person against whom the scribe of the help committed before publication, and, consequently, am in a but not for others, for he has no authority to Convention—if that body could be committed. before publication, and, consequently, am in a but not for others; for he has no authority to Convention—if that body could be committed position to answer him at once. Under proclaim himself the great I AM, the emborat all by the mere words of an individual ordinary circumstances, I would not have diment of Public Opinion. Mark how gener- Mr. Harney wished the Government to be used the privilege of my office, but would have ously he acquits the Government, the Legisla-informed that they had resolved to hold a proney, under circumstances which were calculated to bring out in "bold relief" all the "metal of his unnoticed for the time usual in newspaper dissoul." It is known to the readers of the Star, that cussions. But Mr. Clark's utter disregard of from the time of the French Revolution in February all the decencies of controversy, his falsehoods, that he attempts to make me responsible for legal procession (the Government construing that he attempts to make me responsible for legal procession (the Government construing all the "incautious advocacy" in the past and the law, and having marshalled its armed present. Certainly I cannot lay claim to a forces), was an impossibility. If, then, under superabundance of caution—a quality which is these circumstances, I had proposed the abanever largely possessed by selfish and cold-doment of the procession, I should have been guilty of neither inconsistency nor cowardice. But by Saturday afternoon it was pretty well and that I have been one of the "incautious," understood that Mr. Clark, and his colleagues can Thomas Clark lay his hand on his heart, were not at all likely to lead a fighting procesunderstood that Mr. Clark, and his colleagues and running over the history of Chartism as sion; and every other kind of procession being. know the man, warned me, that although it recorded in the Northern Star, declare that under the circumstances impossible, the prowould be impossible for him to refute the I have been the only, or the principal cession was, therefore, already virtually abandant and arguments of my letter the "criminal?" ingrary and fight as a newer of the doned as But, the Public Meeting of Seeing Mr. Clark quotes the following from my the hopelessness of the procession, I did then

attempt to carry it to the House of Commons. I who, in the teeth of his former professions went to the Home Office, and after a consultation would not refuse to insert anything he (Clark) express my most unmitigated abhorrence." the delegates, myself included, in danger. I knew time; in spite of the fact that he has worked with the Under Secretary, Sir D. Le Marchant (who it was sufficient for me that the majority decided menaced with the fate of Rome and Hungary. The that the majority of the meeting were with his from that moment showed as much readiness as coming gathering.

Most assuredly, if I had felt any trepidation,

> to be the witnesses of my fears. I admit, that though guided by a pure motive and a desire only to serve the interests of the movement, I was, of a private letter. Is Mr. Clark qualifying to play the part of an "informer?" Certainly his assertion of the contrary, will enable you to disregard of truth when it suits his purpose to measure his veracity in matters I am about deal in falsehood, might help to qualify him for that

> meeting " pale and trembling," and adds, that in he imagines is destined to crush me, with a spite of my "begging entreaties," it was decided sible for me, at this moment, to communicate with persons who were at that meeting,-Mr. Kydd, the only friend at hand, was not present, but I can other members. I have taken the trouble to refute Mr. Clark by the very best circumstantial

the company of other delegates of less note. I appeal to their whether, from the first moment to the last, they ever saw me as described by Clark, entreaties," based on fear ? If they are honourable men they will speak out, and convict my calum-Ernest Jones I cannot appeal Home Office, but on Friday the seventh. At the to now but on his liberation I doubt not that he meeting of the convention that morning, Mr. will do me justice. You have read Clark's account should issue a proclamation declaring their de then so terror-struck, surely twenty-four hours later I should have been still more afraid. Well, termination to hold their meeting on Monday that (Sunday) evening, I was with Clark and others, notwithstanding, the foolish proclamation of in company with Mr. O'Connor and a friend of his (whose name I will not drag into this discussion), at killing by the people, in self defence, of wholesale then "pale," "trembling," &c. The next morn- machines to murder the people, and "mow down of delegates ? On the contrary, I was in attendance answered to my name. On leaving the Institution, in John-street, I took my place next to Mr. O'Conand Reynolds to address the Irish section of the circumstance in my political life from "Ship-yard," meeting; and my speech is on record in the Star. to the "private meeting," had been exactly as them that nothing but the most profound red Turn to that speech and see if it betrayed sympal stated by Mr. Clark, let me ask you what has that spect prevailed in their breasts for the rights toms of fear? Ask Messrs. West and Reynolds to do with the question of Clark's efforts to make how I conducted myself in their company. Active ? other occasion; I appeared "pale and "trembling,"

That either on the Saturday evening, or any Clark, is a foul and villanous falsehood; and Clark knew that he was penning gross untruths, -falsehoods wickedness of his own heart and the recklessness of too transparent to mislead. Some friends deplore his inveterate hatred.

sleeves, the Ship-yard conspiracy, are with the exavowed, pure calumnies, as Clark well knows, licanism, when the following letters appeared in the My DEAR HANNEY, —I will at once say, what I have often

said, that a more manly defence than yours was never Kirkdale Prison, March 21st, 1849.

intended to apply to you. I'm certain, that every man who witnessed your conduct on that occasion, must have admired the manily and honourable manner in which you

had never before, nor have they ever since, been falsehood, so cunningly conceived, but so connected with the true and steadfast friends of clumsily executed by my desperate and unterpretation of the Charter. George Cavill, Edwin Gill (in the scrupulous opponent. that not for one day did I shrink from the performance of my duties. The "personal chastise ment" is purely and simply the coinage of Mr. Clark's imagination. But why would he, in the blindness of his hatred, stumble upon Sheffield? No capital of Indiana, has a population of 6,750, with vote of censure was ever passed upon me by Sheffield Chartists; yet something like a vote of censure of the Sabbath schools, all volumvote of consure was ever passed upon me by Shef-field Chartists; yet something like a vote of cen-sure was passed upon Mr. Clark by the Chartist Trades and other parties joining the Chartist did propose you shall now learn.

On the return of the deputation from the him the Shoffield letter before publication, he act the present, that the report, Mr. Harney moved, the chartists. He Trades co-operating with the Chartists. He Home Secretary of the deputation to the serve lain.

That the report of the deputation to the serve lains adoption of that proclamation. What I council, when he backed out of his election contest with Mr. Roebuck. On that occasion, having sent him the Shoffield letter before publication, he act with Mr. Roebuck. On that occasion, having sent him the Shoffield letter before publication, he act with Mr. Roebuck. On that occasion, having sent him the Shoffield letter before publication, he act with Mr. Roebuck. On that occasion, having sent him the Shoffield letter before publication, he act with Mr. Roebuck. On that occasion, having sent him the Shoffield letter before publication, he act with Mr. Roebuck. On that occasion, having sent him the Shoffield letter before publication, he act with Mr. Roebuck. On that occasion, having sent him the Shoffield letter before publication, he act with Mr. Roebuck. On that occasion, he act with Mr. Roebuck. On that occasion, having sent him the Shoffield letter before publication, he act with Mr. Roebuck. On that occasion, having sent him the Shoffield letter before publication, he act with Mr. Roebuck. On that occasion, having sent him the Shoffield letter before publication, he act with Mr. Roebuck. On that occasion, having sent him the Shoffield letter before publication to the him the Shoffield takes credit to himself, for having saved the Home Secretary be printed, placarded about atrocities — Red Cap, dec., do., which now

"dagger," &c., &c.; upwards of four years after the alleged betrayal, &c., at Sheffield; and nearly Dec. 26, 1846.) The Chairman said, I think friends there can be no

confidence, and from all that I have seen of him, I am fully justified in asserting, that a more pure or single-minded patriot does not exist. (Hear, and cheers.) And not the cool and cautious Mr. Clark raise his voice against this committal of the Convention democratic party throughout the country. (Cheers.) (Cheers.) Julian Harney enjoys our confidence. (Hear, and cheers.) And notwithstanding that we subject ourselves to the fire of the Dispatch battery, we will express tors of the Northern Star newspaper, are not altogether unknown to the author of this beastly libel. (Hear, and the 'we' of the Dispatch, for the facts' which are circuicled in the disgusting and unmanly article, but owing has been created in the country, which can distinguish between the fair and honourable criticism of an editor, and been made upon our esteemed and worthy secretary. Julian Harney, strong in the consciousness of his own in-

when France moved, she moved the world. The peoples of the procession would be of little effect. Situated foul and false calumniator as he is—dares to charge pitless and remorseless enemies as they deserved, and show them that mercy their oppressors had dealt to the people.

tegrity, can afford to despise this paltry attempt to injure him in the public estimation, but it is our duty to notice. It as a base perversion of the functions of a public writer,

seeing that it corrupts the press, which is the source from whence the public habitually derive their impressions of men and things, and is, therefore, an abuse of one of the

noblest institutions of which the age can boast. (Great

taken from a letter on Swiss affairs, written at the moment when, in Autumn last. Switzerland was reader will find the letter in full, in the Star of September 15th, 1849. Looking forward to the probability of a general attack of the European

Notwithstanding its limited population, Switzerland

should not have selected Mr. Clark and his friends the field. It is true that, as regards numbers, this forcehas no more right to reveal the particulars of a I anticipate that the tools of the tyrants will meet with private meeting, than he has to reveal the contents warm work, should they attempt the conquest of Switzer-

"trembling," and giving expression to and to prepare the people, for which is the sacred mission

These sentiments are mine, and though I stood alone I would not shrink from avowing them; but I do not stand alone. Mr. Clark may affect to hold up his hands in horror, and shout "diabolical." tinguish between "private assassination," and the Osborne's Hotel. Let Mr. O'Connor say if I was assassins—ruffians who train and pay their human in masses.

Writing this letter within three hours of the matters unnoticed, which otherwise I would have done ample justice to. A word on one subject ere ment? All this cloud of words - "Red Cap," Ship-yard." "Sheffield." "private meeting," "private assassination;" "bloody democracy," do. do., has been cunningly raised by my oppo-That he has shirked. It is his policy; but a policy this contention. Let those who do so, bear in The Red Cap, the dagger, the tucking up the mind, that this strife was commenced by "the platform violence and stupidity" of Thomas Clark. be productive of good. To the people generally it the disputants are politically extinguished; but the progress or otherwise of the principles at issue, is I anticipate a period of popular delusion, unequalist since the Reform Bill movement; but, the day of that delusion over, the misled people will do justice on their deceivers. For myself I have no fear. My ife has been a series of struggles, and the present with Mr. Clark and those who direct him; will not be the last. Years before Thomas Clark was heard

> Men of the Working Democracy, One of your own Orden, G. JULIAN HARNEY.

of, I made my entrance into public life—not with

the "red cap," but as a worker and sufferer in the struggle for a Free Press. By years of industry

and devotion to the democratic cause, I have wen

an honourable position; and, though I am aware

that my career has not been free from erron, I can

I can now understand who was the creature that | proudly say, that I have ever preferred principle to

THE SHIP "PALEBNO," on Saturday, from Canton, Captain Campbell, bound for Loudon, was entirely wrecked off the coast near Dane, five leagues from Boulogne. The crow, consisting of eighteen persons and three passengers, were saved: A CITY OF MANY CHURCHES The Cincinnati Christian Herald states that Indianapolis the tary and has all of the relationship for a decreation to the

Colleges in the United States. There are in the United States 110, colleges, the oldest of which is Harvard University of Cambridge, Massachussets established in 1638. The next oldest is Yale College, at New Haven, established in 1700. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries of these colleges is 643 200 these colleges is 643,328. The library of Harvard University numbers 74,000 volumes.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS SAYS, in his North Stor:

The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK .- In the week ending last Saturday, the deaths registered in the metropolitan districts were 1,034, and exhibit a decrease of 122 on those of the previous week. A comparison of the same weeks of former years shows that the mortality has not been so low as at the present time since 1846; in the early part of the years 1847-9 the deaths ranged weekly from 1,200 to about 1,450. The average of corresponding weeks in ten previous years (1840-9) is 1,089, or, if a correction be made for increase of population, 1,183. compared with which the present return shows decrease of 49 deaths. The deaths from consump tion were 128, or rather less than the average Amongst other fatal diseases, bronchitis is now pre dominant, and last week carried off 121 persons, number which, though less than in the week before exceeds by 51 the corrected average of ten corresponding weeks of former years. It is worthy of remark that this complaint, which has exceedingly in creased during the last six years, has, since 1844, produced at this season a weekly mortality more than fourfold its former amount. Pneumonia was fatal to only 78 persons last week (a great majority of whom were children), whilst the corrected average of ten corresponding weeks is 109; this disease, though it has fluctuated in its weekly numbers from 64 to 156, has not shown the same disposition as bronchitis to increase during later years. The deaths of 7 nonagenarians were registered last week; of these, a woman at the age of 96 years, and a man at 99. The deaths of 105 persons were registered in workhouses; 57 in hospitals; and 13 in the two royal hospitals, amongst whom were pensioners at Greenwich, who died between the 18th and 24th of January, at various ages, from 37 to 84. The mortality from epidemics continues to be comparatively low, though measles and diarrhoa (from the former there having been 28 deaths, and from the latter 14), are about the average: 11 children died of croup. The mean daily reading of the barometer at Greenwich was above 30 in. on the first five days of the week; the mean of the week was 30-050. The mean daily temperature rose from 29 deg. on Sunday to 45 deg. on Friday; the mean of the week was 35 deg. 5 min., which is rather less than the average of the same week in seven years. The mean temperature was 9 deg. below the average of the same day, on Monday; on Friday it was

8deg. above it. THE WEST LONDON UNION AGAIN. - On the 24th ult., Mr. Payne, the city coroner, held an inquest at the West London Union Workhouse, Smithfield upon the body of Jane Canton, aged sixty. From the evidence of Ann Desmond, of No. 10, Fox-and-Knot-court, West-Smithfield, it appeared that the deceased, a widow, had been for the last four months residing with her brother, at No. 17, in the same court. The deceased's brother had a wife and five children, and during that period been out of work, the family had had nothing for their support save 2s. 6d. from the above workhouse, and two loaves weekly. The deceased had had allowed her a 2lb. Roaf weekly and 61., which was all she had to keep ber from starvation, but this allowance was refused to the deceased the week preceding her death. The deceased informed witness that Mr. Miller, the relieving officer, told her she should have nothing from that house, and to be off about her business. This was communicated to witness by the deceased en the previous Saturday, and witness saw no more of her till the following Wednesday, when a little girl, the daughter of deceased's brother, came to witness to ask for a drink of water for her father and mother, who were dying, upon which witness went to the attic of No. 17, where she found the father, (Charles Devlin), his wife, and four of the children stretched on the bare boards, and quite insensible, and, as witness thought, dead, they were so chalky in the face. Witness ran off to the workhouse, and when she returned with the assistance she had procured found that the deceased was quite dead and cold.—Mr. Harris (assistant surgeon to Mr. Hutchinson) said, he was applied to by the brother of the deceased to visit his wife and family on the Saturday eceding death, and when he saw them he was shocked at their emaciated appearance, and at once perceived that the case was one of starvation. He asked the wife of Devlin how she felt, and she replied put the same question to the deceased, and she

enswered, "1've a pain in the stomach, from hun-There was neither fire, bed, nor anything else to keep out cold. save the few wretched rags abon their bodies. Witness. by the direction of Mr. Hutgave the man Devlin 1s., and an order upon Mr. Miller, the relieving officer, for immediate relief of the whole family. The amount given by the officer was Is. 6d., which, with the Is. given by witness, made half-a-crown, and out of that Devlin had to pay 2s. 3d. rent the same evening. Witness saw no more of the family, as they required nothing but food, which ought to have been supplied. From that evening, however, the family had but three pennyworth of bread between them up to the Wednesday. when the death of the woman Canton was discovered. They were obliged to pay the rent out of the halfcrown, or they would have been turned out of doors the same night. How they survived till the Wednescase a most inhuman one, and they hoped Mr. Miller was present to explain his conduct.-Mr. Thompson, master of the workhouse, replied that Mr. Miller had left his situation in the Union, and he could not say where he was to be found .- Dr. Hutchinson, of Farringdon-street, was of opinion that the deceased died of chronic affection of the chest, no doubt hastened by want of food.—The man Devlin and his wife were examined, but it was too painfully apparent that their minds had undergone an unfavourable change from the privations they had endured; the cadaverous looks of both caused a shudder among the jury. The coroner having informed the jury that, with the surgeon's opinion, the verdict must be natural death. for that, however reprehensible the conduct of the officer might be; that opinion exculpated him in law, the jury, after a long deliberation, returned the following verdict:-" That the deceased died from chronic affection of the chest, and that death was greatly accelerated by want of the common necessaries of

DEATH OF A MISER. -On Saturday Mr. II. W. Wakley held an inquest at the Rose of Normandy. High-street, Marylebone, on Sampson Seares, aged twenty-three years in the garret of the Rose of Normandy, was allowed by the Servants' Royal Oak Club 3s. 6d. a week. Although possessed of £1,800, in the funds he scarcely allowed himself the neces saries of life, and his room, as well as his body, presented revolting evidence of voluntary starvation. Two years ago a relative gave him two finnel shirts, which at his death remained untouched in his box. The coroner expressed it to be his opinion that deceased had starved himself to death. - Verdict Natural Death."

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR. -On the 25th. ult, Mr. W. Carter went into a long inquiry at the Smith's Arms, New Park-street, Southwark, respecting the death of Mary Ann Weed, age twenty-two years, who came by her death in the following extraordinary The deceased was the wife of a lighterman residing at No. 5, Emerson-place Bankside. On New Year's eve the deceased was confined with adaughter, and progressed very well until the night of the 5th ult. when symptoms of delirium came on. Deceased was frequently seen by Mr. Caudle, the surgeon, of Great Guilford-street, who gave the nurse particular orders not to leave the deceased a moment, nor to let her go from her sight. The deceased became so much worse that a relation went for Mr. Candle, who attended, and found the deceased was so alarmingly altered, and in such a dangerous condition, that he questioned the nurse as to what she had been giving her, when she admitted that she had allowed the deceased to drink a glass of beer. Mr. Caudle having remonstrated with the nurse, left the

room, and shortly after his departure the deceased got out of bed and asked the nurse to let her go below to see her husband, who was askep in the parlour, which was acceded to. Deceased had not been gone more than two minutes, when the nurse in search of her and, to her astonishment, found the street-door open, and the deceased mi sing with only her night-dress on. An alarm was raised and every search made for her, and although every possible effort was made, the deceased was not disenvered until the 23rd ult, when she was found in the river, off the centre arch of London-bridge, by a waterman, The jury, in strong terms, condemned the conduct of the nurse, and ultimately a verdict of "Temporary Insanity" was recorded. MELANCHOLY SUICIDE .- On the 25th ult, Mr.

nine o'clock Mr. Spike was in the act of reloading his gun whilst at full cock when it went off, and the it occurred. From a partially smoked pipe being ramrod entered the wrist of the lestarm, passing up afterwards found at the bedside, it is supposed that wards, and obtruding above the elbow-joint. Mr. the deceased had teen smoking in bed, and by that contained is about that signified in the valid and the whole of principle of the powerful forthed in the result really poison had evidently, been drank by the deceased, who had died era he could relay his head upon the pillow. The deceased he dody was cold, and life had apparently ceased to exist on the element of the sisters in the Congress of the melancholy was conducted by Dr. Wiseman, aided by the clerry, and consistent which in the result really designed and the whole of the line, which in the result really be service of the church of the line, which in the result really be not read the service of the church of the line, which in the result really designed and the word of the line, which in the result really be not read the service of the church of the sisters in the Congress to what might follow, should any thing be on the word in the result really be not read the service of the church of the line, which in the result really designed in the word of the line, which in the result really designed in the word of the church of the congress to what might follow, should any thing be on the word in the word of the church of the church of the church of the church of the service of the church of the church of the service of the church of the church of the congress and the could really his head upon the line, which is congress to what might follow, should any thing be on the church of the church of the congress to what might follow, should any thing be on the church of the church of the church of the congress to the might follow, should not read the service of the church of the strength of the congress of the melands of the strength of the congress of the melands of the congress of

state. Of late he had suffered severely from illness. and was constantly saying he must come to the workhouse. During the prevalence of the cholera deceased exerted himself very much, and on its subsidence wrote a very intelligent report on the sanitary state of Fulham Parish. On Saturday evening last a highly respectable jury were empanelled before Mr. M. Wakley, at the George Inn, Walham-green, to inquire into the circumstances, and a verdict of "Temporary insanity" was returned.

THE SUICIDE OF MR. H. ARTERIA.—On Monday morning an inquest was held before Mr. Bedford, at death of Mr. H. Arteria, an account of which ap- perty was destroyed. The various wharves along the peared in the Northern Star of Saturday last. river presented immense sheets of water, timber The jury having viewed the body, Mr. A. C. Hayter, artist, of 14, Berners-street, Oxford-street, deposed that the deceased H. Arteria, was related to the shores of the Thames were either filled with On Saturday last a fatal accident occurred at the severe fit of brain fever, and since that he been in a very desponding state of mind. He thought that his thousand pounds was destroyed. In the Commercircumstances were much more unfavourable than cial, Belvidere, and York-roads, a vast deal of they really were. His business was that of a picture dealer, and though it had not been as profitable lately as some years since, it was anything but unfavourable. Witness could only ascribe the act to his depression of spirits. Witness had not seen the deceased for a fortnight before death .- J. Newman. of 3, Arundel-street. Haymarket, deposed that he was servant to the deceased, at his exhibition gallery, in George-street. Last saw the deceased alive on Thursday, the 24th ult., when he asked witness to get him some charcoal, and to be sure to bring large lumps, as he wanted to air the rooms. Witness brought the charcoal, and at one o'clock he left the two o'clock, but was told by his master that he need day in conveying people along. Fore-street, Lamnot come back that day as there was nothing doing. The witness knew of his master having borrowed a on the opposite side of the river at Millbank, were brazier, and about three weeks ago he asked witness to get him one, but he failed to get it. On the Fri day morning witness came to the gallery at nine presented broad sheets of water, in many place being clock, and finding the door open, his master's hat gloves, and keys on the table, he imagined that he usual. After a short time witness went up to a little through the window, and saw his master lying on the floor .- Mr. J. C. Chappell, surgeon, deposed that he was called in, and saw the deceased lying on his face at full length on the floor, with his arms crossed under his breast. He was quite dead and cold, and death must have taken place about six hours before he was discovered. Witness saw the brazier close by deceased's head; it was cold, and contained nothing but the aslies of charcoal. He at once gave his opinion that death had been caused by the fumes of charcoal. The room was prepared so that no air could be admitted.—The jury returned a verdict, That the deceased committed suicde by inhaling carbonic acid gas, while in a state of temporary insanity.''

DEATH OF A WEALTHY AND ECCENTRIC LADY. On Tuesday evening Mr. H. M. Wakley held at the York, New-road, Marylebone, a protracted inquiry touching the death of Martha Joachim, an unmarried lady, late of 27. York-buildings, aged sixtytwo. The jury proceeded to view the body, but had to beat a sudden retreat until a bull dog belonging to deceased, and which savagely attacked them, was secured. It was shown in evidence that on the Ist of June, 1808, deceased's father, an officer in the Life Guards, was murdered and robbed in the Regent's-park. A reward of £300 was offered for the murderer, who was apprehended with the property upon him, and executed. In 1825 a suitor of deceased, whom her mother rejected, shot himself whilst sitting on a sofa with deceased, who was covered with his brains. From that instant she lost her reason. Since her mother's death, eighteen years ago, she had led the life of a recluse, dressed in white, and never going out. A charwoman occasionally brought her what supplied her wants. Her only companions were the bull-dog, which she nursed like a child, and two cats. Her house was illed with images of soldiers in lead, which she called her "body-guards." When the collectors called for their taxes, they had to cross the gardenwall to gain admission. Last week, a man named id he was her cousin, vi and left at night. On Thursday week he refused to leave, as she appeared dangerously ill. She however insisted upon locking him in a room, from which he disengaged himself the following morning, and went in search of deceased, whom he found dead on a dirty bed in the parlour. Mr. Norton surgeon. was instantly called in, who said that she had died of bronchitis, and would probably have recovered had she had proper medical aid. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with Mr. Norton's opinion. After the inquest, the jury, accompanied by deceased's relatives, examnied the house, every window and door of which was bolted and well secured That precaution she adopted in consequence of thieves having broken into and robbed the house a year back. Her mother's room, which had not been pened since her death, was forced open, and in it riage, horses, plate, greenhouse, plants, de., is ad was found a strong box, containing bank stock to the | vertised. value of £2,900, 62 shares of the Hope Assurrance, in the same state as they were at her mother's death. SUICIDE OF A CITY TRADESMAN.—On Wednesday

day he could not imagine.—The jury thought the of £50 each, deeds, leases of property, and life assurrance policies. The room and furniture were night Mr. Wm. Payne held an inquest at the White Hart, Abchurch-lane, on the body of Mr. Joseph Ivon Winstanley, aged fifty-eight, an outfitter, of course has been adopted from a fear that they will No. 54, King William-street, London Bridge, who by disclosing the fact of their neglect of the law, committed suicide. Mr. W. Buckle, chemist, of render themselves liable to penalties. On this ac-Leadenhall-street, said that, on Monday last, the count an impression seems to be entertained that deceased called at his shop and purchased sixpenny-the amount already discovered may be increased worth of the essential oil of almonds, which, he wanted, to scent pomatum with. It was of the of books now out would at first lead the public to has careered in a course of profligacy and folly truly greatest strength, and consisted of thirty drops.— Mr. R. Wass, of 51, King William-street, said that he saw deceased about three days before his death. On Tuesday afternoon he was called into deceased's house, when he heard that he was dead, and that a trates. bottle, labelled with the essential oil of almonds, had been found in his pocket. He had suffered much in mind lately, on account of his business not prospering. A verdict was returned of "Temporary Insanity

AUDIT OF SAVINGS BANKS.—At a special gene ral meeting of the trustees and managers of the Proresolved that, in accordance with the suggestion of this institution,) the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Masterman, Baron Lionel Rothschild, and Sir Edmund Antrobus, or other three or more genthe system and accounts of the institution as shall be to them satisfactory.

SUICIDE AT BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.—Shortly after twelve o'clock on Sunday, a female, apparently about application for bail for the conspiracy, it being fifty years of age, who was very meanly attired, entered the first recess on the western side of Blackfriars-bridge, and before any person could reach her, she took off her bonnet and cap, throwing them down on the stone work, and then deliberately leaped into fact; and a further bail, himself in £500, and two the river. An alarm was raised, and two watermen rowed to the spot where she had fallen, but the deceased never rose to the surface. The drags were found. The bonnet and cap were taken to the police

station in Fleet-street, to be identified. FIRE NEAR THE POST-OFFICE. - About seven o'clock on Saturday evening last a fire broke out at a printer's and engraver's, situate in St. Ann's-place at the back of the Post-office. It appears that while Mr. Dix, the proprietor, was in one of the rooms he at an end, and the court rose, perceived a great quantity of smoke ascending the staircase. He immediately ran across the road, and called the beadle and engine keeper. When he re- re-examination at the office of Mr. Grazebrook, be- tube on the other side, and by which the centres of turned he found the whole staircase on fire. Mrs. | fore the Right Hon. Lord Vaux and the Hon. Cap- | each of the grand spans will be raised altogether Dix with her children, together with several other tain Cavendish, on a charge of having set fire to four inches. The preparations for this are nearly persons, were at the time in the top rooms, and the two ricks of hay and a lewen, the property of Mr. completed, the workmen, as usual, being engaged flames prevented them from descending. They, however, managed to get upon the roof, and they were immediately afterwards rescued. The various engines quickly arrived, but the fire was not entirely extinguished till about nine o'clock. The loss will

fall upon the Law Fire-office. Saturday morning last, between eight and nine depositor had not been ascertained and added to his o'clock, some persons passing along Princes-street, Union-street, Southwark, observed a quantity of order down for that to be done, and the amount resmoke issuing out of the house No. 5. Princes-street, turned to them. The private creditors of the late They knocked at the door, and found that the person living on the ground floor was not aware of any Inn, for the purpose of ascertaining what chance casualty having occurred on the premises, but on they have of obtaining their share of the assets of reaching the front attic and opening the door the the deceased. The civ is for an equitable adjusthimself by swallowing prussic acid. The deceased had two assistants—Mr. Roland, a visiting assistant, with fire. He was in his night-dress, which was and Mr. Spike, a dispensing assistant. This latter gentlemen was in the habit of rising early, and going the room. By a vigorous effort he was dragged out of the room. into the garden at the rear of the house, to shoot of the room, carried into another apartment, and a small birds. On Friday morning between eight and surgeon sent for, but before one arrived he had ex-

to call him, that he might have his opinion as to what further should be done. Mr. Roland having the Paddington workhouse, were broken into, and having the Paddington workhouse, were broken into, and locomotive. The engine-driver to remove them forward a little with a locomotive. The engine-driver of discovery that the premises of Mr. F. Reeve Jones, a solicitor, the main has been discovery than the main by manual labour, he requested an engine-driver to remove them forward a little with a locomotive. The engine-driver of discovery than the main by manual labour, he requested an engine-driver to remove them forward a little with a locomotive. camb alarmed, and burst open the door, when he &c., stolen therefrom. A servant, who slept in a

convent, and was witnessed and joined in by several of the lady's friends. An appropriate sermon was preached by Dr. Wiseman of the Tol HIGH TIDE IN THE THINES. - On Tuesday the tide rose so extraordinarily high, as to overflow the walls of the river and inundate the various thorough fares along either shore. So unexpected was the high tide, that no one had made any preparation to preserve their property, and the consequence was that mischief to an incalculable amount was done. The tide on the previous day was lower than; it has been known for some considerable time past, whilst that of Tuesday rose two feet one inch higher than No. 33, George-street, Hanover-square, as to the that it did in October, 1844, when so much pro-

and other articles being forced about with the strength of the tide, whilst the small craft lying on and the two adjoining parishes property worth many damage was done. In the Crescent of Belvidereroad the houses have sustained great injury, and the furniture is destroyed." As late as eight o'clock water about four feet, the lower floors of the houses iously looking from the upper windows for the water to recede. Even at that period the residents were obliged to be taken to and from their resieither destroyed or extensively damaged by the visitation. So deep did the water rise in the Combeth, Bishop's-walk, as well as the several wharves all under water. Along Vauxhall, the Lammas lands at Fulham and Battersea, the open country several feet deep. At Bankside, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe a vast amount or damage has been whole of the premises injured, as scarcely a build- afternoon. He went to bed in his usual health at furniture destroyed must amount to many thou-

DEATH BY FIRE. - A fatal and distressing accident and, after calling assistance, and the door being ately sent for, and by the praiseworthy and untiring was talking to a corpse. While the fight was going regiments now in Ireland—two of infantry and one burst open, she was found lying in the fireplace so exertions of the crowd assembled, the fire was ul- on Franklin's wife came up, and entreated her hus- of calvalry—are to be removed at once, in confrightfully burnt as scarcely to be recognised.

Harvey Saville, who has been in custody since Saturday week, on a charge of extorting upwards of £20 from Mr. John Bright, a gentleman of considerable property residing at Brixton, who is treasurer to St. Ann's Society's school at Brixton and other in company with constable John Shuttleworth, apprecharitable societies, and has been for some years a hended an Irishman, named Thomas Conroy, living guardian of the parish of Lambeth, was finally exa- in a cellar in White Abbey, for shooting Terence mined on Wednesday at Lambeth Police-office, and Toran, of Kyletalesha, Queen's County, on the 2nd fully committed for trial.

The Provinces.

ST. HELEN'S SAVINGS BANK.—The sale of all Mr John Johnson's private property, including his car At the last meeting of the directors, there was found to be at that time a deficiency amounting in the whole to the total sum of £13,000 and 150 pass-books to come in. What will be the actual amount embezzled remains yet to be seen. But it is said that the various friendly societies, which have neglected enrolment are holders o the books which have not yet come in, and that this more largely than the comparatively small number suppose.—The examination of the defaulters, John astonishing, and that during that period he has and William Johnson, was held on Monday before Mr. R. Neilson, chairman, Mr. W. Pilkington, Mr. Mr. Aspinall, barrister, of Liverpool appeared on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. Taylor, solicitor, of St. Helen's, defended Mr. John Johnson; Mr. Whitby appearing on behalf of Mr. William Johnson. Three informations had been laid against the prisoners; two charging them with a friendly society, and not accounting for it; and his Royal Highness Prince Albert (the president of against Mr. William Johnson for being an accessory after the fact. Sufficient evidence having been Johnson, the court had come to the determination tlemen, be requested to appoint an accountant, who to refer the question of bail on the charge of shall institute such inquiry into, and examination of, embezzlement to a higher tribunal, to the judge of ment, the court would immediately entertain any committed on the two counts. With regard to William Johnson, the court had determined to require bail to the amount of £500 for himself, and two sureties of £250, for being accessory after the others in £250 each, for the charge of conspiracy. The court had next taken into consideration the the event of the other not being sufficient to cover the defalcations; and the bench therefore felt that the bail mentioned would be sufficient to mark the course of justice, and allay any feeling in the public mind with regard to the loss of those who were depositors at the bank.—The proceedings were then

Gosden, labourer, of Chobham, was brought up for

James Fladgate, farmer, Chobham, and fully committed for trial. THE ROCHDALE SAVINGS BANK .- The unenrolled friendly societies intend sending a memorial to government on the subject of their claims upon the funds of the savings bank. During the last year, FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN THE BOROUGH.—On ending 20th November, 1849, the interest of each principal, as usual. The government have sent an over on its side, directly across the down line. The Mr. Haworth have lately had a meeting at the Reed

amounts.

most extraordinary, as he had only left the line a few seconds, when the train struck the van with tremendous force, smashing it to atoms, and scattering the powder barrels in every direction. The collision caused some sparks of fire, which falling amongst the matting covering the shattered casks, quickly set them in a blaze, and instantly an explosion of an awful character occurred, tearing up the miles round; in fact, the shock was so great that the inhabitants round supposed it to be an earthquake. The train of carriages continued its course along the line some miles further, but without further damage being done. Fortunately no habitation was near the line, or the loss of life might have been most serious.

BOAT UPSET AND FOUR PERSONS DROWNED. him. About fifteen months ago deceased had a water or forced into the open streets. In Lambeth mouth of the Devonport harbour, by which four o'clock, she was coming in under a press of canvass, between St. Nicholas Island and the main. the in the evening the whole of College-street was under weather being rather boisterous, with a strong northeasterly wind, a large quantity of water was shipped being full of water, while the residents were anx- at the lee bow, and the cutter immediately sunk. The crew, consisting of fourteen persons, were all immersed. The doctor and two other officers were among the number. Four persons were drowned, dences by means of horses and carts. The furniture | viz , a midshipman and three sailors. The accident belonging to nearly fifty persons in this street is was seen from several quarters, and boats from her Majesty's revenue cutter, and a small boat with Colour-Sergeant Wynne, of the 82nd Regiment, one deceased to go to dinner, and intended returning at mercial-roal that boats were employed during the man, and a boy, and a garrison boat manned with soldiers of the 82nd Regiment from St. Nicholas Island. Through the prompt and united efforts of the cutter's crew were not recovered.

lumber room, and finding the door fastened looked ing on either side of the river escaped, and the half-past ten. About three o'clock in the morning he was attacked with a fit of coughing, which dissand pounds. The tide completely overflowed the turbed Mr. Laurence, a friend of the deceased, who Temple Gardens, and the various piers both up and slept in the adjoining room. Mr. Laurence immedown the river have sustained much damage. Had diately went to the bedside of the deceased, who the tide risen so high in the night time a fearful died in about three minutes. Mr. Gavin Pocock, destruction of life must have followed.—The high surgeon, gave evidence as to his being the usual along the bank of the Thames, produced similar his opinion that Sir Felix had died from disease of disastrous results on a large portion of the eastern | the heart. The jury returned a verdiet accordingly. coast. The Medway, like the Thames, was much Sir Felix was a wealthy distiller, and served the swollen—the water overflowed the banks, and in- office of sheriff of London in 1828-9; he was also undated a large space of country. At Ipswich, it distinguished for his munificence, having presented was the highest tide that had been experienced for Sir James Ross with £20,000 to enable him to fit many years. At Lynn, the tide rose to an alarming out his polar expedition. In 1834 he was created a height, and the whole of the lower portion of the | baronet, with special remainder, in default of male town near the river was inundated. Boston ex- issue, to his brother, Mr. William Booth, of Roydon perienced a similar flooding, and a serious damage Lodge, Essex. The deceased baronet is succeeded of property is reported. The Humber had its share by his nephew, John William Booth, born in 1805. SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT NOTTINGHAM. - On of the high tide. It rose to twenty-nine feet seven inches by the Humber dock gates, and before high Sunday afternoon, about half-past one o'clock, a water the lower part of Hull was inundated. Simi- fire broke out on the premises of a Mr. Graham, lar accounts of the disastrous effects of the tide have | Harrington street. It appears that shortly before of her youngest children up-stairs to play in the top room, that she might be better enabled to clean the occurred on Wednesday evening in Baker's-road, lower apartment. They had, however, not been Hampstead, to a cripple, aged seventy, of the name | there long ere the neighbourhood was alarmed by of Nash, who had been for three years in such a the most appalling screams, and immense bodies of helpless condition as rendered her incapable of flame and smoke were seen to issue from the windows taking care of herself, and who had been advised to of the top story. The wretched mother, being go into the workhouse, which she obstinately aware of the situation of her children, shrieked for refused. While sitting by the fire in a room (her help, and a policemin, more courageous than the and endeavoured to replace him on his legs, but only apartment), the sleeve of her dress caught in a rest of the crowd, yushed up stairs, and, notwith- Cook could not stand, and appeared insensible, blaze from her falling against the bars of the grate, standing that the upper part of the house was in while blood flowed from his ears. He was then put and before any assistance arrived she was so fright- flames, succeeded in rescuing the wretched sufferers in a cart, and taken home. Before he was taken most excruciating agonies. It was most provident enect without considerable injury to minigen. The first that the fire was discovered by a neighbour poor children were frightfully burnt, but still alive, more?" Cook did not reply, and never spoke ruinous effects of the present poor-law upon all passing at the time, who, smelling it, feared it although there did not appear any hope of their long again; in fact, there can be little doubt that he was classes. night proceed from the room of the old woman, remaining so. The town fire engines were immedi-

> veyed to the General Hospital, where they still remain. APPREHENSION FOR MURDER. - On Saturday week the chief constable of Bradford (Mr. Leveratt,) of December last. The prisoner was immediately

upper story.

ABERDARE, JAN. 24. - A correspondent writing yesterday says :- "We regret; to say that the strike of the colliers in the Aberdare valley, Cardiff, still continues. This strike has now lasted eight weeks, and it is deeply to be regretted that so serious a difficulty between master and men should remain unsettled."—A shot was fired through the windows of a man named Richards, last week; it passed within a few inches of the man's head, and lodged in the wall. Richards, it appears, had remained at work, and refused to join the malcontents. Three men are in custody on suspicion of having been con-

EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF FORGERY. - An extensive and serious forgery has been committed on the bank The delinquent is only twenty years of age, respect-Messrs. Griffith and Crighton, solicitors, Arcade. It appears from what has transpired that for months he squandered between £400 and £500 which he had drawn at the bank by means of forged cheques, besides embezzling upwards of £50, the monies of his masters. He has been committed for the assizes. Collision and Loss of Life. - A very serious collision, involving the loss of several lives, occurred early on Saturday week, nearly abreast of Aldborough. About five o'clock the brig Ann and Maria, of South Shields, was beating off the coast on the brig foundered at twelve o'clock the next day. With the exception of one seamen, every soul on damage, and proceeded on her voyage.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH ESSEX.-From the address of Mr. Laurie it seems parties are beginning a superior court; and, at the same time, should to anticipate an early election movement in this divior a dissolution of parliament. The hon. gentleman but we conclude he is not the recognised candidate of the conservative party, as we have always understood that on the next election either Mr. Bowyer Smijth or Mr. W. Cotton, will come forward with Mr. Bramston in that interest.—Essew Herald.

esting process in connexion with this structure has voluntary assignment made of the whole of the just been brought to a successful termination-that used for some time, but the deceased could not be property belonging to the two prisoners—the one in of the joining of one of the wrought-iron land tubes on to the main span in the recess of the tower, hy lowering its extremity fourteen inches on to its pernanent bed-place, and whereby its weight of 650 tons, acting as a counterbalance over the tower, had the effect of raising up the centre of the main tube, of 1,600 tons weight, by upwards of two inches, and of course adding materially to its rigidity and strength. A precisely similar operation has to be performed with the land, or terminal, night and day. The rails for the trains through

the tube are laid longitudinal timbers, like those on

the Great Western Railway. ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. -- On Monday night the engine of the up-Newcastle mail train, upon the London and North-Western railway got off the line, in the road-cut tings about nine miles south of Wolverton, and fell tender was dragged off the line, and the empty van, which is usually attached behind the tender, mounted upon it, and two or three of the carriages went off the line with the shock of the sudden stop-

Roland succeeded by the application of great force in extracting the ram-rod, and as Mr. Rouse had not true to the county and the municipality, and another to which the signatures of above 300 of the ladies of last the premises of Mr. F. Reeve Jones, a solicitor, the many was engaged in shutting a small other ordered both of the county and the municipality, and another to which the signatures of above 300 of the ladies of last the premises of Mr. F. Reeve Jones, a solicitor, and had not arrive that the county and the municipality, and another of the county and the municipality, and another to which the signatures of above 300 of the ladies of last the premises of Mr. F. Reeve Jones, a solicitor, and the municipality, and another to which the signatures of above 300 of the ladies of last the premises of Mr. F. Reeve Jones, a solicitor, and the municipality, and another of the west and other ordered both of the county and th tunately too great an impetus was given to the train, with reference to the interment of Mrs. Mumford, adopted in Tanark, Perth, Dundee, Hawick, and this meeting postponed for a few weeks, that the cline, it started rapidly down, and gaining speed as have the bell tolled on the occasion of her death, thus earnestly urged can be refused. Though condiscovered Mr. Rouselying in bed to all appearance dead. On a small table, within the reach of the dead on the lower part of the house, but attempted about that quantity of prusic acid about that quantity of prusic acid as two other actions of the lower part of the wind, which was very high at the scious of the strength and the

CAPTURE OF HIGHWAYMEN NEAR BRISTOL .- For a city has been infested by a notorious gang of high-

more especially in the rural districts of Brislington sion of an awful quaracter occurred, bearing up and Keynsham, that many of the farmers were un- About ten o'clock p.m. her cries for help were heard willing to attend; as usual, our corn and other markets, several outrages having recently been committed, attended with a great degree of pergave no alarm, and the woman was not missed till sonal violence. A Mr. Thomas White, farmer, of Sabbath afternoon, as her family thought, from Balcombe, was attacked the other day within a few | the badness of the night, she might have remained hundred yards of a farm-house on the Frome road, in Tomantoul. Not returning with those who had by two armed men, who demanded his money or his gone to attend the places of worship in Tomantoul. life: they dragged him off his horse and commenced rifling his pockets. He shouted for assistance, upon which they stuffed his mouth full of dirt, and robbed persons lost their lives. The cutter of her Majesty's him of all his loose cash, his notes, which he had ship Stromboli, Capt. Lord A. Beauclerk, was placed in a private pocket, fortunately escaping proceeding from the vessel in Plymouth Sound to the their notice. Mr. Joseph Wyatt, farmer, of Wick, harbour, and when, at about ten minutes past two was attacked in a similar manner near Landsdowne, and robbed of his watch and all he had about him; the highwaymen also cut his bridle reins and stirrups to prevent his pursuing them. Mr. Wilkins. of the Bell-inn, Chelwood, Somerset. was waylaid by five men at the bottom of Knowle-hill, who robbed him, and then made off in the direction of Keynsham. About an hour later the same evening, Mr. Barrow, a blacksmith and farrier, who carries on business at Keynsham, was stopped and, although he resisted till he was nearly throttled, the blood gushing from his mouth and nostrils, he was robbed of £5. By the exertions of police-sergeant Hazell No. 70, five of the gang, named Samuel Bryant, William Powell, William Gunning, Samuel Rogers, and John Rogers, have been apprehended. One of these parties ten persons were rescued from their them has turned approver, and some bludgeons perilous position, but the midshipman and three of have been found by the police at a spot indicated by

him. The prisoners were examined on Saturday. DEATH OF SIR FELIX BOOTH, BART.—An inquest | and remanded, and it is stated that a great number was held at Brighton on Saturday last, to inquire of cases will be brought home to them. Subseham, named Eli Tremlett, at whose house, the the capture of these desperate villains. currence happened on Monday night at Andovers | be entirely ignorant of the projected outrage.

being a boy, named Perrin. After two or three that wretched rate of wages. rounds, in the course of which they fell twice or named George Fletcher came as Cook's backer. They then resumed the battle. Franklin, the father. encouraging his son. Cook knocked Franklin down Arst, but in the next "round" Cook was down, and was picked up by Fletcher. After two or three more rounds Cook fell. Fletcher lifted him up. actually dead at that moment, and his antagonist timately extinguished, after having destroyed only the band, with tears in her eyes, to desist. Franklin's sequence of the arrangements in progress The children were afterwards con- father, however, told her to be off home, and while the men were fighting he called upon his son to

the other was twenty-three. The deceased has left Thus, should this reduction in the staff actually a widow and four children unprovided for. Mr. take place, this item of expense will be saved to the Gabb, surgeon, of Chariton Kings, who made a public. post morten examination of the deceased, showed r blow or blows on the head, which had ruptured a bloodvessel in the brain. Death was not occasioned by a fall, but a blow. The coroner's verdict was. That Cook came by his death from the effect of blows received whilst fighting with Franklin, and that William Franklin (his father) and George Fletcher were aiding and abetting Joseph Franklin, Burke, Bart., and the Hon. T. French are amongst and were principals in the second degree." POACHING AND IMPRISONMENT. -At the Castle, Colchester, on Saturlay last, a railway labourer, from the parish of Chappel, named Samuel Naylor was charged with trespassing upon the lands of Mr. Z. Pettitt, of Fordham, on the 11th ult., and shooting a partridge, he not having a game certificate nor leave of the said Zachariah Pettitt.-James Grant, a labourer, of West Bergholt, stated that he saw the defendant in prosecutor's meadow about ten o'clock of the 11th ult., with a gun, and saw

him shoot a partridge and put it in his pocket. He was not more than six rods off at the time, but said nothing to defendant. Mr. Goody appeared for defendant, and rigidly cross-examined the witness, and attempted to show that the bird killed was a fieldfare, and not a partridge; but the witness strictly adhered to his former statement. Mr. Smythies observed, that as a labouring man the defendant had no business out shooting upon another person's land at all. No doubt he was out of work at the time, and, like many others, went out embezzlement, and one with conspiracy. Mr. her way to London, when she came in contact with poaching, as it was unfortunately their practice to Aspinall only proceeded upon one charge, namely, the barque Ben Nevis, Mr. Liddel, bound for some do.—Defendant said he had been out of work for against Mr. John Johnson, for receiving £200 from northern port. The weather being extremely bois- six weeks, and had a wife and three small children terous, the vessels were immediately separated, and to support; therefore, he hoped the bench would be as favourable to him as they possibly could, as he had no parish to go to for support.—Mr. Ewen told offered, the Chairman said, that in the case of John board perished. The barque, sustained but trifling the defendant that he had not at all improved his but owing to the circumstance of his being out of work, and having a wife and family, the bench were inclined to impose a much less penalty than it was that judge be disposed to take bail for the embezzle- sion, either from some change in the representation in their power to inflict, as he had rendered himself liable to a penalty of 40s. and costs: He was therefore fined 20s., and expenses 10s. 6d., to be paid in three weeks, or be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twenty-one days.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS. - Four convicts, under sentence in the gaol at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday, availed themselves of a ladder and ropes which had been introduced by some workmen into the prison-yard to effect certain repairs, and thereby succeeded in scaling the lofty wall by which the prison is surrounded, and got clear off. Information was given to the police, and in the course of the day three of them were apprehended and brought back to gaol, but the fourth has hitherto eluded detection. One of the captured prisoners, of the name of Dunn, was tried on a charge of murdering a child and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Scotland.

DEATH OF LORD JEFFREY .- Lord Jeffrey, one of the udges of the Court of Session, but better known by Review, and his long connexion with that celebrated publication, died on Saturday evening last. THE CONDEMNED MURDERESS HAMILTON. - The official announcement that Sir George Grey had | to state my reason for not attending. Had you, declined to interpose on behalf of this unfortunate woman has not been accepted as necessarily decisive of her fate. Far from leading to the abandonment as hopeless of all effort on her behalf, it has ope- entertained by a very large majority of my conrated as a stimulus to increased exertion. . A widespread and lively feeling of commisseration on her ccount exists, together with a strong desire to rescue her from her impending doom, and thus save page, but fortunately none of them were damaged, the city from being made the scene of a most reand the whole of the passengers escaped unhurt. | volting exhibition. This feeling is participated in room was found to be enveloped in one sheet of flame. The deceased. The deceased, the deceased the deceased, the deceased the deceased, the deceased the deceased the deceased, the deceased the deceas Robert Rouse, of Walham Green, surgeon, who had Several persons, at the risk of their own lives, and if this should finally be no other injury than a severe shock. Of course, by averse to capital punishments, but also by many viction that the interests of agriculturist and manual adopted, these creditors will come in for their share. This untoward accident, both the up and down lines who has a disclosed in the avidance in the avidance who had severe shock. Of course, by averse to capital punishments, but also by many viction that the interests of agriculturist and manual adopted, these creditors will come in for their share. This untoward accident, both the up and down lines adopted, these creditors will come in the avidance in the avidance who had a vicion that the interests of agriculturist and manual adopted, these creditors will come in the avidance who had a vicion that the interests of agriculturist and manual adopted, these creditors will come in the avidance with the avidance wit There is one creditor in Manchester who has a claim upon the late Mr. Haworth's effects for Manchester and Liverpool and the north arrived at the culprit was convicted. These were insisted on desirable to allow sufficint time for free trade princlaim upon the late late late and late and late and all the spot at eleven o'clock, it could not proceed. The in the original memorial despatched by the Lord ciples to develope their advantages. Notwithstand Passengers and luggage were taken out of the carprover and the Magistrates, and have been referred ing the rumour that has been so freely promulgated, riages and conveyed over the boiler of the prostrate to in the other petitions. Since the receipt of the proclaiming me a convert to Protectionist principle. curred on the 23rd ult. on a branch line connected engine to another train which was brought up from communication from the Home-office, two additional ples, I beg to assure you that I am decidedly with the Monmouthshire and Newport Railway. The Branch line, it appears, is the property of the Ebbw Iron Company's works: Between three and Ebbw Iron Company's works: Between three and feur o'clock in the afternoon, a man in the employ did not arrive till 11:50 in the forenoon. sheriffs and other official gentlemen connected both I advocated a fixed duty of 8s., I now perceive the years a member of the Wesleyan Society, died about the city are attached. From Edinburgh, also, we able to such measures. It is well known, as an ina fortnight ago. Mr. Mumford and his family observe it stated that a petition for the commutahaving a vault prepared at their expense in the tion of the sentence, subscribed by 7,071 individuals has been sent up; while similar steps have been the present moment. I confess I could have wished

on the previous night, in an apparently comfortable districts, took place in the church adjoining the sonce of mind he freed the horse, and jumping on body of the deceased in a piece of ground to be of Saturday, the 19th ult. for meal and other house, state. Of late he had suffered according to the previous and suffered and in the church adjoining the sonce of hurial for members of kald market and suffered and in the church adjoining the sonce of hurial for members of kald market and suffered and in the church adjoining the sonce of hurial for members of kald market and suffered and in the church adjoining the sonce of hurial for members of kald market and so with a solution of the sonce of hurial for members of kald market and so with a solution of the sonce of hurial for members of kald market and so with a solution of the sonce of hurial for members of kald market and so with a solution of the sonce of hurial for members of kald market and so with a solution of the sonce of hurial for members of kald market and so with a solution of the solution of the sonce of hurial for members of kald market and so with a solution of the solut light on her way home, which she hever reached The night was stormy the sky was obscured by considerable time past the neighbourhood of this dense masses of stormy clouds—and the falling snow, and frequent gusts of wind, drifting the snow. waymen, known to the police under the appellation added much to the darkness of the night. The hapof the "Hanham and Cock-road Gang." To such less woman had soon lost her way, and wandered an extent have their depredations been carried, for hours among the moors and mosses that intervene between Toumantoul and Glen Conglass by two lads, who, it is said, followed the calls, but could not discover the perishing woman. They alarm for her safety was instantly raised among the neighbours. Search was made in the village, and the result left little doubt of the unfortunate woman's fate. On Monday morning the body was found frozen and lifeless, only a few hundred yards from a house. The bag with the meal, and a pail containing groceries, were lying near her. The deceased was the only nurse of an aged and bed-ridden father, and has left two orphan children.

Ereland.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Freeman in its commercial review of the past week, says :- "The improvement noticed last week has not been progressive, matters having been rather at a stand this week, although there has been a fair amount of business done."

INCENDIARISM IN ULSTER.—The Northern Whig

eports another case of incendiarism in the county of

Antrim, and in the immediate vicinity of Belfast. evidently of an agrarian character. It occurred on a farm from which a tenant, whose family held it for generations, had been ejected after disposing of his crop to pay off arrears, leaving only £10 due; the farm having been let to another tenant, who was to into the death of Sir Felix Booth. The deceased quently to their apprehension another man, named enter into possession on the day after that on which had arrived from his house at Kensington earlier than done. It would be impossible to give a list of the arrived at the York Hotel, Brighton, on Thursday Joseph Brittan, has been taken into custody, and the fire took place. This is the second incendiary also the keeper of a beershop in the vicinity of Han- | fire of the same character in that neighbourhood within the week; the other case being one in which police have received information, the gang used to the ejected tenant was treated with apparently still meet. Great satisfaction was expressed by a host greater harshness; but it should be recollected that of farmers, who were present at the examination, at | where any organisation exists, as is but too likely to be the case in these instances, the parties imme-FATAL PUGILISTIC ENCOUNTER.—A shocking oc- diately aggrieved by harsh landlord proceedings may tide which on Tuesday caused so much damage medical attendant of the deceased, and expressed ford, near Cheltenham, which has ended in the Crops in Connaught.-The Limerick and Clare violent death of one man, and the committal of Examiner states that not more than 400 acres of land three others to Gloucester County Gaol on a charge are sown with wheat in the whole county of Clare of manslaughter. The particulars of the case, as this season. The same paper mentions that the

summed up from the depositions of the several wit- wages paid on certain drainage works carried on nesses examined on the coroner's inquest, may be under the Property Improvement Act in the county briefly stated as follows:—Two farm servants, of Limerick do not exceed 2½ per perch, a rate named William Cook and Joseph Franklin, in the employ of Mr. Handy, farmer, quarelled while fol-all, a matter of surprise, as it is well known that in lowing their daily work, and, after a good deal of parts of Connaught the labourer's wage has been, in bickering, came to a mutual agreement to "fight it the palmiest days of protection, 3d. a day; and that out." They fought together in the road near their | they have been compelled to pay the exorbitant rent master's farm for a short time, the only looker-on of their con-acre by working for their "masters" at PIRACY. - The Limerick Chronicle states that a

thrice, and kicked each other while upon the piratic attack was made on Tuesday last, on a small been received from many other places on this part the time above stated, Mrs. Graham had sent three ground, a temporary truce was declared, while vessel in the Shannon: the smack, Castle Troy each combatant sent for a "backer." Franklin laden with barley and butter, from Kilrush, having sent for his father, who quickly arrived, and a man been boarded and plundered by the crew of a boat off Foyne's island.

A large body of people demolished a bridge on the public road leading to the collieries near Massford in the county Carlow last week. The Galway papers state that their bay is at pre

sent teeming with fish, and that the Claddagh fishermen are taking advantage of the abundance. Mr. Scully, M.P. for Tipperary, as well as his colleague, Mr. N. Maher, has declined to vote for the revival of protection in any shape, or to resign fully burnt that she expired after a few hours in the from the burning room; this, however, he did not away, however, Franklin went up to him, and asked his seat on the call of a small minority of his conmost exeruciating agonies. It was most providen- effect without considerable injury to himself. The him "if he had enough, or whether he wanted any stituents. Mr. Scully, however, describes "the

> EXTENSIVE ARMY REDUCTIONS.—Three of the duction in the military force. establishment at Athlone is to be given up, and con-"put it into him" (the deceased man). A married siderable reductions are to be effected in the army woman named Agg, who said she went "to see the medical and other departments. In the estimation fight," deposed at the inquest that she saw Mrs. for past years the district was under the command Franklin endeavour to separate Cook and her hus- of a Major General, who had one Aide-de-Camp band. The deceased was considered a match for and an Assistant Adjutant-General. These appointhis antagonist, being thirty-nine years of age, while ments were kept up at an annual expense of £1,100.

> ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—Twenty-seven upon the inquest that death had been occasioned by additional petitions for the sale of encumbered estates have been filled during the week from the 16th to the 23rd ult. A considerable number of these relate to properties in Connaught. The most curious feature in this new list is the appearance of Archbishop M'Hale as a petitioner in one case, in which Mr. J. Browne is the inheritor. Sir Joseph the inheritors in this list.

> THE CASE OF MR. JOHN REYNOLDS .- The long deferred judgment in the case of "Wauchob v. Reynolds? was pronounced on. Tuesday at the sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench, and there being a difference of opinion, their Lordships delivered judgment seriatim-the Chief Justice and Justice Cramp ton and Moore deciding against Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Justice Perrin taking the contrary view. town-clerk, who was in attendance, was then ordered to erase the name of Mr. Reynolds from the municipal burgess roll, which being done with seemingly great unction, the hon. member for Dublin virtually ceases to be its chief magistrate. The decision came like a thunder-clap on all parties, friends and foes alike of the ex-Mayor, who is likely to be a heavy pecuniary sufferer from the Court's interpretation of the meaning of a clause in the Irish Municpal Reform Act—one, by the way, which especially demands such legislative amendment as would render it intelligible to less comprehensive minds than those of the four Judges of the Queen's Bench. Mr. Justice Moore was absent from indisposition; and upon Judge Perrin, the next junior, levolved the duty of delivering judgment before his seniors. From the whole tenour of his remarks, the bar and the public were led to believe that his absent brother coincided in his views; and when his Lordship had concluded a relative of Mr. Reycondition by going out shooting game in that way ; nolds despatched a hasty note to that gentleman, who was at the time presiding at a savings-bank meeitng imforming him that all was right, as two of the Court had already decided in his favour; nor was the delusion made apparent until the very close of the Chief Justice's observation, when that high functionary coolly produced a note from Mr. Justice Moore, regretting his inability to attend owing to indisposition, adding, however, that he had already stated his opinions on the case, which were altogether in accordance with those entertained by him the Chief Justice) and his brother Crampton.—

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—A day's delay appears to have been favourable to Mr. John O'Connell. The rent on Monday went up to £23 15s. 10d.

THE GREAT FREE-TRADE MEETING-The meeting of Free-traders was held at the Rotunda on Monday. The seats were cramed to suffocation.—A large body of Protectionists, headed by Mr. Butt and the Rev. Mr. Gregg, were in attendance, but their opinions appear to have been outnumbered in the proportion of two to one. The Lord Mayor took the chair at half-past one, and the proceedings terminated at a quarter to eight o'clock.

Another Landlord Repudiating Protection .-Mr. Lloyd Vaughan Watkins. M.P., has issued an address to his constituents, in which he says:-Observing an advertisement announcing that a county meeting was to be convened by the High Sheriff, I think it my duty, as your representative, rentlemen, intimated a wish that I should be present, I should have deemed it incumbent on me to be there; but, from a knowledge of the sentiments stituents on the subject of 'free trade,' so perfectly consonant with my own, I have thought it better to absent myself from such a meeting. Neither do I think it justifiable in thus fostering discontent in the minds of the people, at a time, too, when our manufacturing districts are in a flourishing and im-

The industry of Cornwall is, from its position and resources, of a varied character. It cannot be said resoluted any manufactures, in the ordinary acceptaof the term; but from its peculiar maritime facilities, and from its being the extreme and the facilities, part of the metalliferous peninsula which consimiles the south-west of England, it sustains, along ginines agricultural, a large fishing and mining inagranting from each other; but they are sometimes community being occasionally the fisher, and the miner being, to some extent, an agriculturist. But it is seldom, if ever, that you find the two pursuits of agriculture and mining combined—the man who is having apparently no inclination to descend below it should he descend into the mine, the chances are sight to see a miner a fisherman. When he is so, it ploted he is a surface, and not an under-ground. man. Indeed, the latter entertains for him the greatest contempt, refusing him a place in the frater-

nity of miners. Cornwall is dotted over with small rural towns. every one of which contains, more or less, an assemblage of tenements which are unfit to betoken the completion of the first stage in civilisation. Some of them are crowded to a degree perilous to morals and disastrous to health. This arises not only from the want of new, but also from the destruction of old. cottages. If the clearing system has not been carried on in Cornwell, the work has been as effectually, if not as speedily, done by the natural decay of cottages to save which from destruction no effort has been made. Take, as an example of what is to be found in other portions of Cornwall exclusively agricultural, or nearly so, what has been done in this respect in the parishes of St. Martins and Talland. In area, both these parishes are large, and (with but) little exception) they are both entirely under cultivation. A great deal of labour is annually required for labourers who work in these parishes live in either of They have been gradually driven into the towns of East and West Looe, where they inhabit the most wretched tenements, looking, in most cases, filth in the extreme, notwithstanding the very gene ral cleansing which cottages, here as elsewhere, rethe morals of the community. They have either been or induced to leave from the high rents demanded. and have made their way to Polperro, where there appeared to be some room to spare, and where rents are low. A part of Polperro is in the parish of Talland, but lying as it does at one of the extreme points of the parish, the labourers experience the greatest inconvenience in being obliged daily to walk great distances to their work. The bulk of the labourers, employed in the parishes in question, reside in the two Looes and in Polperro; so that some of them have to walk as much as five miles to their work, this involves, in addition to a day's work, a walk of ten miles a day-of itself, in the estimation of many, sufficient exertion for one day. This is certainly one of the greatest hardships to which the poor are subm the want of cattages

Some of the smaller tenements in Liskeard are crowded to an extent distressing to witness-many them, in addition to their work, to a walk of eight miles per day; but they are obliged to submit to this, as they cannot find quarters nearer the mines The houses and villages between the town and the mines are absolutely glutted with people. One case, which may be given in illustration of the state of things in Liskeard, was that of a man and his wife, who had a miner lodging with them, all three occupying the same bedroom at night. On suggesting to the momen that this must be a painful situation to her, she observed that it was, but that they cou'd not help it. They had but two rooms, and neither of them could occupy the lower room. Their rent was high, and they were therefore obliged to keep a lodger, whom they accommodated in the only room at their command, which could be used as a bedin search of a lodger. Her house had but two rooms the upper of which was her bedroom. I asked her if said he. she intended that her lodger, if she got one, should sleep below. She replied in the negative. I then suggested that the lodger she was in search of was one who would invest himself with a lawful title to the occupancy of her own chamber. She again replied in the negative, and on my looking somewhat your family. to sleep below. The room was so cold and cheerless that she could not offer it to a lodger, yet such was the hedroom which she intended for herself. She said that the arrangement would suit her very well as the miner would go early to bed, and she would have the lower part of the house to herself. I asked her when she expected him to get up, to which she of the morning, as he had to walk four miles to his work. He would, in short, be up before her hour of rising, which made me suggest to her that, although she might have the lower part of the house to her-

what we don't like to do, or we wouldn't have a roof at all to cover us. In examining into the state of the labourers cottages, I di-covered that as much fault was found by the tenants with the Duchy of Cornwall as with the private proprietors. At many points I was informed that the agents and managers of the Duchy exhibit last census, 56,035, and it has since increased, but the utmost indifference to the comforts of the ten- by no means rapidly. ants, suffering cottages to go to ruin, and listening to

self at night, she would not be equally favoured in

The present average rate of wages paid to the agri cultural labourer in Cornwall is 9s. a week. This however, be it remembered, is but the money rate. labourer's command of the comforts of life. In dealing with the wages of Cornwall, the clement of cider tions common to other counties. I have already Cornish labourers, as being, pro tanto, a virtual regeneral. Still however, in the neighbourhood of all not feel the effect of their vicinity, in adding some- | Cheshire, for the process to be completed. level with those in the adjoining counties. You there, as in Devon. Somerset, or Wilts, meet with cottages with two or three rooms, rented at from 40s. to 50s. a year. In these cases the cottagers enjoy In all other cases, whether the rent be made, as they are always highest nearest the minesference wholly or partly up, and sometimes of adding sonally collected testimony of the workpeople.

chester, so that, reduced to the measurement approache by a Londoner, the arrangement is to give people knew nothing and cared nothing about the corn at 8s, and 4s. But, to adhere to the Spitalfields, or their brethren there—the apathy the corn at 8s, and 4s. But, to adhere to the Spitalfields, or their brethren there—the apathy the present price of the best wheat in that respect being very different from the mutual corression and it is not the best understanding and the constant mutual corression.

real market value of the quality of grain given to associations of the various towns. The Ten Hours entitled to the use of the kitchen for the following formed by one who has lived in them and among their condition, and will soon be found seeking the operates is, this: In Cornwall, but few of the accounted "a young person" at eleven years of labourers are paid by the week. Some are paid by age, instead of thirteen—a concession made by the the fortnight, others by the month. Taking 94, as Legislature, on account of the healthier and the average rate of wages, a man would be entitled cleaner species of employment carried on in the to 36s, for four weeks' work. Supposing him to have silk-mills. The winding is effected, of course, by a family, he would, during that time, consume about steam power, the bobbins and wheels being arranged three pecks of wheat, and half a bushel of barley to upon long frames, attended by women and girls, mix with the wheat. On being paid, at the end of Each women has the charge of four and a half of the month, the value of these would be deducted these frames, and she has an assistant girl under from his wages. At the rate which he is obliged to her. The work consists principally in shifting the pay, the wheat would come to 12s., and the barley wheels and bobbins when they respectively get to 4s., in all 16s. He would, therefore, have but 20s. empty and full, and in re-uniting the fibres which with its agriculture, mining, and fishing are carried on separation agriculture, mining, and fishing are carried on separation to him is this: Supposing that operative is termed, gets about 7s. 6d. per week, to receive as money wages at the end of the month. may chance to break. The dunter, as the principal he was paid his full amount of money wages, and and the little girl, her assistant, from 5s. 6d. to 6s. combined in different ways and degrees—the agricul-bought his wheat and barley at their real market value, how much of his wages would he have in system of frames and female attendants, the latter the ground. The wooden partitions between the hand, after he had purchased the necessary quantity being, however, almost entirely girls. The silk is for his family's consumption? The wheat, suppo- wound from one bobbin to another, passing through accustomed to drive the plough upon the surface would come to 6s. 9d. Making a deduction of but seissors, which clears away all sorts of extraneous 1s. 6d. from the price of a bushel of barley, he would dirt and filaments. The labour of the girls is purely named a live-ihood. Besides, even were he to get his half bushel for 3s. 3d.; in other words, he of a superior tending species, their charge being to inclined, his previous habits would by no means fit would get for 10s. that for which he has now to pay renew the broken threads, and to keen up a due would get for 10s, that for which he has now to pay renew the broken threads, and to keep up a due rows and the other row against the wall. The him for the work. The agricultural labourer is not 16s. The difference of 6s. spread over the four but it is with difficulty that you can apply him to and his nominal rate of wages for the week. This exacted from both these classes of females is exgrything else. When he engages in fishing, it is is but a small sum in the estimation of many, but ceedingly light and simple. Still, as in the cotton only to do the more ordinary parts of the work. He it is nearly seventeen per cent. of the wages of the processes, they require to be continually upon their works with, but is not of, the tribe of fishermen. Cornish labourer, taking them at their nominal legs. The thread is next carried to the doublers amount. To show that it is no trifle to him, he could that he would never emerge from it. It is a rare pay his rent and send three of his children to school which is in a certain degree analogous to the by means of the difference which he would gain, but drawing process in cotton manufacture. The is generally in the pilchard season, when there is a for the arrangement in question. It is obvious, superintendents of the frames are still young great demand for hands both affeat and ashere. In therefore, that when this deduction is made from woman; and their work requiring more attention nine cases out of ten in which you find him thus emine cases of the case of th of wages will not be found to range much higher than operations, their wages average 7s. 6d. The thread in Devonshire, where the analogous arrangement is is now ready for being spun, or, to speak more not so hard upon the labourer, and a deduction must correctly, twisted—an operation generally known be made on account of cider.

Yet, notwithstanding the near approximation of his real rate of wages to the average rate in the adjoining counties, the condition of the labourer in Cornwall is, on the whole, better than that of his class in these counties. This is to be accounted for by the cheapness at which he can supply himself with fish. The most common and the most popular fish in Cornwall is the pilchard. The failure of the potato itself is not more disastrous to the poor of the county than is a failure in the take of pilchards. The average price of them is from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a hundred. This year they have, so far, been very abundant, and have sold as low as 10d. a hundred. After being salted, they are retailed at the rate of seven for 2d. Such as can afford to lay in a stock for the year, will salt and lay by from 1,000 to 1,500 pilchards, for the use of a family of five or six. Others, who cannot afford to do this, buy them in greater or less quanti- estimates of wages, I ought to mention, are to be the tillage of so large an area, and yet but few of the ties, as they can afford to do so, sometimes paying more for them, and sometimes less.

The traveller in Cornwall, whether in the highways or byways, is scarcely ever out of reach of the The whole atmosphere of the county seems odorithem have taken refuge in the small fishing town of cipal hotel in Redruth, the whole house is pervaded Polperro, exerting a rather baneful influence upon with the odour of this favourite fish. They may not be as strengthening as animal food, but they form a nutritious item in the Cornish labourer's diet. which is almost entirely wanting in that of the poor of the neighbouring counties. The potato, when abundant; is the favourite vegetable taken with the pilchard. In the absence of the potato it is eaten with bread. When used with the former, the pilchard and the potato are boiled toge her. Sometimes the potatoes are mashed and baked before the fire, with the pilchards on the top of them, which diffuse their oil through them, and give them a strong flavour. It is seldem that the pilchard constitutes an ingredient of the "pasty," so commonly met with as entering into the labourer's diet in Cornwall. The mackerel frequently does, which can also be procured very ch-aply during certain seasons of the year. Generally speaking, the "pasties" consist of potatoes and bits of meat, more frequently salt pork, covered with afford to have them frequently with meat. They are generally made for the labourer himself, his family contenting themselves with lighter and more frugal

> One man, with a large family, describing his food told me that for the last week they had but a pound asked him what it was, to which he replied that it

"Have you a good supply of potatoes?" Iasked

"We have to buy all we eat," he answered, could not live on turnips and barley alone."
"Why did you not plant some?" I inquired. "Because I gave up the little ground I had,"

"And why did you give it up?" "Because the potatoes have failed so." "But they have not failed so badly this year. you had held your land, and planted some, you

"That's all very well," he replied: "but when a for two or three years, he's very likely to lose heart, I did, and so have many more.'

"You have fish occasionally?"

"Bread (frequently-barley,) potatoes, and turnips. There's my dinner to-day, sir," he continued, breaking a pasty in two, which he took from his pocket. The tough, black crust enclosed a quantity of watery-looking turnips. "And can you do a day's work on that?"

"Oh, sīr," said she, "you mustn't "Such as it is, sir, I can," he observed; "but it think us so bad as we seem; we're drave often to do isn't such a day's work as a man could do on

> THE SILK WEAVERS OF MACCLESFIELD. Macclesfield is situated amongst the Cheshire hills. The population of the township was, by the

The manufacturer of silk may be said to be the only one in Macclesfield. There is but a single cotton-mill in the town. Silk has been the staple of the place for more than half a century. Before that time Macclesfield was but a paltry village. "We Spitalsfield, and now the country places about are taking it from us; and with every successive stage of the expansion of the manufacture the wages seem to come down." About one-half of the labouring population of Macclesfield work at home, and the other half in the mills. The home-labourers are alluded to the comparatively high rent paid by the exclusively weavers, and include a large proportion of men; the mill-labourers are principally engaged duction of his wages. But this is not general, the in throwing, doubling, and other processe highest rents being charged only in those districts analogous, in a certain degree, to the drawing and where, from the vicinity of mines there is a greater spinning of cotton-mills-in preparing the threads demand for, than a supply of, houses. This again, which are intertwisted by the loom. By far the as already explained, only occurs where mines have largest proportion of the mill population is female, recently been established, so that it is far from being the weavers who work looms in the mills being inconsiderable in number, compared with those who mines, whether long or recently established, rents | work at home. I may add, that the amount of silk are somewhat higher than in the purely agricultural | thread spun in Macclesfield is much greater than portions of the county. As mining operations are so | the amount woven there, the warp and the shute, generally diffused over Cornwall, it therefore happens | being prepared for the loom, are sent out all over the silk-weaving districts of Lancashire and thing to the rents. In the agricultural parishes most | wages earned in and out of the mills in Macclesfield distant from them, the rents of cottages are on a do not materially vary. The throwsters and spinners in the mills have the most regular work. average fully three months in the year. A weaver may, one season with another, make from 10s. to 12s. a week; a female throwster or doubler in £3. £3 10s., £4, or £4 10s., the abatement which the mill from 8s. to 9s. The rate of wages, hours must be made from the nominal rate of wages is of work, species of employment, and other particuabout the same. Indeed, in many cases where the lars will, however, be best understood from the folrents are highest, there is the least deduction to be lowing details of the different branches of the silk trade, gathered from personal observation of every the cottagers having thus a chance of making the dif- | department and of every process, and from the per-

to their means. But a little back from the mines, where the influence of high rents near them is felt, traversing the silk districts, to ascertain whether without giving the cottagers the same opportunity, accounts of the distress in Spitalfields seemed to the whole of the difference between the rents which have reached or to have affected the country they pay and the ordinary rent of a cottage, may frequently be regarded as so much to be deducted from their nominal amount of wages.

In general, I found the people knew very little about the matter. It was only the state of their own district in which from their nominal amount of wages.

But the most serious deduction is that which must be appeared to take any interest. There did not be made for the high price which they are now paying seem to be any general ideas prevalent upon the for their corn. I have already alluded to the arrange-causes of the distress of the metropolitan silkment which has elsewhere, as in Wiltshire, been pre-relent octablished for the benefit of the labourer— to with an apathetic "Aye, indeed—well, they do valent—established for the benefit of the labourer—to with an apathetic "Aye, indeed—well, they do of letting him have corn for his own consumption at a fixed price, without any reference to fluctuations the question as to what my listeners thought could in the market value of grain. So long as the price of the reason why a trade which would give an order for a certain pattern. Well, in the market value of grain. So long as the price of grain, notwithstanding its fluctuations, was generally high, the arrangement was advantageous to him: hut now that there is but little prospect of it ever a stolid. Well, I dunna know, indeed, sir,"

The trade downstant in the most frequent response. On the story of the most frequent response. On the story of the most frequent response. again reaching the price at which it is sold to him, formed the most frequent response. One man, was very uncertain so uncertain, that the masters it is obvious that the labourer must be ignred by its indeed, said he supposed government intended to continuance. It falls at present with peculiar root out the Spitalfields weavers altogether; and severity on the Cornish labourer. The arrangement another was of opinion that much of the Spitalfields here has been, for some time past, to let the labourer distress was caused by there being no throwing have his grain for 16s. and 8s.—that is to say, 16s mills in London, and the weavers being thus rentation and the mill might earn 12s. or bushel of wheat, and 8s. per bushel of barley. dered dependent for their supplies of thread upon the aware working at home he would not put the Corrich head. The Cornish bushel is double the size of the Win- Italy and France. Such answers were, however, the average higher than 10s. a week. the exceptions to the rule. Nine-tenths of the

an implement very like an all but closed pair of The term explains the nature of the operation as throwing. The apparatus used for this process differs materially from the cotton mule, having no backward or forward motion. Each machine is a compact series of spindles, bobbins, and wheels,

sively quick, making, in many instances, not less than 3,000 revolutions in a minute. The spinner, in attending to the lower tiers, has a good deal of unpleasant stooping work to perform, and the atmosphere of the room has, generally speaking, a sickly oily odour. Each spinner is attended by a boy, who pieces, as in the cotton mills. The men carn about 12s. a week-some little more, some a little less-and the boys about 6s. 6d. All these understood as applying to ten hours daily work The thread, having been spun, is now taken to the yers, where it is tinted with any hue desired. On its being brought back, a series of reeling and winding operations, very similar to those already described, is gone through. These are, as formerly. conducted by young women and girls, but their wages range higher than those of their predecessors -averaging from 7s: 6d. to 8s. per week. A number of purely technical processes-depending upon the sort of pattern which is to be woven-are gone through before the silk is finally ready for the loom. No description of these would be at all intelligible: but I may add that one of them. called "bear-warping," is the highest species of labour performed by women in silk mills, and brings them not less than 12s. per week. Another operation, called "couping and knitting." also connected with the arrange ment of the silk for the pattern-weaving looms, is conducted by women and little girls. The work here is light, and little skilled, consisting principally of passing threads through the constellation of holes seen hanging from the top of Jacquard looms. The

ranges of spindles. The motion of these is exces

10s. per week. We now pass to the weaving department. Very woven by power. A small quantity of bandannas beholden for its motion to the steam engine. A Jacquard weaver in full work, at a superior piece of goods, can still earn as much as 35s. a week; but taking the year round, including his seasons of enforced idleness, his wages, at least so far as Macclesfield goes, may be stated as averaging 10s. to and a half of animal food for the eight of them. I 11s. In this estimation masters and men very

> From the mills I proceeded to inspect the habitations and workplaces of some of the domestic weavers. A street of medium appearance having been pointed out to me as being solely occupied by silk hand-loom weavers. I visited five of the houses,

taking them at random. In the apartments there stood. I think. five treddle looms and a Jacquard, and a young man and two might now have had a good winter's supply for who rented the whole house, to whom the looms belonged, and who also found work for the journey men and apprentices. In short, the undertaker poor man comes to pay a shilling a yard (twelve seemed to act as a middleman between the weavers feet square) for ground, and gets nothing from it and the masters. The latter gave him out the propared silk on his promising that it should be times worked, and sometimes contented himself with acting as a sort of agent. Very often he had a family who worked for him. If he had not he took apprentices, and let out his looms to journeymen The weaver to whom I was speaking said that he that was only for the best pieces of weaving which he had to do. Besides, he was generally out of work altogether for about three months in the year. Striking an average, he thought he could earn about Os. a week the year round. For this he generally worked twelve hours a day. Although the rent of a Jacquard was 5s., the other looms could be rented for 3s. 6d. The second weaver whom I visited was frankly communicative. He believed that the Macclesfield silk weavers were better off than the generality in the country places—in Middleton, for making silk for handkerchiefs. He considered that the weaving of eight dozen a week was very fair work, and he was paid 2s. 11d. per dozen. He was this he toiled sometimes twelve, sometimes thirteen hours a day. He had work, he thought, for twothirds of the year. Machinery, in his estimation, had greatly injured the trade. Why else was it that as he could do now in three, working very hard. worked twice as hard now as they did when he was boy. The work was more" drierd" (more contime. People were more easily satisfied with silks please, and everything went so much out of fashion. and fashions changed so fast, that it was difficult either for master or man to suit the market. The lowest of silk weaving was the manufacture of greys, for bandanna handkerchiefs. The silk twenty years ago. Now they couldn't earn shuttle) was finer and required greater care. The lowest amount of wages made by a weaver, he put deal of money, 24s. or 26s. a week; but the Jacquards were standing still half the year. The man whose information I am recording was an under

'shute" (the thread carried across the warp by the down as about 7s. 8d. to 8s. Working figured goods with the Jacquard, they could make a considerable crowd round the docks so as to be able to gain a taker, and his journeymen paid him 3s., 3s. 6d. and 5s. for loom rent. He went on to say, that the frequently recurring periods of stagnation in trade kept the weavers poor during the time they had amount of each robbery being £3 17s. 03d. The full work. They were busy were poor always. Twenty years ago the people lived better than now. They had plenty of substantial food, but at present, where one got it a dozen missed it.

The people in the mills were better off, particularly the throwsters, than the people out of them, because the mill hands had more regular employment. It was the sudden changes in the taste for fancy articles that made the sudden fluctuation in were afraid to speculate so much as they would it they could sell their goods steadier, and therefore

him would be about 9s. Yet it is for this that he bill applies to silk factories, with certain modification and silved in the same and same and silved in the same and same a opens, at live o'clock in the morning, and, closes, at by persons utterly deficient of all moral sense, and dom under which they have been so long labouring. about eleven o'clock at night, after which hour no who either wink at or encourage the robberies freshi lodger is taken in, and all those who slept in which are continually concocted under their roofs, the house the night before but who have not suf- Nearly all the proprietors tacitly allow the produce are met here, gentlemen, for a two-fold purpose—to ficient money to pay for their bed at that time are of their lodgers' pilierings to be introduced and submit to you the principles of a Parliamentary turned out. Strangers who arrive in the course of shared in the kitchen, and many of them are known Reform Association, and to do honour, or rather to the day must procure a tin ticket, by paying 2d, at to be receivers of stolen goods, pledging for the hear and examine what Mr. Thompson has to say to the wicket in the office, previously to being allowed pickpockets they harhour in their houses whatever his constituents. I am proud to bear my testimony to enter the kitchen. The kitchen is about forty plunder they may bring home, and demanding of not only in the Tower Hamlets, but throughout all feet long by fifteen feet wide. The sleeping-room is them twopence and the duplicate for so doing. In- England and Scotland, to the honourable and about forty-eight feet deep by about forty feet wide. deed, so general is the latter practice among the patriotic conduct which my honourable friend has The bunks are each about seven feet long and one lodginghouse keepers of the East end of London, has enunciated, not here only, but throughout a foot ten inches wide," and the grating on which the In the process of cleaning there is a similar straw mattress is placed is about twelve inches from bunks are about four feet high. The coverings are a leather or a rug, but leathers are generally preferred. Of these bunks, there are five rows of luxury of mere walls and roof to shelter them from Look, at his antecedents - at his indefatigable about twenty-four deep, two rows being placed head the wind or the rain. Hence, if it be possible to exertions in striking off the shackles of the slave, to head with a gangway, between each of such two conceive a class of beings still more wretched, more attained. Such were his antecedents; and now he average number of nerging sleaning in this house of average number of persons sleeping in this house of a very adaptable animal. He may do his own work, weeks makes a difference of 1s. 6d. between his real to 6s. 3d. per week. It will be seen that the work a night is sixty. Of these there are generally about found nestling under the arches of the Blackwall of the country to another, to abolish the slavery hirty pickpockets, ten street beggars, a few infirm old people who subsist occasionally upon parish relief, and occasionally upon charity: ten or fitteen dock labourers; about the same number of low and precarious callings such seas the neighbourhood thieves. Or else they may be seen ranged along affords, and a few persons who have been in good the wall of a reighbouring to induce union affords, and a few persons who have been in good the wall of a reighbouring to induce union affords. affords, and a few persons who have been in good the wall of a neighbouring sugar baker's, warming gies on one single point, and, throwing aside your circumstances, but who have been reduced from a themselves upon the pavement heated by the meltvariety of causes. At one time there were as many as nine persons lodging in this house who subsisted by picking up dogs dung out of the streets, getting the morning, is a sight to shock the most callous, to the industrial classes?" You owe everything to about 53, for every basket full. The earnings of one and one that it is painful even to imagine. of these men were known to average 9s. a week. There are generally lodging in the house a few bone grubbers, who pick up bones, rags, iron, &c., out of the streets. Their average earnings are about 1s. per day. There are several mud-larks, or youths who go down to the water-side when the tide is out, to see whether any article of value has been left upon the bank of the river. The person supplying this information to me, who was for some time resident in the house, has seen brought home by these persons a drum of figs at one time, and a Dutch

> slices to the other lodgers. The pickpockets generally lodging in the house consist of handkerchief-stealers, shoplifters-infrom the doors, of shops. Legs and breast of mutton are frequently brought in by this class of persons. There are seldom any housebreakers lodging in such places, because they require a room of their own, and mostly live with prostitutes. Besides the pick. nockets, they are also lodging in the house speculators in stolen goods. These may be docklabourers or Billinsgate porters, having a few the booty of the juvenile thieves. 'I have known' says my informant these speculators wait in the kitchen, walking about with their hands in their nockets, till a little fellow would come in with such a thing as a cap, a piece of bacon, or a piece of mutton. They would purchase it, and then either retail it amongst the lodgers in the kitchen ing of the kitchen-excepting with four or five indviduals—is to encourage thefr. The encouragement to the gonoff (a Hebrew word signifying in the passing cards, masses of which are to be young thief, probably learnt from the Jew 'fences' in the neighbourhood,) consists in laughing at and young women earn only 5s., and the little girls not applauding his dexterity in thieving : and whenever

cheese at another. These were sold in small lots or

to see the produce of his thievery. The beggars who frequent these houses go about people that pass by. They generally go out in look out and give warning when the policeman is that is to say, to stand, with very little clothing on shivering and shaking, sometimes with handages, round; his legs, and sometimes! with his arm in a servants at respectable houses, and bring it home to the lodging-house, where they sell it. You may see. I am told, the men who lodge in the place, and coming in, as if they were the best victuals in the city. My informant knew an instance of a lad wh seemed to be a very fine little fellow, and promised to have been possessed of excellent mental capabilities if properly directed, who came to the lodging-house, when out of a situation, as an errand boy. He stayed there a month or six weeks, during which time he was tampered with by the others, and ultimately became a confirmed gonoff.' The conversation among the lodgers relates chiefly to thievpractice, a boy will often pick the pocket of one of the lodgers walking about the room, and if detected

The sanitary state of these houses is very bad. Not only do the lodgers generally swarm with vermin, but there is little or no ventilation to the sleeping rooms, in which sixty persons, of the foulest habite, usually sleep every night. There are no proper washing utensils, neither towles nor basins, nor wooden bowls. There are one or two never think of washing themselves. The cleanliest

tails of their shirts. A large sum to be made by two beggars in one week is one pound, or ten shillings a piece-one for looking out, and the one for 'standing shallow.' The average earnings of such persons are certainly below eight shillings per week. If the report of the constabulary force commissioners, states that twenty told, the statement must have been furnished by parties who had either some object in overrating the amount, or else who had no means of obtaining correct information on the subject. From all my infabrics were generally produced. He himself was formant has seen as to the earnings of those who make a trade of picking pockets and begging, he is convinced that the amount is far below what is generally believed to be the case. Indeed, nothing but the idle roving life that is connected with the business could compensate the thieves or beggars for the privations they frequently undergo.

According to the report of the constabulary force thirty years ago he could earn as much in one week | commissioners, there were in the metropolis, in 1839. 221 of such houses as the one at present described, too? He thought, upon the average, that people and each of these houses harboured daily, upon an average, no less than eleven of such characters as the foregoing, making in all a total of 2,431 vagrants and pickpockets sheltered by the proprietors of the low, lodging houses of London. The above twopenny lodging-house has, on an average, from fifty to sixty persons sleeping in it nightly, yielding an income of nearly \$3 per week. The three-penny lodging-houses in the same neighbourhood average from fifteen to twenty persons per night, and proweavers were paid 5s. 1d. per cut for this sort of duce a weekly total of from 20s. to 25s. profit, the rent of the houses at the same time being only from 5s. to 6s. per week.

There is one question worthy of consideration-Does the uncertainty of dock labour generate thieves and vagabonds, or do the thieves and vagabonds day's work when unable to thieve? According to returns of the metropolitan police force, the value of the property stolen in this district in the year 1848 was £2,007, of which only £365 were recovered. The number of robberies was 521, the average amount recovered averaged 14s. on each robbery.

The ludging-houses just described are not the lowest of the low. There are 'cribs' in the metropolis where the charges for a night's rest are less, the accommodations more meagre, and the lodger even more degraded than those of the two-penny refuges. I lately visited. In some places a renny only is demanded for shelter for the night, and there congregate the most wretched and demoralised of all characters. The commonest prostitutes thieves, beggars, and vagabonds are taken into these dens of iniquity, and allowed to sleep promiscuously in one small room. There is little or no furniture in the house, so that no beds are provided for the money. The lodgers-male mand, female-men, women, boys, and girls-all lie huddled together on the floor; the average nightly muster being about thirty of the most miserable and infamous of human they gave small orders—great ones might be left beings—a mass of poverty, filth, vice, and crime—upon their hands. He thought that, one with an assemblage of all that is physically loathsome another, the weavers in the mill might earn 12s. or and morally odious-a chaos of want, intemperance, ignorance, disease, libidinism, rags, dirt, villany, and shamelessness, that can be paralleled in no other part of the globe but this, the first city of the world

-the focus of wealth and intellect—the pinnacle of

that these are the fregular terms' of the class. But there are dormitories lower and lower still in ing-pan beneath. To behold the drowsy, ragged, destitute crowd gathered there at three o'clock in classes I would venture to say, "What do you owe

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

MR. G. THOMPSON AND THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.

borough, the opportunity of making his annual agitate only when the just rights of the people are cluding those who rob the till as well as steal articles statement to his constituents with reference to the granted. (Cheers.) I would especially caution you of reform in this country. The building in which you an extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, triamount of available space for a public meeting in quilification, bear in mind that is not the test. The the borough, affording accommodation for about 5,000 persons, and was filled in every part.

above 3s. A superintendent, who also works, has anything is brought in, the gonoff is greeted for explained that he had mistaken the place of meeting. say was that if Mr. Thompson could not answer this his good luck, and a general rush is made towards He was glad to see that he was supported by Sir J. question satisfactorily to his constituents he was him to see the produce of his thievery.

Walmsley and Mr. Thompson: he regretted that unworthy to represent them; but in that case it pleasure than to see him returned at the next the enthusiastic cheering with which he was greeted election for a constituency like that he was now ad- had subsided, spoke as follows:—With regard to dressing, and again sitting at the right hand of Mr. the matter to which that letter refers, I certainly Hume, and aiding him in his efforts to economise allowed my name to be placed at the back of the the public expenditure. He should confine himself | bill brought into the House of Commons to obtain sling. Others begs scran' (broken victuals) of the en the present occasion to dealing with some for the trustees of certain roads in this neighbourfigures, to show the impossibility of returning to hood a renewal of their lease; but when I saw the obtain an honest living, watch for these beggars tries, they would agree that that was a fact so as any way pledged to the bill, but should reserve to startling, that none but a madman would think of myself the right of opposing it altogether, or so returning to a system by which that large number after it by abridging the power of the trustees, as of their fellow-countrymen would be brought to might appear to be strictly just as between them and starvation, and thousands more be reduced by the the people of this great district. It was on that high price of provisions which must ensue, from understanding alone that my name was placed competence to poverty. It was fitting that the on the back of the bill in connexion with that of Times, which was always opposing itself to the the other member for the Tower Hamlets. In the popular feeling, should know that fact; and it meantime-that was before the measure came do without the people, the people could do without those who thought themselves aggrieved by the the Times. (Dear, and cheers.) The imports for heavy tolls charged, I made myself master of the ing and the best manner of stealing. By way of eleven months during the past year had been of whole question, and in the committee devoted my oxen and cows, 49,804; sheep and lambs, 119,763; time to such an adjustment of the matters pending swine, 2,454; bacon, 375,227 cwts.; butter, 251,074 between the inhabitants and trustees as strict 1,270,555 qrs.; oats, 1,205,655 qrs.; rye, 263,167 in a judicial capacity; both parties were witnesses of beans and peas, 645,458 grs.; Indian corn, and other salted and fresh meats, 464,016 lbs. poultry value steiling, £350,000. These were all articles of human food. (Cheers.) Then take (Cheers. Having given no vote in that House conwool, and the raw articles of our manufactures. lodgers, but for cleaning the rooms. The lodgers The imports of wool had been 70,284,837 lbs. in the same time, and of hides 628,481. Now let him ask among them will do so in the bucket, and then wipe | what would have been the position of the population But the Protectionists told them that they must pay for them all by exporting the precious metals. Now, in this respect, what was the fact? There was more gold in the Bank at this moment, and more gold spread through the country, than was ever Parliament any great measure of legislative justice

> them. cannot fail to understand. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Oxley briefly seconded, and Mr. T. DICK upported, the resolution. The resolution was then put and carried unani

front of the platform, was loudly cheered, next spoke. He said—I now appear before you as the Reform Association, and I should be alike unjust (Cheers.) Why is this? Because in the vast to the association and to my own character if I majority of cases, the members of the House of heard at any meeting at which I may be present | Commons, availing themselves of the present imsentiments uttored which I thought unjust or incor- perfect, corrupt, and unconstitutional system of rect, and did not, when I had the opportunity, state elections, have virtually returned themselves by my own opinion in regard to them. I stand not money, by family influence, or by other equally exhere at the present moment to advocate manhood ceptionable means—and, having done so, sit in the suffrage, but to support to the best of my ability | legislature, not to promote the wishes or the welfare those principles which have been put forth by able and good men, and by the virtuous of all ages, in they and their immediate connexions profit, and favour of the rights of the people, and to restore through which large numbers of them derive their those rights which the constitution confers upon all men, but which have been violated by the present thorough renovation of the representative system. and preceding governments to the greatest possible (Hear.) But it is some consolation to know that extent. (Cheers.) An observation has been made if little that is good beyond the repeal of the naviwhich I must, standing here as the president of the the chairman, has a perfect right, as a resident character of our future legislation has been done among you, and as an elector of the Tower Hamlets, out of doors. (Much cheering.) Never, perhaps, to say what he pleases on the subject, but I dis- in the history of the country were the people better claim, as the president of the association, any informed on the questions that most affect their inittempt on the part of that association to dictate to | terest or which relate to the administration of public the clectors of the Tower Hamlets, or to say to you affairs. Nor is this remark applicable merely to the who shall be your representative, and who shall not. I must go still further and say, that I consider such pendencies are beginning to think and to act for observations in the absence of Sir W. Clay are not justified as issuing from the chair of a meeting like the present. (A Voice, "Why is he not here, then?") Aye, that is the question. This he been asked? (Cheers, and some confusion.) I am not here to throw the apple of discord amongst you, but to do justice as far as I can to all. (Hear, hear.) And I say it is the question, has Sir William Clay been asked to appear here this evening, and if not, I say such observations from the chair are unnot, I say such observations from the chair are un- and we now hear rumours of ministerial intentions called for. (Cheers.) It is the privilege—it is the right of Englishmen to give a fair hearing to all. (Hear, hear.) There is yet another observation I curtain will be drawn up, the oracle will speak, and feel it my duty to refer to—I must reprobate such we shall have the opportunity of asking the stage remarks in speaking of the agricultural classes as manager what new pieces he intends to bring out. (Eaughter and cheers.) While it may be interesting so. They are men as able, as industrious, and as industrious indust

(Hear, hear.) Let us show kindness to them, goodwill and brotherly feeling, and not insult them by observed—to the constitutional principles which lie great portion of the kingdom, when standing for ward to demand the just rights of the people the scale of comfort; cleanliness, and civilisation. amongst the nobles of the land, and wholly irres-Such sleeping places are frequented by those who pective of what might be the consequences to himwant even the penny to provide them with the self. But this was what was to be expected of himlowest lodging houses of London, they are to be and to give his time and his talents, from one end Railway. There may be discovered whole families, which still exists among the white men-for the houseless and penniless, huddled close together— millions in this country are still little better than children cradled as it were in vice and crime, cheek serfs in the kands of the oligarchy. (Loud cheers.) by jowl with the vilest prostitutes and the meanest The few moments I shall occupy on this platform

minor differences, endeavour to do justice to your

them. You owe to them your ships, your com-

merce, your railways, your buildings, your luxuries,

selves and your fellow-men.

your comforts, and even your necessaries of life. Cheers.) You owe to the working men of the country everything you possess... (Cheers.) And shall these working men be longer delayed their just rights? Shall those who have so long knocked at the door of the constitution still be denied admission? (Cheers.) Away with such a thought. (Cheers.) But you will be denied until you are en-An aggregate meeting of the electors and other abled to convince your rulers and your governors inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets was held on that you are determined to have them. (Cheers.) Monday evening, at Sion Chapel, near Whitechapel It has been intimated—it is the on dit of the Church, to aid in the movement for promoting a day-that we are to have some extensive reform; reform in the representation and public expenditure in short, that the wind is to be taken out of our of the country, and at the same time to afford to sails, so that we shall have no further occasion to Mr. George Thompson, one of the members for the agitate. I hope it is so. But we will cease to proceedings of the House of Commons during the not to be led a way by any sham reform, such as we last session, and the future prospects of the cause have had before. (Hear, hear.) Should they grant the meeting was held is said to contain the greatest ennial parliaments and the abolition of the property population, as shall make it no longer possible that The chair was taken, pro tem. by Mr. Fax, Mr. the votes of the representatives of such places as HALL, who had been announced as the chairman, Thetford or Harwich, with a corrupt constituency shillings in their pockets. With this they purchase not having arrived at the hour named for opening of two or three hundred, shall be equal in the results the meeting (seven o'clock).

Mr. Hows rose to move the first resolution as its 15,000 electors. This is the question to which to those of the borough of the Tower Hamlets, with follows: - That in the deliberate judgment of this I would draw attention, that in all your endeavours meeting a thorough renovation of the representative to obtain reform, do not forget this is the pinching system of this country is not only justly demanded point among the oligarchy, who have hitherto as the constitutional right of the people, but as divided amongst themselves the spoils of the people. necessary to the abolition of the political, financial, (Cheers.) One word more. I have received a and coolesiastical abuses so loudly complained of letter to-day, without any signature—and I am not or take it to some fence, where they would This meeting, therefore, rejoices in the establish- fond of anonymous correspondence—in reference to receive a profit upon it. The general feel- ment of the National Reform Association, and the conduct of a highly talented individual who is tenders to its president, Sir Joshua Walmsley— present. The letter was to this effect :- Sir, -- Per- (cheers)—the assurance that they will do all in their haps you will have no objection to ask Mr. Thomppower to sustain the body over which he so ably son, the professed opponent of monopoly, to explain presides, in their efforts to secure the patriotic ob-jects to which they are devoted." why he took charge in the House of Commons of a bill for continuing the Commercial-road turnpike Mr. Hall, having taken the chair, apologised for monopoly, signed "A Member of the National not having been present at the hour appointed, and Parliamentary Reform Association?" All he could

> equity and justice demanded. (Hear, hear.) I sat my conduct, and fearlessly I appeal to every spectator of that conduct to say if I did not, as a just and honourable man, hold the balance fairly between the one party and the other. (Loud cheers.) I rejoice cheese, 325, 256 cwts.; pork, that this meeting affords me the opportunity of presenting myself before so many of those whom I have the honour to represent in the House of Commons. trary either to the professions which I made when I sought to enter it. or to the dictates of my conscience, having to the best of my ability endeavoured to discharge my duty faithfully and independently, and having no desire to continue in that House when I cease to enjoy the confidence of those who sent me there, I am not afraid of coming before you. (Renewed cheers.) I cannot say that it has been my happiness and privilege to assist in carrying through to the people, either for the enlargement of their rightful political power, or the diminution of their tion of 12,000,000 of people was paid for by the proof the House, have resisted all attempts to reduce ducts of the energies and the industry of the working | the public expenditure, and all measures in favour population. (Cheers.) Were it not for this what of parliamentary reform. (Cries of "Shame.") would have been the condition of the manufacturing As far as any result in the House of Commons is interests of this country? The artisans would have concerned, all the motions on these subjects, howbeen thrown out of employment, and the mills ever ably brought forward and discussed, have been would have been standing still. For it was idle to in vain. One fact, I think, must have been long suppose that the continent of Europe could pay for apparent to those whom I address—that legislation, our manufactures except by the produce of their in all but its last stages, and as a matter of form. own soil. These were facts which everybody but has to be done out of doors. (Hear, hear.) I mean the senseless agriculturists, whose skulls are so that legislation which tends in any degree to adthick it is almost impossible to drive sense into vance the social or political welfare of the people. (Cheers.) The House of Commons may be left to vote money, and they will do it-to sanction any abuse, and they will do it-to support any job which will increase the patronage of the minister, and they will do it; but that house must not be looked to for any measure of real reform until the people have settled the question out of doors-(hear, not to rest satisfied until their demands are granted. sole support. Hence the absolute necessity of a gation laws has been done within the walls of parliament, much that will eventually determine the

been misled by interested parties but have you agreed in reference to what we ought to do, and never been misled? (Hear, hear.) How long is it since you have come to your senses? (Hear, hear.) While the present House of Commons continues, we how long is it since you were on the one side must take what we can get, and be as thankful as "reds," and on the other "blues," and were we can. (Cheers, and a voice: That will testion of questions of questions. com at 85, and 45. Dut, to adnere to the optimization and charity.

Committed makes up as many as eighty-four bunks, is what measures should the people themselves described makes up as many as eighty-four bunks, is what measures should the people themselves described makes up as many as eighty-four bunks, is what measures should the people themselves described makes up as many as eighty-four bunks, is what measures should the people themselves described makes up as many as eighty-four bunks, is what measures should the people themselves described makes up as many as eighty-four bunks, is what measures should the people themselves described makes up as many as eighty-four bunks, is what measures should the people themselves described makes up as many as eighty-four bunks, is what measures should the people themselves described makes up as many as eighty-four bunks, is what measures should the people themselves described makes up as many as eighty-four bunks, is what measures should the people themselves described makes up as many as eighty-four bunks, is what measures should the people themselves described makes up as many as eighty-four bunks, is what measures should the people themselves described makes up as many as eighty-four bunks, is what measures should the people themselves described makes up as many as eighty-four bunks, is what measures should the people themselves described makes up as many as eighty-four bunks, is what measures should the people themselves described makes up as many as eighty-four bunks, is what measures should the people themselves described makes up as many as eighty-four bunks, is what measures should the people themselves described makes up as many as eighty-four bunks, is what measures should the people themselves described makes up as many as eighty-four bunks, is what measures should the people themselves described makes up as many as eighty-four bunks, is what measures should have been as many as eighty-four bunks, is what measures should have been as many as eighty-four bun

zans of that exemplary monarch Charles the Second. to his right trusty and right entirely beloved son to the crown, for the public service, and steps were of the Duke of Richmond's titles and revenues; he taken to ascertain their value and make compensation to the then Duke of Richmond. ("Oh, oh," and Grafton derived their honours and riches iron the parliamentary finance papers of 1801-2, 1810, and Grafton derived their honours and riches iron the same source—namely, the prostitution of their descriptions of the purchase by the Exchesial about Protection and Free Trade: but was it said about Protection and Free Trade: but was three sums, each of the amount of £211,111, 2s. 3d. making a total of £633,333, 6s. 9d., for which £490,833, 11s. 6d. of the public money was paid. This half million sterling was handed to the Duke of Richmond, and as much added to the national debt of the country; the interest to be paid, or America was comparatively untaxed? (Hear, the principal to be redeemed, by the hardworking hear.) The Parliamentary Reform Association depeople of England. (Renewed cries of "Shame.") served the support or at all events the countenance These coal duties and this half million have enabled of the working classes, because it was pledged to the Dukes of Richmond to become vast landed pro- agitate for a considerable amelioration in the preprietors: and the use the present duke makes of his sent system; and the least modicum of reform was farthing which he or his ancestors ever possessed, this and other noble dukes beware. Should they continue their machinations much longer the people into the origin and nature of their titles to the enor-"Lie still, if you're wise, You'll be — if you rise."

(Much laughter.) A legislator who professes to be in favour-not of class interests, but of the rights and welfare of all classes, will not only maintain our present commercial policy, but do much more. He will earnestly unite with those who are demanding a rigid inquiry into the national expenditure with a view to large reductions, especially in our overgrown and immoral establishments for the maintenance of the army and the navy. (Loud and general cries of "Hear, hear.") He will be prepared to support a revision of our whole system of taxation with a view to the equalisation of the burdens pressing on the people. He will demand that all taxes of every kind be brought to account, that the people may know what are the gross receipts and what are the expenses of collection, and what pensions and salathat the public money be not squandered in unmerited pay and sinecure emoluments. He will be earnest in his endeavours to obtain cheap food for best to remove those taxes on knowledge which are obstructive of popular education, a grievous impediment in the way of the best benefactors of their country, and a scandal to the civilisation and intelligence of the age. He will co-operate with those who are the friends of the sister country, and above all will be anxious to relieve the people of Ireland from the iniquitous burden of sustaining a church whose doctrines are those of a few only, and are repudiated by the millions of the indigenous people of the soil. (Cheers.) He will thus show his sympathy with Irish distress and his love of religious liberty. By such a course he will also prove himself the best promoter of that connexion between the parent country and its dependencies which is productive of mony, prosperity, and loyalty. In thus venturing to refer to the course which, I think, a friend of the sures I have now specified. There is yet another great measure, and one which I regard as paramount and essential. I mean Parliamentary Reform. (Cheers.) I have considered it my duty during the last four months to place myself at the disposal of the council of the National Reform Assotheir scheme, or privately in any way in which my talents may be made available. It is my intention while I have strength to continue to give them my services even more unreservedly than I have hitherto been able to do. You will have the opportunity to-night of saying whether you sympathise with this movement, and whether you sanction the part taken by your representative. If your verdict should be favourable, you will not be disposed to list the public in the cause than by spending my time in fruitless attendance in the house which we seek to reform. On all great questions affecting your interests, I pledge myself to be at my post, to give an honest vote. My opinion of the present state of the representation may be soon expressed— I look upon it as a mockery, and upon the house which it has created as unconstitutional. The object of the society we are assembled to promote, is to give the people a real representation in that house, by largely extending the franchise, and by getting rid of boroughs under influence and intimiched cheering.) dation—(hear, hear)—by the enlargement, and as electoral districts. Such a reform will enable the people to return the men of their choice upon free and independent principles. (Hear, hear.) It is often a source of the greatest satisfaction to me to reflect that the honour which I enjoy of a seat in the House of Commons was made up of aristocrass as I can judge, has been conferred upon me again; but when he recollected that two-thirds of the House of Commons was made up of aristocrass and their connexions, and that while that was the with the consent of the people—with the consent and approbation of the non-enfranchised class of the community, not only in this borough—but throughout the kingdom. And this not because I have at any time aspired to be the champion of their elected. He referred to the absence of many of the prejudices; still less because I have been a servile public question. I conclude by calling upon you to deal frankly with your member at all times, that Mr. G. Thompson thanked the meeting for the harmony with the political views of those who have elevated him to a place in the legislature of the received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations broke up. of regard and approbation, concluded with an eloquent peroration, exhorting concentration of effort A FREE TRADE DEMONSTRATION took place on upon the part alike of the franchised and un- Tuesday evening at Exeter, when Mr. Divett and Tuesday evening at Exeter, when Mr. Divett and

himself to the confidence of the electors and non-

Mr. J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, an elector, seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Box.
Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds rose to support the resolution. He was received with tremendous applause, which continued for some minutes, on the part of the great majority of the meeting; but have no fear of the result. (Hear, hear.) On the about twenty or thirty persons, who evidently becontrary, I foresee the best consequences following longed to the middle class, and who looked like dissenting ministers, sustained a protracted hiss. Thereupon Mr. George Thompson requested the factious disturbers to be quiet, and give Mr. Reynolds a fair hearing. Order being restored, Mr. Reynolds proceeded to express his opinions on seveperience and ascertained results—(cheers)—and ral matters alluded to by previous speakers. Sir beaten finally by the votes of both branches of the Joshua Walmsley had talked of the glorious constilegislature. (Long and continued cries of "Hear.") I saw in the Daily News of this day that his Grace lambda, King, Lords, and Commons, but he (Mr. Reythe Duke of Richmond, the President of the Society | nolds) could see nothing at all admirable in it; and as at 17, Old Bond-street—(a laugh)—addressed a pro-tection meeting at Brighton, on Saturday last, and lished altogether. (Cheers.) Then Sir Joshua had counselled union and determination for the purpose of turning out the present government, and installing one that should restore protection to British agriculture. Let us pause for a moment to inquire whether this noble duke is the most consistent man in the world, in thus seeking to diminish the size and in the world, in thus seeking to diminish the size and increase the cost of the loaf of his fellow-country- (Immense cheering.) The aristocracy had grasped men. (Shame.) The Duke is a descendant of the everything it could lay its hands upon; and it was famous Duchess of Portsmouth, one of the courte- no matter of surprise at-all if the masses were steeped in pauperism, wretchedness, and misery. (A laugh.) Undoubted historical records inform us that in the 29th year of his reign, the "merry monarch caused letters patent to be issued, granting George the Third, unto the present time. Surely this was rather too much to pay one family for Charles Duke of Richmond and Lennox a duty of twelve pence per chaldron on all coals shipped out of the river Tyne. (Expressions of disgust.) This by taxes. Nothing would ever put a stop to such duty was regularly received and appropriated by the Richmonds and Lennoxes. At length it became detection the Charter became the law of the land. (Cheers.) sirable that these coal duties should be transferred Mr. Thompson had eloquently described the origin

grain cheaper than we could produce it at home-

bring it into our own markets-when it was remem-

power, and the grateful return which he makes to a grand step gained towards future triumphs. the people of this country, to whom he owes every (Cheers.) But when asked for an extension of the suffrage, the minister would base his refusal upon is to put himself at the head of a movement for the alleged ignorance of the people. And yet it was taxing the people's bread and for turning out her not the ignorance of the masses that was feared by den; but there were some evils attached to the pinned her behind the kitchen door and there beat Majesty's ministers because they are in favour of the aristocracy; but their intelligence. (Cheers.) free trade in corn. (Loud cries of "Shame.") Let The trants well know that a veritable people's parliament would make high work of all existing abuses. (Cheers.) When asked for the Ballot, the may begin, if they are not already doing it, to look minister would deny it on the plea of its being un-English. But the upper classes did not think it mous wealth which they have been permitted to un-English to use the ballot-box at their clubs, nor possess. Such an investigation would neither add in regimental court-martials. They did not conin regimental court-martials. They did not conto the splendour of their reputation, the respecta-bility of their pedigrees, nor the security of their fortunes. Let them leave a lesson from the spilon? fortunes. Let them learn a lesson from the sailor's same order; nor did they scruple to give the preepitaph: masters. Lastly, but not least, the men who prevented from further carrying out this benevotalked about the ballot being un-English, did not think it un-English to lacerate the backs of which fell as heavily as it could do on any of the to be passed to London.—Mr. Broughton very prounfortunate sailors and soldiers until the flesh was palaces of the nobility. ("Shame! shame!") If, beaten into a jelly. (Hear, hear.) Things, in fact, were only un-English when it suited the country's tyrants and oppressors to proclaim them so. (Loud cheers.) The abolition of the Property Qualifica-tion would likewise meet with ministerial opposition, on the ground that intelligence generally went with the wealth-possessing class. Now it was by no means difficult to show the atrocious folly of that argument. Take, for instance, Sir Robert Peel-a man who by possessing riches, was not only qualli-fied to vote for Members of Parliament, but likewise to become a Member of Parliament himself. But suppose that a sudden stroke of adversity deprived him of all his property to-morrow, he would lose the right of voting for a member and sitting as peal to the middle and working classes to unite in ries are now paid out of the public purse. He will lose the right of voting for a member and sitting as demand an inquiry into the salaries and emoluments one, and yet his intellect would remain precisely this movement, and to co-operate with the National the complainant went to the door of the omnibus, one, and yet his intellect would remain precisely this movement, and to co-operate with the National the complainant went to the door of the omnibus, one, and yet his intellect would remain precisely the same. (Hear.) On the other hand, take the loud and general applause. prices in the past and present years, that such re- meanest and most ignorant mendicant crawling in ductions may be made as are just and equitable, and the gutter—the veriest wretch that ever was suppose that some lucky windfall filled his pocket was needed as a means of obtaining financial with gold, what would be the consequence? He the minds of his fellow-subjects as he has been to might rise from his filth and his rags all in a moobtain cheap food for their bodies, and will do his ment, to exercise the privilege of voting, and become a Member of Parliament himself. (Hear, hear.) This was the real light in which to view the Property Qualification. Was it not infamous in the extreme? Should it not be abolished? To touch now upon another matter, some one had alluded to the expenses of Mr. Thompson's election being not altogether liquidated. Now, would it not be well if the Parliamentary Reformers added the principle of "Paid Representatives" to their programme? With the Vote by Ballot, and Paid Representatives, they would hear no more of such ignominious questions as election expenses. (Hear, hear.) Being himself a member of the council of the Association, he was anxious for its success; and therefore he récommended the addition just named. good to both and is most likely to perpetuate har-ward so cheerfully to aid that movement, concessions should be made to their wishes; and no effecsteadily to pursue. (Cheers.) Should such a course be the one which you would have your representative take, I shall calculate upon your support and approval. (Loud cheers.) If it should the proceeded to defend Chartism and Chartists and approval. (Loud cheers.) If it should the proceeded to defend Chartism and Chartists and against the flagrant misrepresentation of the press, and approval. (Loud cheers.) If it should the proceeded to defend Chartism and Chartists and against the obloquy which had been thought the proceeded to defend Chartism and Chartists and against the obloquy which had been thought the proceeded to defend Chartism and Chartists and against the obloquy which had been thought the proceeded to defend Chartism and Chartists and against the obloquy which had been thought the proceeded to defend Chartism and Chartists are presentative take, I shall calculate upon your support and against the obloquy which had been thought the proceeded to defend Chartism and Chartists are presentative take, I shall calculate upon your support and against the obloquy which had been thought the proceeded to defend Chartism and Chartists are presentative take, I shall calculate upon your support and against the obloquy which had been thought the proceeded to defend Chartism and Chartists are presentative take, I shall calculate upon your support and against the obloquy which had been thought the proceeded to defend Chartism and C prescutative take, I shall calculate upon your support and approval. (Loud cheers.) If it should not, I would then recommend you to provide yourselves with some one in my place—("No, no")—selves with some one in my place—("No, no")—since it is my resolution to advocate all the more instruments. The projudices against Chartest must be advocated all the more instruments. since it is my resolution to advocate all the mea-sures I have now specified. There is yet another beginning to be dissipated in many quarters where the continent, in order to show that the people had always and everywhere been magnanimous, generous and humane; whereas, kings and aristocrats had as invariably and as universally appeal of the should be disrespectful to the memory of the late Queen; but he held that it was an insult to the people of this nation to ask them to provide for the servants when the mistress received dation for the purpose of assisting that body either had as invariably and as universally proved thempublicly in assemblies called for the consideration of their scheme, or privately in any way in which my Europe which had got the upper hand for the present, and had perpetrated unparalleled atrocities.

This set of miscreants had been the cause of Hungary's defeat and Italy's ruin: Kossuth, Mazzini, and Ledru Rollin—the most glorious patriots of the age — (thunders of applause) — were exiles on account of the villany of the party of order. Let the English, then, beware lest they had their party blame me if I should sometimes think that I may be of order here also! The aristocracy would become doing more good by going forth to awaken and enlist the public in the cause than by spending my them. But to prevent such an appalling catastime in fruitless attendance in the house which we trophe, let the working and middle classes unite for the present, as far as they could, and as well as they might, in order to obtain reform: but let not agitation which they were carrying on for their own rights and their own interests. On the contrary,

The Charman then put the resolution, which was during the civil wars of Charles I.; and asked if the germ of liberty was fostered so well in Yar worth, which is a shilling fare, I run for it, and the germ of liberty was fostered so well in Yar worth, which is a shilling fare, I run for it, and the germ of liberty was fostered so well in Yar. carried unanimously and with acclamation. Mr. W. WILLIAMS, late mamber for Coventry, obrights, or the exponent of their condition or their metropolitan members from the divisions in favour of the several reforms proposed last session, and panderer to their wishes; but because I have in- advised the people of all classes, as the most effecvariably taken them into account, as having the tual means of obtaining a full and fair representafirst claim to consideration in the discussion of every tion of the feelings and interests of the country, to

et them persevere in their struggle for the Peo-

ple's Charter—a struggle in which he (Mr. Reynolds)

should heartily and unweariedly assist until the

country. The hon, niember who was throughout conded, was carried unanimously, and the meeting grand objects which that association had in view.

franchised as the sure means of obtaining the other gentlemen addressed a large company, who reforms which they demanded, and the permanent had assembled to congratulate each other on the reforms which they demanded, and the permanent had assembled to congratulate each other on the permanent had assembled to congratulate each other on the permanent had assembled to congratulate each other on the player was [4] said [4] would not satisfy him, and hill, London, and hill, and hi Mr. FRY, as one who had taken a prominent part further reforms.

MEETING AT YARMOUTH OF THE MESSES COBDEN AND BRIGHT AT

the inhabitants of the borough of Great Tarmouth assembled in the Corn Exchange, to receive a deputation from the council of the National Reform Association, and to hear from those gentlemen a statement of the objects which that Association has That battle has been successful; we must not suffer their determination to back the partial has been successful; we must not suffer their support. The resolution was;—" That battle has been successful; we must not suffer their support. The resolution was;—" That their support. The resolution was;—" That their support. The parliamentary votes and general grasping and insolvent landocracy, aided by hood-winkes, rackrented tenants, backed by their ill-paid meeting is of opinion that he as fully redeemed his condition has statement of the objects which that association has statement of the objects which that association has statement of the objects which the resolution to back the objects which their determination to back the objects which that association has statement of the objects which their determination to back the objects which that association has statement of the objects which that association has statement of the objects which their support. That reviewing the parliamentary votes and general accomplishment. The deputation consisted of W. A., Wilkinson, Esq., and Sir F. Knowles, Bart. The spacions building was which we have gained (Cheers.) We must not permit a reviewing the parliamentary votes and general their support. The condition has statement of the objects which the statement of the objects which their support. The deputation consisted of W. A., Wilkinson, Esq., and Sir F. Knowles, Bart. The spacions building was which we have gained (Cheers.) the objects which we have gained the objects which the obj unable to effect an entrance.

The Mayor, having taken the chair amid consi-

lively obliged, to some extent, to understand, for it was a subject that would form acquaintance with them, in spite of their will to the contrary. Taxes met them as they entered the world—stuck to them through life—and followed them to the grave. He was happy to find that an Association had at last

Great applause.)
Mr. Alderman HAMMOND moved the first resolurespect to the depression of agriculture, he must confess that the prices which the farmer obtained for his produce were exceedingly low; but he maintained that the farmer could grow his wheat at 20s. a coomb if the taxation of the country were reduced and equitably adjusted, and if the landlords reduced their rents in the same proportion. (Hear, hear, and applause, in the midst of which a voice was heard, "And the parsons too.") Yes, and the clergy too, ought to do their part, and then the far, mers might live well enough with flour at the price t was. As to the fact that the labouring classes were greatly impoverished by the present rate of taxation, he thought it was self-evident that the poor could not live with comfort and convenience to themselves, while they paid so dearly to keep up the sinecures and pensions of the rich. (Cheers.) Mr. Hammond then concluded by moving the reso-

lution which he had read. ution which he had read.

Mr. Jackson expressed his conviction that the measures proposed by the National Reform Asso-ciation were eminently calculated to promote the interests of the whole community, for if the expenditure of the nation were reduced ten millions, he should like to know if any man would have the audacity and the impudence to tell him that it would confer no benefit on the labouring classes. Applause,) Mr. Jackson entered into a brief exposition of the evils of indirect taxation, and concluded by advocating the rights of the people to a fair representation in the Commons House of Par-

liament. W. A. Wilkinson, Esq., supported the resolu-tion. He proceeded to state the object of the Reor rather, at a lower rate than our farmers could bered that industry in this country was weighed government." He showed that amongst the popudown with the heaviest pecuniary burdens, while would make all the poor people rich, it was nevertheless quite possible for the legislature to put them mentioned the effect of tea duties, which not only restricted the home consumption of that article, but also prevented our sending to China's larger share of our manufactures. The duty on tobacco, dwellings of the labouring classes, had erected a large building for their accommodation, but was lent object in consequence of the weight of this tax, however, they were to complain of this to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the answer would be that he could not afford to rescind the tax, his expenditure running so closely on his income. But how was it, he asked, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in such a position as this? Why, because of the shameful extravagance of the government. As an instance of this extravagance, he referred to the standing army of 30,000 men maintained in Ireland, merely to keep the people down; but that, he said, would not have been necessary but for the long course of misrule to which that unhappy country had been subjected. (Great applause.) Mr. Wilkinson then concluded with an earnest aploud and general applause. Sir. F. Knowes, Bart., rose also to support the

resolution. He said that parliamentary reform reform; for the House of Commons was at present kept up by a system of corruption and patronage. He pointed out at some length the evils which resulted from the laws of primogeniture and entail, the only remedy for which, he said, would be found in the people's taking their affairs into their own hands; and concluded by a few words to the tenant farmers, observing that they must look for an improvement in their condition in a reduction of rents and taxation, and the granting of leases on long

terms. (Cheers.)—The resolution was then put and carried—one individual only dissenting.

Mr. Owles moved the next resolution. He said if they wanted financial reform, how many members of the House of Commons did they think would vote for it? Only about eighty, although the house comprised between six and seven hundred. ("Shame! shame!") This resulted from the dustry by means of which that property had been their eyes; they had no friends to get them a pension, as Lord Denbigh tried to do for the servants of the Queen Dowager. ("Shame, shame.") Yes, it was a shame! Was this the time, he asked, to begin feeding any more drone bees at the expense clusion, he would advise those whom he addressed not to seek parliamentary reform without financial, nor financial without parliamentary, and not to be content with both even without the ballot. (Great applause.) He begged most heartily to move the following resolution:—"That whilst this meeting entertains the strongest conviction of the urgent necessity for a great reduction in the expenditure of the nation, and also for a revision of the system of taxation with a view to the more equitable adjustment of its burden, it is of opinion that these important objects will not be permanently scopped or a good and economical government obtained, until such a measure of parliamentary reform has been effected, as shall give the people a direct control over the taxes which they are called upon to they might, in order to obtain reform: but let not the millions abandon for a moment the separate Mr. C. Barber seconded the resolution.

Mr. T. Atkinson supported the resolution, and congratulated the meeting on having their chief magistrate presiding on so important an occasion. now to preserve the freedom which had at length returning one member to parliament; the number of houses in the borough rated to the poor was 1,003, and the population 5,100; whilst Salford — a borough created at the time of the Reform Bill which was a place of considerable wealth and a manufacturing town, had 2,602 voters, returning only one member to parliament, whilst the number of houses rated was 14,807, and the population no less than 66,624. ("Shame, shame.") The speaker then strikingly exhibited the evils which resulted from this state of the representation of the country, adverting to the ballot, as the only means to pre-Mr. G. Thompson thanked the meeting for the renewal of their confidence, and moved a vote of thanks to the charman, which, having been se-

The resolution was put and carried unanimously. Since an account of myself. I asked that what he westing closed the pronoted and attended the meeting closed the pronoted atte The resolution was put and carried unanimously. moted and attended the meeting closed the pro-BE SEE THE SEE THE COST STORE OF THE SEE THE S ceedings.

THE CELEBRATED Sculptor: Bartolini died at Floand the policy of the state of Author bas nonstillak

MANCHESTER, JAN. 20.—A great meeting was held at the Free Trade Hall this evening, upon the questions of Financial and Parliamentary Reform, and Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., and John Bright, Esq., M.P., having been announced to take part in the proceedings, great anxiety was manifested by all classes of the public to be present. It was soon found that the 8,000, tickets at first ordered would by no means meet the requirements of the case, and steps were taken to reduce the number of seats in the body of the hall, so as to make standing room for an extra number. The whole number of tickets man, to whom he referred me, but the cabman rederable applause, observed that one of the principal lor an extra number. The whole number of tickets man, to whom he referred me, but the capital features which would be brought before the meeting was then increased to 10,000, including 8,000 for fused to have anything to do with him. I then saw was then during the evening was the question of taxation. This was a subject, he said, which they were positively obliged, to some extent, to understand, for it for on Monday (the first day of issue,) and to-day the offices in Newall's-buildings have been besieged by vast numbers of disappointed applicants, after the 4,000 tickets forming the balance of the issue had all been disposed of. This being the principal market day many of the merchants and manufacsprung up for the purpose of forcing upon the government the adoption of something like economy. remain in Manchester, to be present at the meeting; and the consequence has been, that the assemblage was of a much more influential kind even country paralyses commerce, depresses agriculture, and impoverishes the labouring classes." He was sure that they must all be perfectly satisfied that the enormous taxation under which this country that the enormous taxation under which this country this also tended to give additional interest to the paralysis of commerce in Yarmouth, and that the shipping and fishing interests of the town were also extremely depressed from the same cause. With respect to the depression of agriculture between the same cause. With seats. Mr. George Wilson, chairman of the association, presided, and opened the business in a speech that was much applauded.

Mr. ARCHIBALD PRENTICE then stood forward and moved a resolution to the effect that an expression of gratitude was due to the members for the borough for their past services, and requesting them to support a reduction of the national expenditure to at least the standard of 1835, and to the motion of Mr. Hume for triennial parliaments, vote by ballot, a redistribution of seats, and household suffrage.
Mr. A. Henny, M.P., seconded the motion, and it

was agreed to with much cheering.
Mr. Conden was then called upon, and presented himself amidst renewed bursts of cheering. The frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. Mr. BRIGHT, who was also received in the same enthusiastic manner as the hon, member for the West Riding, addressed the meeting for ninety

The proceedings closed at half-past ten o'clock.

Police. MARYLEBONE.-A BRUTE.-A sullen looking man, named Arthur Staveley, was placed at the bar before Mr Broughton on the charge of having brutally assaulted Eleanor Staveley, his mother, a poor old woman, nearly seventy years of age, residing at No. 13, William-street, Hampstead-road. The appearance of the complainant excited the commiseration of all present; her eyes were both form Association, "to obtain a cheaper and better blackened and much swollen, and her nose and mouth were also bruised to a considerable extent. lation of this country there existed at the same time | - The evidence went to show that the prisoner. the two extremes of the greatest affluence and the | who for some time had been at Leeds with his wife greatest poverty in the world, and concluded that and four children, left them and came up ten weeks although no act of parliament could be passed that affectionately received. He, however, knew not how to estimate rightly her good feeling, and was in a condition to help themselves, by taking off the statute book many of the obnoxious laws that now existed. (Great applause.) With respect to the taxation by which the country was oppressed, he sions given him almost the last penny which she remarked that they all felt the weight of the bur- possessed. On the previous evening (Sunday) he system which they might not have observed, be her most unmercifully, and on her screaming out came to her assistance. She was then rescued while bleeding profusely from the mouth and face; and the prisoner, after a determined resistance, was conveyed to the station house by two police constahe observed, was attended with the same evil consequence. In allusion to the window taxes, he stated that an association in London, for improving the tongs. It further appeared that the prisoner was about two months ago charged at this court with attempting to strangle a man, and that he had also been fined for assaulting his wife at Leeds, from which place she and her young family were about perly designated the offence as being one of a most brutal character, and fined the prisoner in the full penalty of £5, in default of payment to be sent to the House of Correction for two months. The magistrate also gave him to understand that in the event of his being brought up before him again for a similar outrage upon his mother he would pro-bably, in addition to a heavy fine, be called upon to find security for his good behaviour for a period of two years.—The brutal fellow was then locked up. MANSION-HOUSE .- OMNIBUS LAW .- The conductor of a Camberwell omnibus was summoned before Alderman Humphrey for having refused to admit a gentleman as a passenger into his omnibus. The public were interested in the result of the case .-I few days ago, at a quarter before five o'clock, The evening was wet, but the conductor refused to admit the applicant, and excused himself upon the ground that all the seats were engaged, at the same time that there was abundance of room in the vehicle. The complainant represented the unfairness of the refusal, and determined to have the decision of a magistrate, upon the subject. admitted that there was no incivility or dis-respect in the words or manner of the defendant beyond the mere rejection, but he thought the princi-ple of "first come first served" ought not to be transgressed in such a manner, and although he was subsequently offered the accommodation he required, he would not accept it, except as a recognised right.—Alderman Humphrey: We know it is frequently the case that gentlemen who reside in Camberwell, and who are accustomed to leave the City at a certain hour, and in the habit of considering that the conductors will keep places for them, in preference to strangers, who may, for what they know, only require to go the short journey, and, operation of the qualification clause, which allowed property to be represented, but kept out the inbus stated that the defendant was certainly exaccumulated. (Great applause.) The treasures obtained by the energy and perseverence of the industrious classes were heaped up in the coffers of the rich, and then, when their labour was done, walworth or the neighbourhood of the Elephant they had nothing but the prospect of a union before and Castle were disposed to ride. The expectation was a very reasonable one both as regarded the Camberwell passengers and the proprietors of the carriages; and if some rule of the kind were not acted upon, very great inconvenience would be inflicted upon those who had the most unquestionable claim. The conductor said, as had been stated, that the gentlemen who were in the habit of favouring him certainly looked to him for the security of their places, and gentlemen who resided at only half the distance shunned the omnihus in fine weather and eagerly seized the seats when the rain was pelting. He had acted upon the feeling that the "whole of the way" passengers were entitled to the first con-sideration, but he never attempted to oppose the entrance of a person who was going the half-fare

distance if there happened to be room.—Alderman Humphrey: The conductor is certainly in the wrong, although his defence is the most reasonable that can be made. He cannot refuse to allow an unexceptionable person into his omnibus, provided that person do not object to pay the amount an-nounced inside the vehicle. This is certainly hard upon the gentlemen who are accustomed to go all the way, and upon the proprietors too, who are obliged to accommodate a casual passenger, probably to the great inconvenience of an established customer; but there is no doubt as to the law upon the subject.—Several of the regular Camberwell passengers expressed surprise and regret that the accommodation which they thought they had a right to expect was liable to be seriously dimi-nished by the intrusion of a threepenny or four-(Three hearty cheers were here given for the penny fare. They wished to know what they were mayor.) Mr. Atkinson then made an eloquent alto do if in wet weather the short passengers should live to the past taken by the design of taken by th lusion to the part taken by the town of Yarmouth monopolise their places?—Alderman Humphrey: during the civil wars of Charles I.; and asked if You must do as I do. When I want to go to Wands-till cured. mouth in these days, what ought Yarmouth to do get into the omnibus about five minutes before the time, and I often get a seat just before a passenger been gained, and to help forward the cause of the people for the future? In reference to the incon- what you complain of is a very disagreeable alter-As the conductor has not been uncivil, and as I am convinced the complainant does not wish for the infliction of a penalty, I shall merely require the conductor to pay the expenses of the summons .-The Complainant: I do not by any means wish for the infliction of a penalty. I am quite satisfied at the decision of the alderman, who fully admits the principle for which I contend, and I shall not take from the conductor the amount of the expenses incurred by the examination of the case.

Personating a Policeman.—Stephen Welch was

charged with having falsely represented himself to Bishopsgate-street, and told me he wanted me to man in plain clothes. He said he was obliged to look after these things, and he asked who my em-ployer was (I said I would not satisfy him, and We got to the door of my father's house, and the ser- with the continuous transfers to the continuous transfers the continuous transfers to the continuous transfers transfers to the continuous transfers transfers to the continuous transfers transfers transfers the continuous transfers transfers transfers to the continuous transfers transfers

Treff degreeds it torke the contraction we note the common leaders have not been reclaimed.

vant opened it, he shoved me away; and my father then came out and questioned him: Mr. Monument then came out and questioned him:—Mr. Monument said, when my son came to the door of the house, the defendant put him aside, and said to me, "I wish to ascertain the character of this shop; I am a policeman." I said, "You seem to be a strange character yourself. I should like to know whether you really are a policeman?" "Oh, yes," said he, "I am a policeman. Some of us go in disguise, and my number is 56." "Yery well," said I, "we shall see that. If you are a policeman, I shall introduce you to one of your byother officers before we part," said, when my son came to the door of the house, the defendant put him aside, and said to me, "I wish to ascertain the character of this shop; I am a police man." I said, "You seem to be a strange character yourself. I should like to know whether you really are a policeman?" "Oh, yes," said he, "I am a policeman. Some of us go in disguise, and my number is 56." "Very well," said I, "we shall see that. If you are a policeman, I shall introduce you to one of your brother officers before we part," and I accordingly determined to learn the exact state of the case. As we went along he met a cabman reman, to whom he referred me, but the cabman results have to the case of the case. As we went along he met a cabman results have anything to do with him. I then saw fused to have anything to the down the neighbouring counties. The mean relation the neighbouring counties. The mean relation the neighbouring counties this morning the past week the supply of foreign has small, and during the past week the supply of foreign has small, and during

herself and her child.—A police-constable stated that, on Tuesday evening, he was on duty at Water-loo-bridge, when he observed the prisoner with the child in her arms pass the toll-gate, on the Surrey side, in a very excited state. As she did so, he heard her say to the child, "Kiss me for the last time."
The constable's suspicions were aroused, and he determined upon watching her. She crossed the read on the unfrequented side of the bridge, and ou reaching the second recess, she jumped upon the seat. The constable quickly followed, and as she was precipitating herself over the bridge, he succeeded in gaining a firm hold of her. The prisoner was nearly over the bridge, and her child was suspended in the air, and if it had not been for the timely assistance of the witness, the next minute she would have been struggling in the water. The constable said he found that she was the wife of a shoemaker, residing at 4, Pearl-row, Blackfriars-road. The husband promised to attend that morning, but he failed to do so.—Mr. Henry: Did he say anything about his wife's conduct?—The constable said the husband informed him that his wife at-tempted to destroy herself a few days since, but was prevented. Last week she threatened to murder her infant. The husband also added that the prisoner was much addicted to drinking, and

most noisy woman, and came home nearly every night drunk.—Mr. Henry remanded her. CLERKENWELL.—House Robbery.—Charles and Mary Thompson, who have several aliases, were charged with having been concerned in a robbery in the dwelling-house of Mr. Cox, of South Bank, St. John's Wood. The means by which the robbery was effected were precisely similar to those em- pork, 3s 4d to 46 2d. ployed by the same persons in an attempt to plunder the house of Mr. Hyde, of Guildford street. The male prisoner obtained an entrance to the house by pretending to "make love" to a servant girl who is in the service of Mr. Cox, and availed himself of an opportunity to admit the woman Thompson. an opportunity to admit the woman Thompson, when property worth upwards of £300 was carried off. The possession of a large quantity of the stolen property was clearly traced to the prisoners, and they were committed for trial.

SOUTHWARK.—STREET ROBBERY.—J. Evason

and Mary Drummond were charged with stealing a silver watch and chain from James French.—The prosecutor stated that about twelve on Monday night he was going home from a friend's house in the Cornwall-road, Lambeth, and when near the corner of Wooten-street he met the prisoners coming out of a public-house. The male prisoner out change, and prices are stationary. Nearly the whole made a snatch at his watch, and broke it from a portion of the chain which went round his neck. Both prisoners decamped, but wore afterwards taken into custody. In defence the male prisoner said that complainant must have made a mistake, inasmuch as he was not in the Cornwall-road on Monday night. He had some recollection of seeing the prosecutor drunk in a public house in the neighbourhood, in company with prostitutes and thieves. The female said she knew nothing of the affair .-Mr. A'Beckett said it was a very suspicious affair, and to give time for the constable to make further inquiries he should adjourn the hearing of the case.
Robbing Funnished Lodgings.—Ann Freeman, a respectable looking young woman, was charged with robbing her furnished lodgings.—It appeared that she worked at slop-work, and being unable to obnearest quotation is 38s 9d; and new tallow may be had tain the necessaries of life by her work, she pledged the articles to purchase food.—The constable stated that there were other cases against her, when Mr.

A'Beckett remanded her until Monday. STREET ROBBERY Helen Hurley and Hannah STREET ROBBERY.—Helen Hurley and Hannah Sheen, who have been in custody no less than twenty times for robbing gentlemen, were charged with stealing a valuable gold watch and chain from Mr. William Beddow, a merchant, residing in the Necktimes for robbing gentlemen, were charged with stealing a valuable gold watch and chain from Mr. William Beddow, a merchant, residing in the Neck-inger-road, Bermondsey. Prosecutor stated that william Beddow, a merchant, residing in the Neck-inger-road, Bermondsey. Prosecutor stated that he dined with some friends in the City on Tuesday afternoon, and left them a little after eleven to pro-ceed home. As he was passing the Town bell the ceed home. As he was passing the Town-hall the prisoners accosted him, and one of them dexterously snatched his watch from his fob, and put it away. but neither of them attempted to escape, which made him think "it was all a lark." He accordingly asked for a return of his watch, when they laughed at him, and denied all knowledge of it but feeling confident that they must have stolen it, he called a police constable and gave them into custody. Witness added that he was a "little in liquor," but his watch was safe prior to his meeting with the prisoners.—Sergeant Brandford, 12 M, said he took the prisoners into custody, and had them immediately searched, but no watch or chain was found on them. He had known them for some the week, 135 bales; previously this year, 5,137 bales. years as thieves, but their mode of committing robberies was performed upon such a system as to defy detection. They generally looked out for drunken men. The prisoners were remanded.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW REMEDY.

Which has never yet failed .- A cure effected or the money returned. DR. WALTER DE ROOS, 1, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London, from many years experience at the various Hospitals in London and on the continent, is enabled to treat, with the utmost certainty of continent, is enabled to treat, with the utmost certainty of cure, every variety of disease arising from solitary habits, delusive, &c., &c., excesses; infection, such a gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture, syphilis, in all their varieties and stages—which, owing to neglect or improper treatment, invariably end in gravel, rheumatism, indigestion, sexual debility, skin diseases, pains in the kidneys, back and loins, deficiency of natural strength, and finally an agonising death. The lamentable neglect of these diseases by medical men in general is well known, and their attempts to sure he the The lamentable neglect of these diseases by medical men in general is well known, and their attempts to cure by the use of those dangerous medicines—mercury, copaiba, cubebs, &c.—have produced the most distressing results. All sufferers are earnestly invited to apply at once to Dr. De Roos, who guarantees a speedy and perfect cure, and the eradication of every symptom, whether primary or secondary, without using the above dangerous medicines—thus preventing the possibility of any after symptoms. This truth has been established in many thousands of cases, and, as a further guarantee, he undertakes to cure the most inveterate case in A FEW DAYS, without hindrance from business, change of diet, &c., or return the money. from business, change of diet, &c., or return the money. It will ever be found that lasting benefit can only be obtained from the duly qualified practitioner, who, departing from the routine of general practice, devotes the whole of his duties to this neglected class of diseases. Country patients will be minute in the detail of their cases, as that will render a personal visit unnecessary.—Advice with medicines, £1. Patients corresponded with till cared. Females on all occasions attended to with the

honourable secrecy and delicacy.—At home for consultation daily, from 10 til 1, and 4 till 8, (Sundays excepted.) Post Office-orders payable at the Holborn Office, to WALTER DE Roos, M.D., 1, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London

Roos, M.D., 1, Elyplace, Holborn-hill, London,

Borougi, Monday, Jan. 28.—There had demand since our last report, particular of Kent samples, and the currency of supported.

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On January the 30th, was register second son of Martha and George of Connorville, Herts.

DEATHS. and care of an those secret diseases arising from youthful and infection excesses; with plain directions for the speedy removal of every disqualification, easily, sofely, and secretly. May be obtained in a scaled envelope through all booksellers, or of the Author, price 2s., or free by post for thirty two postage etemps. thirty-two postage stamps.

Extract from the Medical Gazette and Times: - Fortunately for our country, a remedy for these deplorable com-plaints is at last found, and we hall the time as not far displaints is at last found, and we half the time as not far distant, when such diseases shalf be comparatively unheard of ; we hope all persons so afflicted will lose no time in availing themselves of Dr. De Roos's skill.'

This work is indeed a boon to the public, as, it has the two-fold advantage of plainness, and being written by a skilful and duly qualified man, who evidently will understands his subject. —Daily Times.

'This is a work of superlative excellence, and one which we should recommend to the perusal of all, in fact it is

we should recommend to the perusal of all, in fact it is quite essential to those who contemplate marriage. Record.
Address Walter De Roos, M.D., 1, Ely-place, Holborn-

swarners, setting UNAUDE TOORN SIGNOU LIE BRITISH.—Wheat.—Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, red, new 36s

man, to whom he referred me, but the official he as policeman, who said he was not the official he a policeman, who said he was not the official he pretended to be, and I gave him into custody. It is pretended to be, and I gave him into custody. Alderman Gibbs: You acted with much propriety. Well, defendant, what have you to say to this well, defendant, what have you to say to this and I did not know what I did. I dare say it's all true that he says.—The Alderman: My sentence is that you pay for this very serious offence the penalty to that the says.—The Alderman: My sentence is that you pay for this very serious offence the penalty to that the says.—The Alderman is my sentence is that you pay for this very serious offence the penalty of £5, or go to prison for one month—The prisoner said he must submit to the latter, and he was accordingly committed.

GUILDHALL.—Rondern by A Solicitors, for No. 3, Castle-street, Holborn, said, that inaving some suspicion the prisoner was acting dishonestly; some marked money was placed in a press, to which the prisoner had access, and when he was searched subsequently a portion of it was found on his person. At his lodgings some duplicates reference to property belonging to his employer were found. He was remanded.

BOW STREET.—Determined Attempt at Suiter arms, was charged with attempting to destroy herself and her; child.—A police-constable stated that on Tuesday evening, he was on duty at Water that, on Tuesday evening he was on duty at Water that, on Tuesday evening he was on duty at Water that, on Tuesday evening he was on duty at Water that, on Tuesday evening he was on duty at Water that on Tuesday evening he was on duty at Water that on Tuesday evening he was on duty at Water that on Tuesday evening he was on duty at Water that on Tuesday evening he was on duty at Water that on Tuesday evening he was on duty at Water that on Tuesday evening he was on duty at Water that on Tuesday evening he was on duty at Water that on Tuesday evening he was on duty at Water that the s

15s to 22s, Riga, Petersburgh, Archangel, and Swedish, 14s to 16s, flour, United States, per 196lbs., 22s to 24s, Hamburgh 20s to 22s, Dantzig and Stettin 20s to 23s, French per 1961bs.

MARK LANE, Wednesday, Jan. 30.—Our trade is to-day very quiet, although the supplies of grain fresh in are but moderate; but the tenor of the letters from all our coun. try markets is, that the farmers are thrashing freely—con-sequently, we look for yet declining prices.

Arrivals this week: — Wheat—English, 810 quarters; foreign, 3,740 quarters. Barley—English, 970 quarters; foreign, 5,660 quarters. Oats—English, 4,790 quarters; foreign, 3,730 quarters. Flour—1,290 sacks. RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE,) Jan. 26.—We had a tolerable supply of grain this morning. Wheat sold from 4s to 5s 6d; oats, 1s 8d to 2s 10d; barley, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; beans, 4s 2d BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from l. to 61d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loa CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 28.—The supply of foreign SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 28.—The supply of foreign stock here to day—among which were twenty oxen from Spain—was very small, and of middling and inferior quality. The receipts of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were on the increase; but at least a moiety of them were greatly out of condition. Owing to the large supplies of meat on offer in Newgate and Leadenhall markets, the attendance of buyers this morning was limited; hence the beef trade ruled extremely inactive, and, in some instances, the quotations had a downward tenwas scarcely ever sober.—The prisoner, who was crying all the time she was in the dock, said her husband was constantly ill-using her, and that he beat her shamefully yesterday without any cause.—The constable observed that the landlord told him that Mr. Gosling was a very quiet and industrious man, and his wife, on the contrary, was a calves were on offer; nevertheless, the sale for them that he sale for them were almost nominal at is to 4s 2d per 8ths. Scarcely any trious man, and his wife, on the contrary, was a calves were on offer; nevertheless, the sale for them were almost nominal at is to 4s 2d per 8ths. Scarcely any the sale for them was heavy, at barely stationary prices. In pigs, the sup-ply of which was small, next to nothing was doing, at late

> Head of Cattle at Smithfield.—Friday.—Beasts, 711; sheep, 3,310; calves, 140; pigs, 290. Monday.—Beasts, 3,524; sheep, 46,850; calves, 85; pigs, 210. Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal.)-Beef, 3s 0d to

4s 0d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Jan. 28 .- Inferior per 8lbs. by the carcase.

London, Monday.—During last week there was a perceptible improvement in the tone and character of our market Butter: The dealings in the moderate and low-priced Irish were liberal, and for such 1s to 2s per cwt. above previous rates were obtained. The fine kinds in steady request at full prices. Foreign: The best Friesland sold at 90s to 94s; Kiel at 90s. For bacon a healthy demand prevailed, American and Irish singed sides were saleable on slightly better terms, and so were hams and lard. ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Jan. 28.—Our market is with summer-made, 56s to 80s; fresh, 9s to 13s per doz. fbs. POTATOES.

Southware, Waterside, January 28. - We have had very few arrivals since our last report, which has en-abled salesmen to effect a clearance of stored potatoes to a certain extent. The following are this day's quotations:—Yerkshire Regents 90s to 130s per ton; Wisbech ditto, 70s to 100s; Scotch ditto 70s to 80s; Ditto Common Whites 50s to 60s; French Whites 60s to 80s; Belgian 60s to 70s.

TALLOW, HIDES AND OILS. Monday, Jan. 28.—Our market for all kinds of tallow up to the close of the year at 48s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 38s 6d per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s 2d per 8lbs. Letters from St. Petersburgh state that 5,000 casks of tallow had changed hands, at 106 roubles, with 10 down.

Leadenhall.—Market hides 56ib. to 64ib., 14d to 14d per

WOOL. CITY, Monday, Jan. 28.—The imports of wool into London last week were 2,618 bales, including 1,203 from Russia, 680 from New Zealand, 240 from Sydney, and the rest from France, Peru, Egypt, &c. The market is firm.
Livenpool, Jan. 26.—Scotch.—There is only a moderate
demand still for laid Highland wool, but as stocks are light

prices are well supported. White Highland is more inquired for. Good crossed and Cheviot are still in good de-Foreign.—We continue to have a good demand for all kinds at full prices, and were the selection larger and better COAL COAL

Monday, Jan 28.—Market very heavy, at a reduction of 3s 6d from this day se'nnight. Tees 19s; Braddyll's 18s 6d; Kelloe 18s 6d; Hetton's 19s; Lambton's 18s 6d; Wylam 17s. Fresh arrivals 430; left from last day 4. Total 434. COLONIAL PRODUCE.

LONDON, Tuesday evening. - The markets generally have worn a dull appearance to-day, and the amount of business done has been much below the late average.

Sugar.—320 hhds. only of West India sold, of which half consisted of Barbadoes, in public sale, which went off steadily. 3,500 bags of Mauritius, were offered in public sale, and nearly two-thirds were bought in by the importers to sustain prices. Also, out of 5,600 bags Bengal offered in public sale, fully 3,000 were bought in; but last week's prices were generally paid for the portion sold. Refined has been dull, and a further decline of 6d has been established on brown lumps, which sold at 40g 6d, good to blished on brown lumps, which sold at 49s 6d; good to Coffee. We had but one small public sale of 350 bags plantation Ceylon, which sold at rather lower prices. We

Cocoa declined be in public sale. Trinidad sold, 42s to SALTPETRE. Low qualities gave way 6d to 1s. In public SALTPETIE.—LOW qualities: gave way on to 1s. In public sale, refraction, 7½d to 8d, sold at 26s to 26s 6d; refraction, 11½d to 14d, 25s 3d to 29s 5d.

RICE.—1, 200-bage very good white Bengal were offered in public sale, held for a full price, and bought in at 11s 6d.

RUM has been steady at last week's prices; proof, 1s 5½d to 1s 7d according to quality.

are without transactions to report in good ordinary native Ceylon to-day; prices remain nominal, 61s to 62s.

to 1s 7d, according to quality.

Spelter has advanced to 171 15s to 181. Cotton continues inactive; 200 bales only sold. Indigo remains steady; 13,300 chests are now declared or sale on the 12th of February.

Tallow continues dull at 38s 6d.

TEA, -The market has been inactive, but it wears a firm Sundries.—Minilla hemp, partly sold, 321.—Minilla cordage, bought in at 32110s to 4315s.—Jute sold at 1012s 6d to 1117s 6d.—Coir yarn sold at 26110s.—Cowries, partly sold, 30s to 75s.—Sapan-wood sold at 101 17s 6d to 121 2s 6d. In other articles no material alteration.

HOPS. Borough, Monday, Jan. 28.—There has been rather more demand since our last report, particularly for fine Weald of Kent samples, and the currency of last week is fully

BIRTH.

On January the 30th, was registered, Joseph Mazzini, second son of Martha and George William Wheeler, of On the 22nd ult., Samuel Hodgson, of Parkgate, near Rotherham. He was a staunch democrat of many years standing, and a most determined opponent of priestcraft.

His loss is much lamented by a large circle of friends.

Bristol.—On the 19th ult., William Bright, aged 64 cutler, of Castle Mill-street. He nominated the lamented Henry Hunt as a candidate for Bristol in 1812, and was one of the 238 supporters of that gentleman. The polling lasted fifteen days. The funds of the Blue Club, amounting to £100,000, were expended in two elections contested by Henry Hunt and his friends. The deceased was a consistency tent democrat and Chartist, and a subscriber to the Northern Star from his commencement until his death.

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