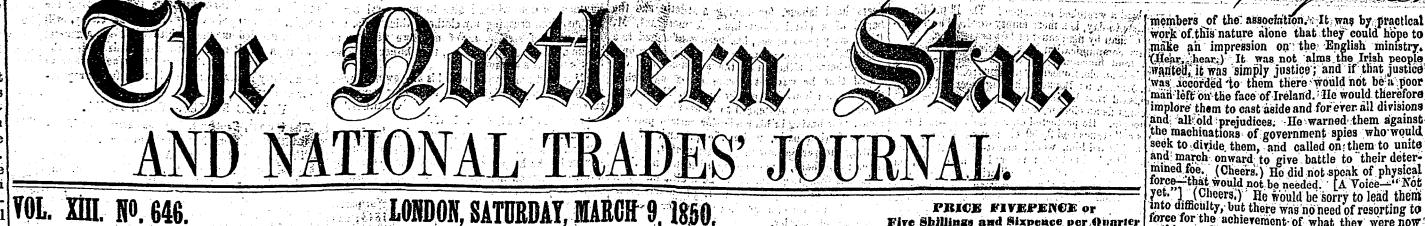
ALL STATES

UNITED, YOU STAND-DIVIDED, YOU FALL. TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

Mr. FRIENDS,

There is an old and a true saying, that "Rome was not built in a day;" and it is equally as true, that prejudices cannot be dis-equally as true, that prejudices cannot be dis-pelled in a day: and it is also true, that when old prejudices are dispelled, it takes some time to inculcate sound and irrefutable principles. And that is the precise position in which the mind of Ireland is now placed ; while, as an Irishman, it gives me not a little pleasure Irishman, it gives me not a little pleasure-Not delight-and inspires me with no small NOL. XIII. NO. 646. nay, delight—and unspires me with no sman hope, to have witnessed the first display of Irish mind, resolution, and enthusiasm, which was manifested on Tuesday last, at the first manifested on Strain in OLD An aggregate meeting of this body was held on f the working-class mind in OLD An aggregate meeting of this body was held on

Yas based on Irish subserviency, no working number of ladies occupied seats in the galleries. man dared to present himself at a public meet- Among those present on the platform were :- Waling, except for the purpose of handing in to ter Meyler, John Brennan, Castlecomber; Pierce patriot ventured to express his sentiments, and present. if those sentiments differed from the materials fect harmony prevailed.



RELAND. Ton are aware, that so long as patronage street. The attendance was very numerous—every

Mr. JAMES DOYLE then came forward to propo the Exchequer the pence out of which he had Butler, Castlecomber; Thomas Mooney, J. E. the first resolution, and said he was glad to find the Exchequer the pence out of which he had the Exchequer the pence out of which he had wHEEDLED HIS POOR CONFIDING DUPES; and then, if he accompanied the gift with a few words of sympathy, his ADMIRABLE speech was to be entered in the minutes. Upon the other hand, if a true and sincere Upon the other hand, if a true and sincere to continue the pence out of which he had to be done in a business-like man-present. Butler, Castlecomber; Thomas Mooney, J. L., the first resolution, and said he was glad to find such an assembly there that night. That great and influential meeting of the truthful democracy ind long-continued hisses)—that meeting, composed of the bone, sinew, and honesty of the land, would speak trumpet-tongued to the enemies of Ireland, and tell that. Irish nationality was not dead—

At eight o'clock, on the motion of Mr. Doyle, seif those sentiments differed from the materials of the end of which the national mind was to be com-of which the national mind was to be comof which the mational minu was to be com-posed, HE WAS AN ENEMY TO HIS THOMAS GRAHAM, who said, that as one of the peo- and increased energy to secure their triumph, had posed, HE WAS AN ENEMY TO HIS THOMAS GRAHAM, who said, that as one of the peo- and increased energy to secure their triumph, had pathy for the patriotic exiles, but in that they exple, he felt pride and pleasure at being called upon again commenced the battle for the good old cause. pressed adhesion to patriotic principles. (Hear, COUNTRY, and was sconted, or perhaps bru-tally dragged, from the platform. Now, so long as this system was allowed to continue, how, in as this system was allowed to continue, how, in as this system was allowed to continue, how, in as this system was allowed to continue, how, in the name of fatc, could justice have been pro-the name of fatc, could justice have been pro-the British Minister based his power, his olice, and his strength, upon the disanion, systema-tically and artfally fostered by such means, between GELT AND SAXON—how, I ask, was it possible for either people to expect any, the sightest, justice being done to their order? But, thanks be to God, the phantom has va-rished, the Irish people have come to their But, thanks be to God, the phantom has va-rished, the Irish people have come to their tically and artning better of and hear, hear, and cheers.) They asked the men of between CELT AND SAXON—how, I ask, was it possible for either people to expect any, the sightest, justice being done to their order? But, thanks be to God, the phantom has va-nished, the Irish people have come to their nished, the Irish people have come to their nished has analized to sign petitions to parliament, which thought as to sign petitions to parliament, which thought as those then assembled as his countrymen, all the town is that the town is that the town is the town is that the town is that the town is the town is the town is that the town nisneu, the first people have come to alle it alle to alle to alle it a public meeting, towards mankind's dignity or freedom, was made senses; and you may imagine my joy, as an senses; and you may imagine my joy, as an it o sign petitions to parliament, which thought as by the democracy. They had waited long to see a national party formed, but they were disappointed; Itishman, and as an ENGLISH CHARTIST, Itishman, and structure in the prostantial party formet, but therefore they commenced to high the chart were requested to the effective they should nave the onthe prostantial party formet, but therefore they commenced to high the chart were requested to the effective they should nave the induct of their persentatives to release intervent in the prostantial party formet, but they should as the association of the veritable on work. (Hear, hear.) The moment the of initiating their actions. (Hear, hear.) The safe regulation of the prost and full assist them association of the prost and full assist the assistance of one who were requested to the deformance of the full of initiating their actions. (Hear, hear.) The safe they would assist them assistance of one who is they and there event is the particular part of the they had chosen, or invited others in the prost in the prost and full assist them association, and there were right; and with both mitting, and both taking an enthusiastic part in the prost and intimidation, he had strugged in the prost in the prost and provide they would assist them assistance of one who is the prost in the prost and intimidation, he had strugged in the prost both uniting, and both taking an enthusiastic part in the proceedings. The large building was crowded to suffocation, and the most per-fect harmony prevailed. was not the path they had chosen, or invited others be ducked in the Liffey ; but, notwithstanding majority, and there would be a Tory ministry, fect harmony prevailed. was opposed to a return to it the landlords would have the majority, and there would be a Tory ministry, in order to weld the minds of the people of bad as the Whigs were he praved the Lord to

nothing in either of them of an illegal character. GEBALD FIZGIBBON. 4th January, 1850.

was ever so, so long as I recollect, throughout the history of Irish agitation. It was ever the cry for my Lord Mayor this, or Town Conneillor that-

and tell that. Irish nationality was not dead-(cheers)-and flinging aside the gloom of past years, resolution embodied as great deal that was impor-

fact harmony prevailed. You will see a very fair and accurate report in the "Star," copied from the "Freeman's Journal," and you will find a *verbatim* report of the whole proceedings in the next number of the "Histman;" and bear in mind, that no English newspaper would devote so much of its space to a democratic meeting. I shall not be led away from my subject by rawity. while I may truly say, that during I shall not be led away from my subject by raity, while I may truly say, that during the palmy days of Chartist enthusiasm and cecitement, I never experienced such a recep-tien; no small satisfaction to me, and I hope-tien; no small satisfaction to me, and I hope-tien the LIPFEY, if ever I showed my face in the LIPFEY, if ever I showed my face in mut rish blood by Irish enthusiasm. W'GRATH and CLARK were equally well-re-weighe and for liberty by the people of Milan and M'GRATH and CLARK were equally well-re-evived, and, in the opinion of all, made splen-did speeches. We had delegates from Kill-anny and other We had delegates from Kill-anny and other were produced by the hard fought fields of Hungary and to the gainant the hard fought fields of Hungary and to the gainant to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights of labour, and elevate and im-to secure the rights did speeches. We had delegates from Kilkenny, and other parts of Ireland, and instructions and letters there read from Stockport, Wigan, and other long lists of names from all parts, giving in one decess to in the gallery here called in the working elasses a primary object. (Cheers.) in England the real democratic principles when he first began to announce and propound in England the real democratic principles when he first began to announce and propound in England the real democratic principles when he first began to announce and propound in England the real democratic principles when he first began to announce and propound in England the real democratic principles when he first began to announce and propound in England the real democratic principles when he first began to announce and propound in England the real democratic principles when he first began to announce and propound in England the real democratic principles when he first began to announce and propound in England the real democratic principles when he first began to announce and propound in England the real democratic principles when he first began to announce and propound in England the real democratic principles when he first began the base of this country: which they then union of all creeds. Division had long been the base of this country: when he first began the principles in England the real democratic principles when he first began the principles in England the real democratic principles when he first began the principles in England the real democratic principles when he first began the principles in England the real democratic principles in England the real democr to do. Their object was to ameliorate the condition tries. He did not come forward on the pre- was there that night to assist in the creation sent occasion urged by vanity or ambition. It of the new mind of the country. (Cheers.) descend to the petty quarrels of churchmen. (Loud was his pride to say, that he had herer that he advised them not to revue this of they man, the same forward were better than the principles, and if they here a forward were better than the principles of other parties Manchester. The Hall was crowded to suffo- moved the admission of three hundred members from following resolution :--- "That liberty of conscience of any man in the world-he came forward were better than the principles of other parties is the birthright of every man; and as we believe because he loved his country and hated tyranny they would win the day. (Hear, hear.) Why received; of course you will understand that every speech was upon the "CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER." JAMES LEACH, M'GRATH, CLARK, Mr. ROBERTS, and your humble servant, were the speakers; and a sub-scription was made to defray LEACH's ex-(This was received with loud hisses and partial) ligious and political equality for every man, and to bury for ever the memory of all occurrences that with, and in which he fully concurred. had concluded before by repeating some lines which he relied for success, which points the judge had existed between the people of this country paper that some one cried out to him to sing them. Mr. Roherts then explained to the delegates and those of England, the Irish would not be them." (Hisses.) Well, only that he was the probability of success if the case was tried in a looking for the Repeal of the Union so long. now rather hoarse he would endeavour to sing higher court, together with the probable amount of industry is the source of all national prosperity, and of lickspittles, tools, and toadies, in the House would repeat them in proposing the resolution satisfied the meeting upon those essential points, that to enjoy true liberty, it is essential to protect the working classes by fully asserting the rights of labour, and benefitting the social condition of the working classes by fully asserting the rights of labour, and benefitting the social condition of the protect of of the protec those who contribute so largely to the happiness of cheering.) And now let them hear his prin ciples; for even in the face of danger, and Mr. WILLIAM AUSTIN had great pleasure in second- under the espionage, and, perhaps, in the preing the resolution, as he considered the principle sence of some of the spice of the gaoler-genenot only to the artisans at large, but to every class ral of Ireland-(loud cheers)-he was not in the community. As long as the working classes afraid to avow his principles, and to say that were kept in debasement, and prevented from earn-he was not only for a Repeal of the Union, ing their livelihood by a base and tyranous oll-garchy, so long would this country be kept in its pre-lasted for some minutes)—but unaccompanied

I have read the papers Nos. 1 and 2, the first expressing some great man to address you; you must have it was, one huge and prodigious workhouse. the objects, and the second containing the rales, and I see some one above you, whose sentiments you will On Thursday evening he was charged in the cheer, and perhaps soon forget ; but you interrupt | Flouse of Commons, by Lord J. Russell, with all he went back he would be asked to give an account and shout down a tradesman when he speaks to you because he is one of yourselves. (Cheers.) This of the church establishment, and the downfall the glorious sight presented on that evening. Mr. of the church establishment, and the downfall the glorious sight presented on that evening. Mr. of the black slugs. He (Mr. O'Connor) admit- M'Grath concluded an able speech by seconding the ted the charge-that he did cry "down with the black slugs." (Cheers.) Was there ever such to propose the next resolution, which was-" That an anomaly? Could they bear it, if they as parliamentary representation cannot be the were Catholies? Could they tamely tolerate means by which our country's independence will were Catholies ? Could they tamely tolerate on their labour. (Hear, hear.) He was for feet of our oppressors." Mr. English expressed his putting an end to such injustice and oppres- diffidence in addressing that great meeting from a sion, and would leave every man to support spot which had echoed the sentiments of illustrious his own clergy, and not be compelled to pay for another man's by act of parliament, by the bayonet and the musket. (Cheers) They bayonet and the musket. (Cheers.) They parliament. He called on his brother democrate, could not gain their cause alone, but the En- even at the expense of losing the aid of their

William Stiden, Jubles

those then assembled as his countrymen, al- it was a pity that they should have been re- on the part of their representatives to relieve though their chairman told them that their duced to their present position by free trade ; them. He went on in a most impressive speech in order to weld the minds of the people of bad as the Whigs were he prayed the Lord to their just rights. Mr. English concluded amid loud

work of this nature alone that they could hope to make an impression on the English ministry. (Hear, hear.) It was not alms the Irish people wanted, it was simply justice; and if that justice was accorded to them there would not be a poor man left on the face of Ireland. He would therefore implore them to cast aside and for ever all divisions and all old prejudices. He warned them againstthe machinations of government spies who would seek to divide them, and called on them to unite and march onward to give battle to their determined foe. (Cheers.) He did not speak of physical force—that would not be needed. [A Voice—"Not yet."] (Cheers.) He would be sorry to lead them into difficulty, but there was no need of resorting to force for the achievement of what they were now seeking. (Hear, hear.) He wished to tell them he came there in the capacity of a delegate. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He was commissioned by the democratic body in Manchester to call upon the democracy of Ireland, represented at this meeting, to call on them to believe that the head, and the hand, and the heart of the English democracy were with the democracy of Ireland. (Cheers.) When resolution, and sat down amidst loud cheers. Mr. A. ENGLISH then came forward amidst cheers

Haymarke

men. He dwelt long and forcibly on the futile and. glish people would aid and unite with them. English friends, to cast aside for ever the debasing Every prejudice that had existed between the people of England and Ireland had been dis-pelled, and no mail was now better received in England the benefit of the so-called the benefit of the so-called in England the benefit of the so-called the bene

their adhesion, and promising their co-opera-

Now, Englishmen, out of this NEST EGG, must spring a regular GAME COCK movetheir English prejudices dispelled, and from (Cheers.) such an union must spring national indepen-

On Sunday night I attended a meeting at nessed—and a more cordial reception I never received; of course you will understand that every speech was upon the "CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER." JAMES LEACH, MICHARTER CHARTER penses to Ireland, as a delegate from Man- (cheers.) -chester, but, I regret to say, that, in consequence of his wife's indisposition, he was the association, as follows :-unable to attend. Englishmen, when you read the report, extracted from the Freeman, you will wonder not a little that I should have so successfully contended against all opposition ; and that I should have lived down prejudice in my native country, where I had no opportunity of defending myself, and where, for sixday to meet Bradshaw, at Nottingham; and shall proceed on my new tour of Chartist agita-tion ; and then Lyrill again with FATHER 4th. That in consequence of the great discouragement tion; and, then I will again visit FATHERtion; and, then I will again visit FATHER-LAND, to create a thorough union between the English and the Irish mind; as, come what may and however apathetic your order may be, I am resolved that justice shall be done to your order, notwithstanding the perpetual in-justice to which you have subjected me. But AS THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE IS THE CAUSE OF GOD, I WILL, IF POSSIBLE, LEAVE OF GOD, I WILL, IF POSSIBLE, LEAVE UNION, NONE SHALL DARE TO MAKE US democracies of Ireland, which has been engendered and encouraged by our rulers, for the maintenance of English AFRAID !

"THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER, AND NO SURRENDER !" Your Faithful Friend and Advocate, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

He had never addressed a public meeting before, so long would land be held valueless so far as was proud to say that he had not been disappointed. question, out that the fall of the salvation of the people was concerned. They had long struggled for the eniancipation of assist, by petitions, the Factory People, to procure a the salvation of the people was concerned. They had long struggled for the chains real and safe Ten Hours Bill; and that the Miners DEATH OF A REBEL CILLEF. .- The Killkeney Modera-7th. Fally sympathising with the sufferings of our Irish martyrs, we deem it of importance to hold them in grateful remembrance so long as they are expatriated under British ciple which he stood there to assert. (Cheers.) Some would tell them, perhaps, to forget the fidelity, the zeal, and the incorruptible integrity of for says :-- " We have to record the demise of Mr. Thomas Cloney, of Graigue, in this county, better ndelity, the zeal, and the incorruptible integrity of those who had been torn from their native land. (Cries of "No, no," "Never.") No, he felt the democratic honesty of Ireland would never forget their frue and faithful friends though they were known to the public as ' General Cloney,' which event took place on Friday week, in the seventy-BULES OF THE ISISH DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION. 1st. That the society be styled "The Irish Democratic sixth year of his age. The General was born in 1774, and was in his 24th year when the insurrection their true and faithful friends though they were told indeed by some cautious politicians that it would injure the national cause by speaking of these men, for they had taken a rash and failed. But he (Mr. Ferris) het the national cause they were not paid for it? It would be diminished, but he believed that no great would be diminished, but he believed that no great would be diminished, but he believed that no great would be diminished. But he (Mr. Ferris) het the national cause they mere that his but the nace of the earth. (Hear, hear.) If the union wore repealed to-morrow some trifling good would accrue to the Irish people. The evils of absenteeism would be diminished, but he believed that no great in other words, they had failed. But he (Mr. Ferris) but the nace of the earth. (Hear, hear.) If the union about when they were not paid for it? It would be diminished, but he believed that no great or permanent good would result from the legislation of the proceedings of each delegate meeting, in order also to ensure a greater uniformity in expression and understanding the resolutions 2nd. That the business of the association shall be con of 1798 broke out, in which he took an active part, ducted by a general committee, with power to make bye-laws, consisting of twenty-one members (exclusive of secrecommanding a brigade of the insurgent army in most of their southern engagements, and leaving betary and treasurer,) five to form a quorum to be chosen by ballot at a public meeting of the members, which commit-tee shall hold office for three months, at the end of which hind, in his well-known 'Personal Narrative,' an intervising account of his adventures, is by flood and load office for three months, at the end of which is defined in private life, except that he co-casionally emerged to lead a body of 'Graigue to', the last occasion of his marshalling his forces for, the pride, pomp, and circumstance' of a Re-the space to the space to the expelled therefore save will be admitted a member of the associal to shall be open to all men of statel and the pure patriotism of the expelled therefore save by a similar vote taken on member multiple of the save by a similar vote taken of the expension interesting account of his adventures 'by flood and the proposition of the general committee, who shall give the individual concerned a formight's notice of their inten-tion to propose his expulsion, and their reasons therefore. (Great cheering.) to 'the martyrs' in this city, in 1845. Mr. Cloney them propound them, and every man of com- classes. He (Mr. M'Grath) stood before them, an | for that purpose." them. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Connor) would come amongst them again. (Cheers.) They might have a new election for Ireland, perhaps as soon as the franchise was a little extended. Brut to the destines of Line controverted. (Hear, hear.) The Brut to the destines of Line controverted. (Hear, hear.) The controverted to adopt a the franchise was a little extended. Brut to the destines of Line controverted. (Hear, hear.) The controverted to adopt a the mount of the controverted to adopt a the franchise was a little extended. Brut to the destines of Line controverted to adopt a solution of the controverted to adopt a the franchise was a little extended. Brut to the destines of Line controverted to adopt a solution of the controverted to a to be adopted to a tobe generally esteemed. during a long life for many miable and social qualities, and his remains were deposited on Sunday last in the cemetery of St. the individual concerned a fortingnt's nouce of their fuels.) It was because he felt imbued with this belief that transaction will hold weekly meetings for the transaction of its business—viz., the enrolment of members, the individual concerned a fortingnt's nouce of their fuels.) It was because he felt imbued with this belief that he had said he would uphold and assert that prin-Hulline, by a large following of friends, com-BRIAN BOROHME'S HARP.—It is well known that the great mocarch Brian Boroihme was killed at the battle of Clontarf, A.D. 1014. He left his son Donah his harp; but Donah having murdered his brother Teige, and being deposed by his nephew, retired to Rome, and carried with him the crown, harp, and other regalia of his father. These receiving reports from committees, sub-committees, &c., ciple of sympathy with their martyred countrymen, and attending to such matters as may, from time to time, irrespective of the opinions of any man. (Cheers.) irrespective of the opinions of any man. (Cheers. Mr. Ferris then read the resolution. It embodied tion meeting, as to the best methods to be adopted. the expression of sympathy and regard for the But let them only look at the beneficence, at advocates of Universal Suffrage believed that the to re-organise the Union, and give to each other exiled martyrs, and a recognition of their fidelity and sterling patriotism. Mr. Ferris proceeded with much impressivenes to speak to the resolution. He was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheering was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheering because it was a matter; of justice? No; if exiled martyrs, and a recognition of their fidelity the requiste information about the state of the several collieries in that respect, and that they may was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheering and expression of feeling relative to the Irish exiles. The names of John Mitchel, Smith O'Brien, and Meagher were cheered loudly and frequently. Mr. Ferris concluded by moving the resolution, and sat down amidst loud cheering. harp, and other regalia of his father. These regalia were kept in the Vatican till Pope Clement, Sent the harp to Henry VIII., but kept the crown, which was massive gold. Henry gave the harp to the first Earl of Clanricarde, in whose family it re-mained until the haring and the aighteenth cent mained until the beginning of the eighteenth cen- to intrude themselves. Mr. CHARLES DILLON came forward amidst cheers with a cry. (Hear, hear.) But talking of under the Russian tyrant, and of the slaves who main and main the beginning of the eighteenh centry, when it came by a lady of the De Burgh, in that of MY-Abao of Glenagh, in the second the resolution. I a T32 it was presented to the Right Hon, Will a T32 it was presented to the Right Hon, while the second there, as may be earer literature, history, politics, and science and week?. I det Lectures on general literature, history, induce the subscience and week of the depresentation, that is thurty-two induces in subscience and week of the depresentation, that is thurty-two induces in subscience and week of the depresentation, that and the is understature, history, politics, and science and week of the depresentation, that attack is the complete of the association of the principles of that tessel in a science and week of the depresentation of the principles of that tessel is the complete of the association of the principles of that tessel is the complete of the association of the resonation of the resonation of these illics subjects shall be provided for each night is association shall be provided for each night is a the principles of the second the subscience and week of these illics subjects shall be chored by the general committee with silver, and quarterly meeting of the resonation of the re a large chrystal set in silver, and under it was another stone, now lost.—Tipperary Free Press. by the chairman. It th. That the finances of this association shall be ma-naged by a committee appointed for that purpose; no paynaged by a committee appointed for that purpose; no pay- (Cheers.) If they did not do this all their efforts sation of tyrants and oppressors, for he promptly and manfully, and enrol themselves as upon bis tyrannical picture. here in the second s .

The SECRETARY read letters from G. W. M. Rey- but at the same time they should not make a unio nolds, and others apologising for their inability to which would die with the enthusiasm of the hour attend the meeting, and expressing concurrence in that gave it birth, but one based on large and its object. He also read addresses from a branch of generous principles. To effect that object, they ment. As soon as both countries are pre- the association in Cork, and letters from Carlow, would not touch on any religious questions in that ment. As soon as both countries are pre-pared, we must elect delegates from England, Wigan, Glasgow, and other places, encouraging the association. They would not meddle with the church question, because they believed it to be a Ireland, and Scotland, to attend a national that a deputation from Kilkenny were present, and that a deputation from Kilkenny were presented by Mr. Feargus order that the Irish people should have all of Connor. M.P.; Mr. Clark, and Mr. M'Grath.

Glasgow, &c., were then proposed and enrolled members of the Democratic Association.

Mr. WHITE, of Kilkenny, one of a deputation, -cation, and a more noble feeling I never wit- that city, which was seconded by Mr. DILLON, and

The SECRETARY then read the objects and rules of

OBJECTS OF THE IBISH DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION. 1st. The elevation of the character and condition of the vorking classes, so that our artisans may understand their true value; and the tiller of the scil, on which all are de-pendent, has just and indefeasible claim to live happily on the land he has made productive by the sweat of his brow. 2nd. To inculcate the necessity of every Irishman encou raging native manufacture, and to lay down a plan for the revival of Irish trade.

Srd. Convinced from past experience that the rights and teen years, I have been denounced by every newspaper, and every popular leader. On Monday week I shall be at Halifax, on Tuesday at Sheffield, and then I shall appoint an early day to meet Bradshaw, at Nottingham ; and restoration of those social and political privileges they have

may, and however apathetic your order may all existing democratic institutions, whose aims and inten-be, I am resolved that justice shall be done to tions may be identical with those of this association.

THE WORLD BETTER THAN I FOUND IT. SO HURRAH! FOR THE GRAND NATIONAL for his conscientious opinions, and the free expression of the faith that is within him; and owing to the eamity hitherto subsisting between the Catholic and Protestant

dominion in this country, it will be the particular object of this association to encourage and establish a good feeling between, and to hold out the right hand of fellowship to, the Protestant democracy of Ireland; and as this associa-tion will labour to break down the barriers of religious prejudice—to uproot sectarian animosity, and to scout and overthrow all ascendancy of creed—it will ask the co-opera-tion of every Irish-born man in establishing the indepen-dence of his native land.

Division had long been the bane of this country

association. They would not meddle with the A number of persons resident in Carley, Cork, of the people-to make Ireland a powerful and an

independent nation; and therefore they would not intolerance in religion is subversive of truth, and that religious dissension encouraged by our rulers to suit their own purposes, has been the means of ourselves before the world to labour to secure rehave prevented a union of brotherhood among

rishme Mr. Downey seconded the resolution, which was put and adopted.

mankind

sent degraded position; and so long as the democrats with violence, riot, or revolution. He was for of Ireland stood by inactive, without taking part in mously.

Mr. FERRIS came forward to propose the next resolution .-- He said he approached the subject it involved with mingled feelings of apprehension and pride-apprchension, lest his brother democrats might lose sight of the interest involved in the

confessed was dear to his heart, a principle which he would uphold if every one in the meeting was

this struggle, they would be guilty of serious giving the vote not to the mere serfs of the purport of which was, to call for the sympathy wrong towards themselves and their country. landlords, who went up to the hustings like and assistance of other democratic unions, sheep to the shambles—he was for giving the especially those of England, for the establishvote to every man of twenty-one years of age, ment of political equality, and an equitable and he was also for having the parliament in adjustment of the relations between labour and

Ireland, at the same time taking care that capital, and resumed his seat amid loud and they should not be represented by absentces. most enthusiastic cheers, which lasted a long (Cheers.) Looking to the labour question, time. resolution by reason of the inability of him who what he desired was not to rob any man, but Mr. M'GRATH, one of a deputation from England, proposed it-and pride, in the principle which he to make the rich richer, and the poor richsaid that he had travelled from London for the pur-(cheers)-but so long as the landlords mea- pose of enjoying the society of a veritable lrish demonstration in favour of veritable Irish liberty. opposed to him—that principle was a feeling of deep sympathy for the martyrs of 1848. (Loud cheers.) patronage instead of by national requirement, He came there with high anticipations, expecting to see a splendid and sublime demonstration, and he

which they were advocating there that night, soldiers abroad but not at home, and when such tyranny from the land, and give every Irishthe English people were not prepared to receive George the Fourth asked General Murray born man the means to live without being obliged them, because they were placed in as much antagonism to the Irish as the Irish were to the reason, he replied, that they never met their matches but at home, and beat all rulers." them; but he saw that no good could be wrung they met abroad. (Cheers and laughter.) The resolution was seconded by Mr. JAMES from the oppressor, until the working class He did not mean to excite them to revolution Duncan, and adopted. mind of both countries was thoroughly united, because the oppressor always based his power in which they should pass—the creation, the or-the meeting separated. was his pride to say, that he had never tra- He advised them not to revile this or that man, -he came forward to advocate their principles should they go abroad to create food that their was an increased number of members represented. because his family had suffered more in sup- own land could produce? Did the shop- The proceedings of the delegates derived some (Cheers.) Were it not for the disunion that of his own, and Mr. Duffy had reported in his had entirely overlooked, or, at least, had not noticed

Unite—unite, ye Irish brave, Let the Land your watchword be : Scout, oh ! scout the servile slave That crouches when he may be free !

Up ye heroes !---at the despots ! Lick no more the tyrant's hand ! Leave your pauper-workhouse messpots ; Live like freemen on your land. Then Free Trade will be a blessing, When men can work, and eat, and play ; When shepherds cease to live by fleecing. Then each flock its own will pay.

The speaker then moved the resolution, the as possible.' ment of political equality, and an equitable

THE MINERS OF THE NORTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-The miners of this district held their usual delegate meeting on Saturday last, at the house of Mr. George Corby, New Durham, at which there a resolution was agreed to,- 'That the members of the union be consulted whether they will carry the case any further or not. There being a public

district meeting to be held at the same time, Mr. Roberts cheerfully complied with the wish of the delegates to address the miners once more, which he did with his usual ardour and sincerity. Among many other resolutions agreed to, several of which were of a local character, the delegates took up the subject of a National Union, when, after a close and pertinent debate, the following resolution was adopted,- 'That M. Jude correspond with the leading men of the other mining counties, to ascertain when would be the best time to hold a conference, and where it should be held at, so as to get the Association into working order as soon

The delegates having deliberated upon the best means to increase the number of members to the union, and likewise to ensure to the miners the greatest possible security for their hard earnings, agreed to solicit the employers to have the bonds of agreement read every six months, and a copy of the same given to them. The following are part of the resolutions agreed to :----

'That the Bill for Ten Hours for the Miners be not added to. nor connected with, the ventilation

entrusted to him :---

ther-in-law

Foreign Entelligence.

FRANCE.

ut exists to day, is a mere empty word. The possession of man by man must at last cease," &c. This communication was received by the Left THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS .- The membere with loud murmurs, and one member exclaimed,

is the author. In this address the losses of the ibune, said that he had three spoken at electoral thing in his house. Another person, M. Giorgio, ibing by death and esile are enumerated and the people. He protocold on his house and the begins in his house is not a week's imprisonparty by used and exus are enumerated and includings as an elector, and not a representative of Ansului, has used sentenced by a week's impresen-deplored. The Mountain, it says, is not a faction, of his colleagues and 2,000 sitizens of Montinartre it is a principle, and therefore it has lived. It is in who had heard him, would attest—that the words venting the person now in possession of it, and not vain that the executive has adjourned the elections; imputed to had not here attend by him. He on the person now in possession of it, and not they cannot but result in filling up the ranks of the the contrary, preached conciliation, and held out Mountain, and its present leaders in the Assembly the list adopted by the Opposition as a pledge of have faith in the good sense of the masses, and the reconciliation between the bourgeois and the work-constancy of their opinions. The address then ing classes. He defied the Ministry and its agents to substantiate their charge. He had said that it proceeds: - The political bearing of the elections was time the misunderstanding existing between proceeds:— The political bearing of the elections of March 10 has not escaped us. The general policy of the government is deeply involved in them, and a striking judgment of public opinion on the Roman question will more particularly result from it. In Democratic Republics, good and bad govern-ments are recognised by an infallible sign, the former serve for the emission, the development, and the propagation of ideas; it is, in fact, progress. When beaution of Flotte. The greatest order and and a moral and material interest, that or fusited, by the election of Flotte. The greatest order and dignity had prevailed at all the meetings, and he dignity had prevailed at all the meetings, and he defied any man to cite a single word pronounced by from a quarter which ought to be well informed, is sufficient for the public, who are accustomed to such the propagation of ideas; it is, in fact, progress. When just they benefit all, and consequently the government itself, which should be the organ of the people; when false, the good sense of the public him on that occasion, or during his whole life, the following :-For some time past there has been charges, and therefore require somewhat better does justice on it, and it falls into oblivion. All the against religion, property, or family. He had not some difference between the Austrian and the other proof of his guilt. The idea triumphant at the barricades of February was made known to him. At the meeting was socialism, that is to say, the emancipation of the forgery was made known to him. At the meeting was socialism, that is to say, the emancipation of the masses by labour; labour raised to the height of the masses by labour; labour raised to the height of the had said that if the labourers gave their arms and property which it engenders, and which it legiti-matises; general comfort secured by an equitable association which would save society. This was remuneration for labour, and the abolition of usury. very different from the expressions placed in his the Austrians felt alarmed at the effect which the of Count Pejacerich, a Hungarian Magnate. Count

Such is the principle of justice which it is neces-sary to render every day more and more clear to the but he thought that it was not unlawful to inquire conscience of the human race. To repress this idea, to transform it into an attack on society, is the avowed object of all the efforts of reaction. Power,

treasury, police, and army are all made to annihilate explanations entered into by M. Michel de Bourges treasury, police, and army are all made to annihilate the principles on which we place the emancipation and the future prosperity of the world. To attain this object, the old moral conquest of our fathers garded them as the eandidates of ignorance, insurrection, and labour, organised on the principle laid secured, are denied or overthrown. What truth down by the delegates of the Luxembourg. remains standing? Our enemies proclaim themselves The Assembly, on being consulted, declared remains standing ? Our enemies proclaim themselves

urgency, and afterwards decided that the requisitory examine it.

all other liberties, purchased at the price of so Justice, including a report of the commission, was stated to have their flag. many tears and so much blood, has been visibly per- Police of La Villette, in which M. Bancel, another their flag. ROME.—Another military execution took place and hurried into the garden by these infamous solsecuted under every form; in the press, by inces-sant prosecutions, seizures, and sequestrations; in other institutions, by the state of siege, which has one representing Monarchy and oppression, and the other, the Republic and emancipation. He had declared that the former, composed of 500 individuals, had deprived the people of the sacred right scription extended to the whole body of laica of meeting, of the liberty of the press and of teachers, in order to abandon France to the exclu- thought, and advocated the legitimacy of the ex-

sive influence of religious communities. They treat pedition to Rome, &c. the liberty of thought like those trees beloved by M. BANCEL admitted having used that language, the people, who planted them to shelter the cradle and said that he was ready to appear before his of the republic. That branch incommodes us, they sovereign judge, the country. sav. and they cut down the tree at its root. In ex-

The Assembly, on being consulted, unanimously decided that the language used by M. Bancel was not offensive, and passed to the order of the day. change for moral liberty, what material welfare has been spread over the masses? Where are the new M. LAGRANGE and M. MATTHIEU DE LA DROME next

markets opened to labour? Have the protective rose, but were not permitted to speak. barriers of privilege been removed? The people The Assembly next refused to authorise inter-suffer hunger in the midst of abundance. Where pellations to the Minister of War with regard to to the arbitrary imprisonment of a corporal of the are the Banks of Credit? Where is the new mort-39th Regiment of the Line for distributing the gage-system, which was to attract capital by a more Socialist list of candidates among his comrades. secure and ready gurantee? Where are the benethe constitution? What is the part of the people in military prisoners at the Fort Mont St. Michel. The the eight milliards that have been accumulated troops succeeded in disarming them.

barrel of a pistol about him. A merchant, M. musket-barrel, although in the sentence it is de- kept ensui at a distance. clared that he was not aware of having such a

Letters from Leghorn, of the 26th alt., state that a furious mob on the bridge at Pesth, and that he the whole of the province of Leghorn has been perished pierced with wounds. This lamentable placed in a state of siege, in consequence of some event, which was attributed to the Magyar party, symptoms of disorder.

governments, with respect to the right of consuls to Two or three months after the murder of Count exhibit flags. The Piedmontese Consul at Milan Lemberg, another, and equally horrible assassinahaving expressed, after the conclusion of the peace tion was committed in Sclavonia which has been between Piedmont and Austria, his intention to concealed with the greatest possible care. The appearance of the Italian tri-coloured flag, which Elz lived upon his property close to Essek, and had has now become the national flag of Piedmont, remained a perfect stranger to the political agitawould have on the population of Milan, if it were al. tions in Hungary; if he possessed any political lowed to be hoisted. On this account the Austrian opinions at all-which is held to be doubtful-they

Austria, it appears, contends that the consuls of foreign powers have the right to hoist the flags of but not in inland towns. Relying on this position, the Austrian authorities at Milan have insisted that all the consuls at Milan should take down their flags. There being nothing intentionally offensive in

Justice, including a report of the Commissary of of the foreign consuls have agreed to take down papers, without, however, discovering even the owing to the interference of the executive. In the

on the 26th, ult on a man who was found carrying diers, and there exposed to a cross fire, under the knife on his person.

GERMANY.

The following is from the pen of an enemy-the Berlin correspondent of the 'Times :'-In France funerals have been turned into political demonstrations; here the Democra's have hit on the plan of making use of baptisms for the same purpose. A tailor first set the fashion by inviting all the Democrats of his district hy advertisement to the christening of his child; the church was filled, and a scandalous scene took place, the congregation making all the responses en masse, accompanying them with ·loud cheering,' to the horror of the fight outside with the constables and an active chase Lampedusa. Upwards of seventy vessels took adafter some of the ringleaders. The success of the vantage of shift of wind and fine weather vesterday 'demonstration' was so decided that it has been re- to put to sea. Among them were seventeen bound peated, and the 'Democratic Journal' now fre- to Cork, with wheat and Indian corn. During last A revolt took place on the 27th ult. amongst the quently contains those invitations to a 'party' night the wind shifted again to the westward, blowchristening.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

and lead a wretched existence? The Republic, as years hard labour, for having a stiletto and the tionment of time which I give to my several occu- and it is more than probable that are long the mine in Philadelphia was offered a number of frame. barrel of a pistol about num. A more and a quantity of lumber for 6,500 dols, but Botta, sixty years of age, has been condemned to a from want of service, but of my own will) up to act in a decided manner, which will cause a general he would not give more than 6,000 dols. A Botta, sixty years of age, das been connected to a reading, thinking, and writing, that hitherto I have revolution in Persia. All sympathise with the shrewd merchant, however, who had doubtless re-

> and dictate to you right many letters for your bro- rator of Persia. CHARLES.' UNITED STATES .- CALIFORNIA. 'Fortress of Arad, Sept., 1849.'

The Europa, Captain Leitch, has arrived at Liver-FEB. 24 .- Your readers will remember that Lieut. pool with dates from New York' to the 20th. and General Count Lemberg, who was charged with full Halifax to the 23rd ult. Among the passengers

powers by the Emperor Ferdinand, was assailed by were the son of Lord Starley, and Mr. Crompton, late British charge d'affaires at Washington. The proceedings in Congress, during the time that had elapsed from the despatch of the previous mail, are fairly stated in the following resume of the

took place in the month of September, 1848; and LOMRARDY .- The Turin papers announce, with | must have made sufficient noise at the time to be for the last fortnight has been principally occupied

government gave notice that it would not allow a must have been similar to those entertained by the Union, and warmly opposing the admission of other members of his family, nearly all of whom belong to the imperial party, to the cause of order and

legitimacy, to the honest men, the men of moderatheir nations in front of their consulate in seaports, tion, as the Austrians pleasantly style themselves, while they are hanging and shooting their fellow men by the dozen. This Count Elz, however, became suspected, possibly because he abstained from all interference in political matters. His chateau of the Attorney-General shou'd be referred to the flags. There being nothing intentionally offensive in all interference in political matters. His chateau bureau, which should appoint a special committee to the proceedings, and it appearing, besides, that it is was invaded one day by the imperial ' Grenzer,' who in conformity with the practice, not only in Eng- are Croatian or Wallachian soldiers employed in The President next read a letter of the Minister of land, but in France and other countries, the whole guarding the frontiers : they seized upon the count's

> eyes of a major and several other officers. The count, however, still breathed, when one of the monsters stifled him by forcing a handful of tobacco down his throat.

The Vienna correspondent of the 'Daily News spared by the champions of slavery to prevent the write as follows :-- We see daily large convoys of admission of California ; but it can scarcely be the prisoners condemned at Arad or at Pesth passing | doubted that they will prove ineffectual, and that | to Ollmuiz and Spielberg, or the other fortresses in California will be received, without much further Bohemia, there to suffer the cruel punishments indelay, as a free state. flicted on them for having attempted to promote the freedom of their country.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

MALTA, Feb. 22 .- The Neapolitan steam-frigate officiating minister. The proceedings closed by a Ercole arrived here on the 19th, from Palermo and

mediately taken to the Bay of Salamis, and placed

under the guns of the ficet. There are upwards of eighty vessels thus detained. The Greek corvettes.

Amalia and Ludovico, said to have been captured I y

no doubt they are in some neutral port, where they

See (says he) these ravishers, these Carthagenians,

whilst a single Greek exists, he will hand down to

his posterity a relation of this disastrous epoch.

heaven, and the earth has not been given up to the

tyranny of Great Britian, like the sea. Diplomacy

at Athens and at Constantinople is generously work-

las raising masses of men to crush the Ottoman.

Citizens of free Greece, prepare yourselves. The

Euglish compel us to become another Alexander, to

tion become an entire army ! Let us, under the

'The Piræus is still blockaded; no Greek vessel

an appeal to arms to the people of his department;

when Otho heard of it he immediately removed him

from his command. The islands of Sapienxa and

The Paris 'Patrie' of Sunday evening says :- 'We

have announced that M. de Brunow has received in

We are assured that it expresses great dissatisfaction

with the following :- 'You will ask Lord Palmerston

to what extent he proposes to employ force in sup-

port of his demands, in order that the allies of King

Otho may occupy themselves with the means of

guaranteeing his independence and that of his people.

The 'Allgemeine Zeitung' (Augsburg) has a tele-

graphic message from Vienna of the 27th ult., which

states that intelligence had just reached that

capital from Athens of the 20th of February. The

coercive measures of England were to cease imme-

TURKEY.

and Jerusalem, the seat of religion.

CALIFORNIA.

(of Ohio,) and Mr. M'Lanahan.

PHILADELPHIA, FFB. 18.-The yellow fever- strictest secresy may be relied upon. ing fresh, and no doubt the greater part will put that is, the rage for emigration to California-is THE INDIAN EXTRACT PILLS back again. Some of the vessels having been trying now wilder than ever, owing to the arrival of the

Hadji, the more as at the time of his nomination to ceived a telegraphic despatch, instantly bought May God protect you with his all-powerful arm. the ministry he was considered as the future regene- them, and paid the full price demanded. In an

hour they were worth nearly 10,000 dols. One house speculation in New York, on the same day, sold at cent.-per-cent. profit; and Mr. Carman. lumber merchant, of Camden, has just refused fifty per cent. profit on a venture he sent out to California four months ago. His houses are, of course. likely to arrive there in about a month or six weeks after the conflagration, and sell they must, as the matter is reduced to 'Hobson's choice'-wooden houses or none. It will be, at least, a year before there can be anything like an adequate supply of iron. New York Tribune '-' The attention of Congress houses.

Antiquarians will feel deeply interested in the with the subject of slavery. Mr. Clay's speech, in discovery of vast regions of ancient ruins near San. support of his compromise resolutions, was an Diego, and within a day's march of the Pacificelaborate and powerful performance, distinguished Ocean, at the head of the Gulf of California. Porfor its concilia'ory and temperate spirit, and exhibittions of temples, dwellings, lofty stone pyramids, ing the earnest, vigorous, and impressive eloquence. (seven of these within a mile square,) and massive for which that eminent statesman is justly celeranite rings or circular walls, round venerable. brated. Among the opponents of Mr. Clay on the question of compromise, Mr. Davies, of Mississippi, trees, columns and blocks of hieroglyphics-all speak of some ancient race of men now for ever gone, has been conspicuous. His speech on the subject their history actually unknown to any of the extook the strongest ground in favour of slavery ; conisting families of mankind. In some points, these tended that it was a wise and useful institution : ruins resemble the recently-discovered cities of Pasanctioned by the deity, and not repugnant to lenque, &c., near the Atlantic or Mexican Gulf humanity ; that it not only belongs to the respective coast; in others, the ruins of ancient Egypt; in states in which it exists, but to the whole United others, again, the monuments of Phœnicia; and yet States; and that it is necessarily involved in the in many features they differ from all that I have constitution of the Union. He assumed the legal referred to. I observe that the discoverers deem existence of slavery in California and Mexico. and them to be antediluvian, while the present Indians that the Mexican laws for its abolition were deshave a tradition of a great civilised nation, which titute of validity. Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, their ferocious forefathers utterly destroyed. The has maintained similar views, in a vehement speech. region of the ruins is called by the Indians 'the declaring that the interests of his constituents were Valley of Mystery." of more importance than the preservation of the

AMAZING SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF California with her present constitution and boun-TREATMENT WHICH HAS NEVER FAILED. daries. Mr. Horace Mann. of Massachusetts, has **DR. ALFRED BARKER, 108, Great Rus** spoken with great ability in the house of Represen-D sell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London, (near the British Museum). Having had a vast amount of practice at tatives on the other side of the question, describing the effect on Southern interests of a dissolution of the Union, and declaring that no motives could compet the acquiescence of the north, in the further extension of slavery. The last important speech in opposition to Mr. Clay, was made in the senate on Monday, by Mr. Downs, of La. He contended that the probi-bition of Slavery in the California constitution was owing to the interference of the executive. In the house a motion has been made to instruct the com-mittee on territories to report a bill for the admission of California with the boundaries described in her constitution. An effort was made by the s uthern earnestly invited to apply at once to Dr. Barker, as he guarantees to all a speedy and perfect cure, and the era. constitution. An effort was made by the suthern members to lay this on the table, but without dication of every sympton, whether primary or secondary, without the use of any of the above dangerous medicines success. The whole question labours under comnlications of a difficult character ; no exertions are -thus preventing the possibility of any after symptoms. This truth has been borne out in thousands of cases, and This truth has been borne out in thousands of cases, and as a further guarantee he undetakes to cure the most in-veterate case in a few days, without hindrance from busi-ness, or any change of dict, &c. It will ever be found that real bencfit can only be obtained from the duly qualified practitioner, who (departing from the ordinary routine of practice) devotes the whole of his time and studies to this inuch neglected class of diseases. Country patients must be minute in the detail of their cases as that will verden

The telegraphic correspondence of the New York be minute in the detail of their cases, Country patients must be minute in the detail of their cases as that will render a personal visit unnecessary: Advice with medicines for ten shillings. Patients corresponded with till cured. Females may with the utmost safety confide themselves to the care of Dr. Barker, as the most honourable secresy and delivery may also be available for the secres. journals bring down the proceedings in the legislature to the 19th ult. The debate in the Senate on Mr. Clay's motion had been again adjourned. The House of Representatives had gone into committee and delicacy are observed in every case. At home daily for c onsultation from 10 till 1 in the morning, and 4 till 8 in the evening—Sundays excepted. Post-office orders to be made payable at the Bloomsbury Office, to Dr. Alfred Barker, 108, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London. A cure effected or the money returned. All those deemed incurable are particularly invited, and the strictest secress may be relied upon of the whole house on the President's message, and adjourned after hearing Mr. Venable, Mr. Camubell.

back again. Some of the vessels having been trying now while that every owing to the are the only safe and certain remedy for the cure steam-ship Empire City from Chagres, with full two of gleet, stricture, gonorrhon, syphilis, whites, seminal millions of dollars in California gold dust-1,133,647 weakness, gravel, lumbago, rheumatism, debility, secondollars in the dollars on consignment, and 900,000 dollars in the day symptoms, scorbutic eruptions, blotches, pimples, and all affections of the bladder, kidneys, &c., whether Sufferers from piles, fistula, prolapsus, &c. will do well to avail themselves of Dr. Barker's immense experience in hese diseases. IF MANKIND 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 improved edition of the "silent Friend." The authors, in thus 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, exclu that large sums might have been anticipated at the close of the digging season. The next arrivals also are expected to be laden with a rich aureal freight. The Empire City brought the latest news, her dates advantage from duly qualified members of the medical probeing from San Francisco to 1st January inclusive. Her advices are certainiy important. The Legisla-Her advices are certainiy important. The Legisla-all the discases that afflict mankind. Mesers. R. and L. ture of California met on the 17th of December, Persy can with confidence offer hope, energy, and vigour, when Governor Burnett was duly inaugurated. Be- to those whose constitutions have become debilitated from sides several able recommendations in relation to the 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 Anatomical Engravings on Steel, enlarged to 196 pages, price 2s. 6d; by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d. in postage stamps. THE SILENT FRIEND: a medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay ral government, by the Assembly. Mr. George W. Wright and Mr. E. Gilbert were elected by the peo-ple of California as their representatives in the value of the system, or duced by excessive indulgence, the conse-quences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with obser-vation, on the married state, and the disgualifications which prevent it ; illustrated by twenty-six coloured enand Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Pater-noster-row; Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starie, 23, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Londow Haymarket, London, Londow Hairow, and Co. The mining operations are suspended, owing to the rainy season, and they will hardly be resumed until April. The 'Panama Star' gives the following as the follo Part the First

during the last fifty years in the grand livre of the public debt? What will revert to it of the 1,500 millions inscribed in the budget of 1850? What is the dowry secured to the people by these treasures, the produce of the sweat of its brow? The constituent Assembly, at its close bequeathed the people a legacy of 100 millions, by abolishing an odieus tax ; what has become of it? what has rendered it abortive ?- The wants of the treasury. The people continue to pay the tax on potable liquors, but rentes and capitals placed at interest escape all taxation. Such is the policy pursued at home.'

this object, the old moral conquest of our fathers.

those which were considered as the most irrevocably

the saviours of society, and every day they sap the foundations of one of those principles on

which not only French, but all modern society

subsists. Liberty of thought, that source of

all other liberties, purchased at the price of so

become a normal state of things in many of the de-

partments; in public life, by the interdiction of the

right of meeting; in education, by the moral pro-

The address, after thus recapitulating their domestic grievances, proceeds at some length to criticise the foreign policy of the government, reproaching it in strong terms for its acts, and more particularly for its conduct towards the Roman republic, and concludes by calling on the electors of the party to be firm and united at the day of election, in order to secure the success of their candidates. The addr as is signed by the representatives, comprising what is called 'La Reunion de la Montagne.'

Private letters from Brussels of the 27th ult. mention that M. Etienne Arago had landed at Antwerp from England on the 25th ult., but that the order to permit him to reside in Belgiam not having been received at Antwerp, he was immediately arrested by the police and sent to prison. An announcement to a party of the principal members of the Provisional that effect having been made to the Belgian government, he was ordered to be set at liberty, and permission granted to him to reside in the Belgian tereffect of preventing his presence there from giving police, signed with his real name, having been put ritory under certain restrictions, which will have the umbrage to the French government.

After our reporter closed his despatch in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday, M. Casal put a question to the government on the subject of openinz letters at the Post-office. He complained that several he had lately received had their seals opened and were then clumsily closed. The Minister of Finance denied the right of any one to question been turned : De la Hodde comes back, and, in imithe integrity of any branch of the Administration. He would, however, inquire into the subject.

M. Victor Hannequin, editor of the 'Democratie Pacifique,' was tried and found guilty on Wednesday week by the Assize Court of Paris of a seditious libel. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and 5,000f. fine.

The editor of the 'Republicain de la Moselle' has been also sentenced to two months' imprisonment and 2,000f. fine, for a similar offence.

The 'National' states, that General Castellane, on assuming the command to which he had been appointed by the President of the Republic, issued an order of the day against any military man under his command wearing his hair or moustaches longer than the existing regulations permit. Long hair is nor so amusing as that of M. Chenu. regarded as a sign of Socialism and long moustaches as a symptom of Republicanism.

A letter from Montpellier of the 23rd ult. states that the editor of the 'Montagnard' has been ac quitted twice in one day by a jury of that town. He was prosecuted for having published an article entitled 'l'Impot des Boissons,' and extracts from . The Thirteenth of June,' by Ledru Rollin.

A Socialist named Merlet was sentenced by the Assize Court of Paris, on Tuesday, to imprisonment for one year, to pay a fine of 200f., and to be deprived of his civil rights during five years, for having founded a branch society of the rights of man, and for having concealed arms in his possession.

PROGRESS OF TYRANNY .--- M. Barrot has brought into the As earbly a bill according to which, all mayors and their adjoints are to be hereafter appointed by the executive, which is limited in its choice, however, to members of the municipal councils. The appointment is vested in the President of the Republic when it is for a commune of 3,000 couls; it is vested in the prefet when the commune has no less than 3,000 souls. The act to be in The following is the circular addressed by the Fedegeneral appointment of mayors and their adjoints to ments on the subject of Sergeant Boichot :--take place at that time. The law would remain in vigour until the passing of a bill on the municipal organisation of France.

Several of the persons who opposed the cutting down of the trees of liberty in Paris on the 4th ultwere tried before the Police Court of Paris on Sa turday, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from one month to four.

The 'Voix du Peuple' was yesterday seiz-d for an article entitled 'Sitting of the Assembly-Treason.' Some slight disturbances took place at Marciac (Gers,) and at Tarascon, on the 24th February, in consequence of the authorities having put a stop to the procession formed in honour of the anniversary of the Revolution. Several persons were arrested for singing patriotic songs.

The correspondent of the 'Chronicle,' writing ou Saturday, says : - ' A pamphlet has appeared to-day, under the title of 'La Naissance de la Republique en Fevrier, 1848,' written by Lucien de la Hodde. It will be remembered that De la Hodde was a person supposed to be an ardent Republican, but who was discovered by Caussidiere, when he became Prefect, to have for years been a spy in the service of the police. So little suspicion had Caussidiere of the character of De la Hodde that, at the period of

the discovery, he was actually secretary of the prefecture under Caussidiere himself. Upon ascertaining beyond a doubt the character of the person whom he had been fostering as a friend, Caussidiere called government, sent for De la Hodde, and accused him of the treason. De la Hodde denied that he was the writer of the letters signed Pierre, but at length the letter in which he offered his services to the in his hand, he confessed his guilt, and falling on and blooming, and began even to wax strong; and his knees prayed for mercy. Caussidiere put a pis- now fresh attacks of illness shatter her delicate tol into the wretch's hand, and told him he had nothing better to do in this world than to blow out his own brains. The remedy not being to De la Hodde's taste, he refused, and was allowed to exile himself to England. Since then the tables have tation of M. Chenu, writes an account of the sayings

and doings of the leaders of the Revolution of February. The object of the volume seems to be to do damage to the moderate Republicans, and especially of the party of the ' National,' who are accused of having got up the massacre of the Boulevard des Capucines on the 23rd of February. M. de la 24th of February, and his book is neither so graphic

The editor of the 'Republicain de la Moselle' has been found guilty by a jury, at Metz, of having published a seditious libel, and sentenced to imprisonment for two months and to pay a fine of 2,000f. M. Ridart, Mayor of Carne, in the department of the Maine et Loire, has been sentenced by the Court of Assize of Angers to pay a fine of 100f. for having posted a manuscript placard on the walls of his village, containing an inflammatory address to the peasants.

A court-martial in the 6th military division has sentenced to death five soldiers of the 17th Light Infantry, for refusal to obey orders in Lyons on the 15th of June.

M. Cassavente, a law student, who acted as private secretary to Sobrier after the revolution of Feb. was sentenced by court-martial in Paris on Tuesday to transportation for life for the insurrection of June. 1848.

SWITZERLAND.

The cowardly rulers of Switzerland are doing the dirty work set them by the continental tyrants. force in two months after its promulgation, and a | ral Council of Switzerland to the Cantonal Govern-⁴ Berne, Feb. 14.

'Faithful and dear Confederates,-The French authorities have recently seized a pamphlet entitled (From the 'Daily News.')

VIENNA, FEB. 25.-I send a letter written by Count Leiningen to his sister-in-law, on the day after his sentence to be hanged had been pronounced Austrian history in its true moral light than to con- while all commerce is impeded ; every vessel caught template side by side on the one hand this natural at sea or in harbour under Greek colours is imoutpouring of a noble heart, little suspecting the horrible doom so near ; and, on the other, the instruments of a treacherous and bloody government

getting ready their halters and gibbets. This letter is also the most effectual answer to those dastardly the English cruisers, are still at liberty. One is recalumpies which were industriously circulated ported to be at Previsa, and the other at Salonica. against its victims by the organs of the Vienna cabinet. The lady to whom the letter is addressed cannot be touched. Some of the Greek journals are the wife of Colonel Rohonesy, who escaped, in-deed, with his life, but has been immured in a is the sister of Count Leiningen's widow, and fortress, where he is condemned to pine for eighteen years.

' Dear, kind Clara,-Your tidings about my little girl tranquillised me not a little; for although Lisa his wife), in her last letter, gave me a comforting account of her, I fancied that she kept back somewhat of the truth to avoid increasing my anxiety. I am, notwithstanding, still uneasy about the poor little thing. Her health was always weak ; and the more I clung to the child, the more anxiously I ing in our favour. Already are steamers ploughing watched her slow thriving. When I left my family, the waves, and carrying to could the Emperor Nichoframe, and awake in me once more all my old apprehensions. If the tendance of a mother full of cut this Gordian knot-this important eastern love avail, with God's help she will recover.

'Yesterday the court-martial sat, and my sentence among others was pronounced. The nature auspices of France, Austria, and Germany, restore of it is known only to the judges; but, according to the letter of the law, it can only be a sentence of death.

'You are right, dear Clara, in supposing that] can bear willingly to be talked to about the doom which perhaps awaits me. In twenty battles I have looked death in the face, in the last (God forgive) me !) I sought it. During six weeks I have had can leave. The Bulldog steamer has blockaded Hodde describes himself as a philanthropic and time enough to prepare for it; and stood I alone, humane personage, who, while he appeared to act had I no family, I would even bid it welcome. with the brutal insurgents, could hardly restrain bis Twice only during my imprisonment was I overcome feelings of indignation at their conduct. More than by anguish, and then it wrung from me bitter tears. Once I wept about my little girl; and the other once, he says, 'he was inclined to discharge his carabine against these cannibals.' M. de la Hodde does not throw any fresh light on the affair of the that newspaper article. I had been long prepared : cussion ; they will remain until the present question and yet when that slanderous letter in the 'Allgemeine Zeitung' was read hefore me, my firmness possession of them by force if denied by the Greek abandoned me, pain and indignation shook me government. The cold at Salonica has been intense like a fever, and five minutes elapsed before I could the thermometer for days standing at from 10 to 14

utter a word. At the court-martial I asked the deg. below Zero. auditor if I could hope to see myself quickly cleared in this matter. He answered, 'There is not a member of the court who gives credit to the London the order of the Russian government to act article, which is besides anonymous; neither will it in the Greek question in concert with the French exercise the smallest influence upon your trial.' I ambassador. The note in which these instructions can say truly that I have in the course of the war were given arrived in Paris yesterday, and was read saved many hundreds of Austrians, among whom not by M. de Kisseleff to the minister of foreign affairs.

a few were officers. No one towards his soldiers was so strict as I. Once, at Szolnok, I clove the at the proceeding of Lord Palmerston towards skull of an Honved, who was about to shoot a Greece. The note commences with these words: Grenzer begging quarter on his knees: yet was my good name not safe from so abominable a defama. tion. but branded before all Europe. My nerves are not weak but they were shaken by this foul calumny: and it cost me some right heavy days.

'I am now, I thank God, become as a stone to self and to the world : and fate bring what it may, will find me armed.

'You think, were I restored to freedom, that should become purer and better. We protestants, albeit we have no purgatory, believe that God lays upon us trials, in which our moral strength must bear us up, in order that we may deserve his grace. I consider in this light my present situation, and I can assure you that the school of bitter undeceptions has not passed over me without leaving some trace.

lot of those who belong to me. If I must die, I will die in the creed of my fathers, and with the

French steamer Leonidas, to the 18th, states that trunks and peckets of passengers. And this noble arising from imprudence or otherwise, which, if neglected, the Greek question is in statu quo, the government steamer has not been ' alone in her glory,' for since invariably end in death. by the court-martial at Arad. That sentence was as the Greek question is in statu quo, the government steamer has not been 'alone in her glory,' for since invariably end in death. yet a secret known only to his judges; and I can having decided to wait for and act upon the opinions the last English steamer sailed from this country ceipt of the amount in pasterior stamps by Du Alfred by the court-martial at Arad. I having decided to wait for and act upon the opinions the last English steamer sailed from this country to his judges; and I can of the courts of Paris and St. Petersburgh. Mean-there have been in all five arrivals from Chagres, while all commerce is impeded; every vessel caught with passengers and gold, thus :--

Dollars. Alabama, ditto..... 300,000 and 90,000 dols. by passengers) ... 200,000

Total......3,500,000

The wealth of California, therefore, now begins very severe in their attack upon the English. The to flow in abundantly; yet it should be remembered who have seized the ships of Greece. The froth of their crime can be seen floating on the sea; but, Courage, my friends, courage ! There is a God in finances of California, a system of laws is suggested,

and the Governor advises :---1. The definition of crimes and misdemeanor

contained in the common law of England.

2. The English law of evidence. 3. The English commercial law.

4. The civil code of the State of Louisiana.

5. The Louisiana code of practice. Colonel Fremant and Colonel Gwynne were elected question. Let us recommence the war, and the nasenators from California to the United States Fedethe empire of the great Constantine, and thus be in possession of Western Greece from the Eurotas to House of Representatives at Washington. The State Istra, and of Eastern Greece from the Nile to the government of California is now completely formed Euxine, with three capitals-Athens, the seat of in all its branches, civil, financial, and political, and learning ; Constantinople, the seat of government ; the Legislature was in full session at the latest dates. Syra. General Mamouri, aide-de-camp to the king, the amount of gold which has crossed the Isthmus and military cammandant at Phthiotide, published from California, and silver from South America, from the-1st of October to the 1st of January :---

Dollarg By Zachrisson, Nelson, and Co......2,095,844 08

Gold and silver by R. M. S. S. Co., from S. Am., Mexico, &c......4,000,000 00

Making the sum total of.....9.362.844 08

There had been a dreadful conflagration at San Francisco on the 24th of December, in which one half of the city was destroyed ! The loss is estimated at from 1,500,000 dols. to 2,000,000 dols. The frame buildings, with painted cotton and oilcloth ceilings and roofs caused the flame to spread with unexampled fury, and the fire was not arrested until several houses had been blown up with gunpowder. Fortunately no lives were lost at the fire, --- The Emperor, my master, has learned with a surprise mingled with indignation, etc.,' and ending wandered in sickness, and without shelter, has been greatly aggravated. Hundreds are described, by several letter writers, as wandering about San Francisco, knee-deep in mud, drenched with deluges of rains shaking with fever and ague, and literally without food to eat, except from charity, and with out a place whereon to lay their heads. Such is the simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and simple, but sure. account of a 'Returned Goldseeker' to the 'Boston Traveller.' Vast amounts of dry goods and other into life, articles, he says, are lying about in heaps, wet and entirely ruined with rain; and he speaks sorrowfully diately. The blockade is said to have been removed

Is dedicated to the consideration of the anatomy and physi-ology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six co-

loured engravings. Part the Second.

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, produced by over indulgence of the passions, and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the manner in solitary grathication. It's nows clearly the mannet as which the baneful consequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impairment and destruction of the ocial and vital powers. The existence of nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of comparing result to their acues. This selection concluded 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 fully dieplay the effects of physical decay.

Part the Third

Part the line Contains an accurate description of the diseases cause 11 y nfection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and se-condary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, in flammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrhæa, gleet, stricture, &c., are shown to depend on this cause, Their treatment is fully described in this section. The effects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus but the distress of labourers and miners, without the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus in the system, which sconer or later will show itself in one means, who had flocked into the town, where they of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease in its most frightful shape, not only on the individual himself, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and their consequences is tendered in this sections which, if duly followed up, cannot fail in effecting a cure. This part is illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings. Part the Fourth

Part the Fifth

Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obliga-tions of the Married State, and of the causes which lead to of the suffering, misery, and death in San Francisco. He says the newspapers there do not record all the deaths. He was told by the superintendent of stances, on causes resulting from physical impartations of instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfections Our dates from Constantinople are to the 13th of burials of that town, that from sixty to seventy died and errors, and the means for their removal shown to be The provisions of this law will give rise to the View of Cerebiners of the 7th Light Infantry. Re-Weekly, and I trust that I shall be a View of the city, they having no friends to view they having no friends to view of the city of t

fiercest parliamentary struggle. The legitimists, who Major of Carabiners of the 7th Light Infantry, Re-are strongly for decentralisation, and for increasing presentative of the People (Seine), and which is the local power of country districts and authorities, signed by Boichot at the 6th page, considering that oppose this bill, and with some justice, as an attempt this letter, dated from Lausanne, must, from the to burke municipal liberty.

MORE PERSECUTION OF THE REPUBLICANS. In the Assembly on Tuesday, M. DUPIN the pre-sident, announced that he had received a requisitory from the Attorney-General, M. Baroche, asking to the origin of fortunes and capital, and proceed to your territory, and send him to the interior of Switwind up the accounts of the *bourgeoisie*. They will be justified in so doing after examining the accounts of Royalty, unless the *bourgeoisie* should voluntarily consent to the sacrifice—which I strongly recomzerland.

'In the name of the Federal Council, 'H. DRUEY, President.

Von Moos, Vice-Chancellor.

mend them to do. The people produce every thing, and it is to them, consequently, that everything belongs. Let us accordingly unite, and we will come out victorious from the contest. It is for that weason we entrept you to be produced by in order that to be Warsin were seized on the same day at Geneva. reason we entreat you to be peaceable, in order that

to God.

that the refugees should be detained in the interior (All your hopes of amnesty have already occupied during five years, and the Porte is equally firm in that the refugees should be detained in the interior at the expense of the city, they having no friends to during five years, and the Porte is equally firm in that the refugees should be detained in the interior at the expense of the city, they having no friends to during five years, and the Porte is equally firm in the causes and remedies for this state form an important

on the 20th.

PERSIA.

courage of a Leiningen; if I am set at liberty, there capital has once again been the theatre of a popular will breathe no happier man, nor any more thankful commotion. A few days previous to the above date cisco at the commencement of the new year. It for 33s. the people proceeded in a large body to the house of certainly is not a very inviting picture.

'You ask if your letters are agreeable to me. Can the Imaum Djouma, in order to engage him to ac-'You ask if your letters are agreeable to me. Can you doubt it? Write, write long letters, each letter is a day lived happily through, for one reads and reads again to devour the expressions of affection, which smile serenely upon the solitude of a prison. without giving any sign of acquiescence or refusal. I am sorry to add, that an equally destructive fire,

f I do not always answer, or answer briefly, still upon this the populace dispersed, but announced write to me, dear Clara, as often as you have time to busy yourself with me. Meanwhile, I am not usually so lonely as you Thoughts of the most remarkable of which are the firm determination of actiag with greater success another time. This movement was followed by the most remarkable of which are the king's meternal male. If I do not always answer, or answer briefly, still Upon this the populace dispersed, but announced write to me, dear Clara, as often as you have time to the firm determination of actiag with greater success | markets, you will observe references to the prices of busy yourself with me.

scher-Verein were seized on the same day at Geneva, think. Thoughts of whom I love keep me company, that of Suleiman Khan, the king's maternal uncle; I have been informed by passengers foom San Fran- vantage is applicable only to those who remit 5% for a we may one day say to our enemies—"Do as we have done; we have too long submitted to you." You may rest assured that they will do so. Is our present social state possible or durable ? Are there in our continent possible or durable ? Are there we may one day say to our enemies—"Do as we have done; we have too long submitted to you." You may rest assured that they will do so. Is our present social state possible or durable i Are there not, in our society, many individuals, who live in comfortable idleness, whilst others work very hard

us here. It seems, indeed, probable that, after cle- its refusal to comply with a condition so derogatory dead. Many persons have come down from the consideration in this section of the work. mency has been shown in Italy, and even towards to its dignity. For the present the internated re- mines enfeebled, without money, friends, or home. this letter, dated from Lausanne, must, from the manner in which it is drawn up, produce agitation in France. The Federal Council has decided on moving this refugee to a greater distance from the French frontier, until such time as it may be con-sidered whether he ought not to be expelled from

PERSIA. Dates from Teheran, of Jan. 2, state that the capital has once again been the theatre of a popular class of persons. Such was the state of San Fran-invaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one,

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE.

An anti-syphilitic remedy for purifying the system from ve-nereal contamination, and is recommended for any of the

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Poetry.

EXETER HALL.

["The directors of Exter Hall having objected to the further use of the Hall for the purpose of Shakspere Readings, the series announced there by Mr. Nicholls will be given in St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre."—Adver-tisental.]

Ob, Excier Hall is a structure rare,

Mighty, yet meek withal, light, Journal, and square Its numerical states and lofty, and fair : The large hearted, cold-visaged men who meet

Well typify Excter IIall. there

Narrow-browed-gloomy-and frowning on all, A most orthodox building is Exeter Hall. and good men meet there on the woes to debate

Of suffering human kind. To abuse, with a Christian-like, orthodox hate. Those vile outcasts whose creeds from their ow

deviate, To curse an old lady (who's drest as they state, In scarlet), with fury blind.

Or leaving our own poor in want and in sin. For the poor anthropophagi kick up a din, For the poor anthropophagi kick up a din, Forgetting where Charity ought to begin, While Want at our doors we find ;

But Wisdom may reason, or Charity call, For Bigotry governs at Exeter Hall. Concerts are held there; but concerts are pure-

Music can injure none ; And the good men listen with looks demure. And they smile, and are pleased, for they feel

secure, So long as they wordly joys abjure,

Laughing, and pleasure, and fun ; Basses may grumble, and tenors may bawl.

For music can't desecrate Exeter Hall. Oh ! the Bard of Avon was England's pride, Chief in a mighty age ;

And his magic pen as the poet plied, Nature's own spirit its point would guide, While virtue and truth ever sanctified The genius-inspired page: But the poet is Exeter Hall denied,

He's polluted by the stage ; And the good men hoot, and the good men bawl, For Shakspere would descerate Exeter Hall. So the IIall's still pure : The good men still meet Heretics still to curse:

Still storm away with intolerant heat, At the lady who has seven hills for her seat, Still go to concerts by way of a treat ; They're saved from Shakspere's verse.

Bigots may bellow, and singers may squall, But Shakspere is hooted from Exeter Hall. Pasquin.

Rediews.

A Catechism of Socialism. By M. Louis Blanc. London : Weekly Tribune Office ; and by G. Vickers, Holywell-street, Strand.

THIS is No. II. of a series of "Social Reform Tracts," published by, or under the sanction of, the Social Reform League. The "Catechism" is a translation of Louis Blanc's confor a penny, we shall quote but one portion, that relating to

"CAPITAL," " CREDIT," AND " MONET." Q. : What is capital ?- A. : It is the totality of

the implements of labour. The labourer requires food, clothing, and shelter, and must have tools, quainted with the "internal workings" of the

over all obstacles, for he was removed from his dis- | diminish it, by lessening the power to purchase | Should be employed on the premises of the master. agreeable calling to one in an attorney's office, where throughout the most numerous class of the popula- The master tailors present, individually and collec he applied his leisure hours to the study of languages, he applied his leisure hours to the study of languages, tion. The fair maintenance of the labourer is no tively, pledged themselves to carry out the remedial and in the course of a few months was not only able burthen upon prices, for it is labour which often gives measures suggested; and the meeting separated, to read Horace with tolerable facility, but had made the article its whole available worth. Nay, if these after a vote of thanks to the chairman. considerable progress in Greek. His habits of study penny-wise and pound-foolish economists would look and application were unremitting. A London magainto the heart of things, they would find one burthen zine, called the Monthly Preceptor, having proposed upon prices, the very result of their senseless com-petition, and which we claim to remove, -- the weight prize themes, for youth of both sexes, Henry became of the starvation, of the disease, of the vice, of the crime. a candidate, and while only in his fifteenth year obof the operative ! You will not pay living wages tained a silver medal, for a translation of Horace : and in the following year, a pair of twelve inch Look to see your poor-rates increase, and your globes, for an imaginary tour from London to Edinstreets swarm with prostitutes and beggars ! Would you shut up your workhouses ? Count first the cost and Financial Reform. burgh. Having made an acquaintance with Mr. Ilill, of police and soldiery, of the gaols and of the hulks ; the proprietor of the Monthly Mirror, his encouragethe proprietor of the Montaly Mirror, his encourage-ment induced him to prepare a volume of Poems for the press, which appeared in 1803. In his preface to the volume. Henry had stated that the poems were wickedness. And mind, that all these things have, the volume in the volume, Henry had stated that the poems were the production of a youth of seventeen, published sooner or later, to come out of prices, so that you do for the purpose of facilitating his future studies and enabling him "to pursue those inclinations which

و دوکار در این این مواد میکنده کار و (ایکار در طلاحی) از کردان که میکند در مرد از در میکند و از یک مراجع در باک میکند در این مراجع که میکنده کار و (ایکار در طلاحی) از کردان که میکند در مرد از در میکند و از یک مراجع در باک م

might one day place him in an honourable station in the scale of society." This volume was severely and humanity ! But we, on the contrary, maintain that to secure criticised, which caused much pain and annoyance to the youthful author ; but, fortunately, the volume fell into the hands of Mr. Southey, who encouraged same proportion the ability to purchase, and to lessen and their immediate friends and naval officers, him, and with the aid of other friends enabled the weight of pauperism and crime. The recoil of and their immediate friends. They had besides Henry to gain admission to the University of Cam-oridge. This was his ambition and his desire. The Rev. Mr. Simeon, of Cambridge, procured for the reveal of things in which all the ad-the reveal of the reveal o Henry to gain admission to the University of Cambridge. This was his ambition and his desire. him a sizarship at St. John's College. This benevolent vantages of skill, industry, and integrity, will redound clergyman further promised, with the aid of a friend, to supply him with £30 annually, and his own family which are shared by all. and friends were to furnish the remainder, to enable

The period, we hope, is not far distant when, by unity of purpose, and ealightened direction, Labour him to go through the college. Poetry was abandoned for severer studies. He will bid adieu to its foes, and to its ceasless repining, competed for one of the University scholarships, and at the end of the term was pronounced the first man weary life and death struggle of strifes and combinaof his year. Twire he distinguished himself in the tions, and find time to say once more "Glory to following year, being again pronounced first at the God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will of Commons, and they now adopted a more wise

great college examination, and also one of the three towards men." But this is not to be done by dreaming of it, but by best theme writers, between whom the examiners working for it heart and soul, day after day, life after life, through never so many checks and struggles, here along to hold the suffrage, but that he most could not decide. The college offered him, at their life, through never so many checks and struggles, disappointments, and, if need be, failures. Work for own expense, a private tutor in mathematics, during procuring for him exhibitions to the amount of £66 us, then, as we will work for you. For you we work were to hold a voice in the management of their procuring for him exhibitions to the amount of 200 as then, as we will port for you. For you we work own affairs. He was glad to find that those who assistance which he had received from Mr. Simeon devote whatever capital we repay to them to the for- went further in their claims than the National Reand other friends. This distinction was purchased mation of other associations on the same principle : formers had for the time given up their extreme at the sacrifice of health and life. "Were I," he so that by helping us to pay off our debt, you do but views for the purpose of assisting the association said, "to paint fame crowning an undergraduate, Urable Mark Amonistics is other to be. Were I as undergraduate, Urable Mark Amonistics is other to be. Were I as undergraduate, Urable Mark Amonistics is other to be. Were I as undergraduate, Urable Mark Amonistics is other to be. Were I as undergraduate, Urable Mark Amonistics is other to be. Working Man's Association in other trades. Work after the senate-house examination, I would represent with us, then, as we even now work with you.

him as concealing a death's head under the mask of In addition to your custom, you may greatly beauty." He went to London to recruit his shattered conduce to our success by advertising us. It is nerves and spirits, but on his return to college he hardly to be believed what enormous sums of money was so completely ill that no power of medicine are thus spent under the present system of trade. could save him: he died 19th Oct., 1806.

Indlic Amusements

STRAND THEATRE.

A dramatic version of the Vicar of Wakefield was produced here on Monday evening with complete success. The work of adaptation has been done by press, nor send monstrous advertising eccentricities Mr. Tom Taylor, who has performed his task with

much ability, adhering as closely as possible to the language of Goldsmith, and supplying all that was required to render the story effective as a drama. The piece is in three acts, each act concluding with a well developed "situation" arising out of the in-cidents in the original story. The action progresses somewhat heavily, owing to a superabundance of dialogue, but this is a defect which may be easily tribution to the Almanach du Noureau Monde remedied. The simple-hearted vicar is played by for 1850, and constitutes a most admirable Mr. Farren, and the character being peculiarly synopsis of the principles common to Socialists in general, and especially of those taught admirable; indeed the actor realises the true spirit by the great champion of the Organisation of said New Clour of the author, and nothing more laudatory could be Labour. As the tract entire may be purchased life-like performance, and it formed a very effective contrast to the character of her husband. Olivia

> and a delicacy of sentiment which placed the book itself most vividly before us. Mr. W. Farren, jup., was the Moses, Mr. Leigh Murray, the Mr. Bur-

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

On Monday evening, a public meeting was held at the School Room, Cowper-street, City-road. C. LUSHINGTON, Esq., M.P., took the chair at seven o'clock, to consider the subject of Parliamentary

The CHAIRMAN having explained the objects of crease of their supporters in parliament, as proved by the division which had taken place in the House but add to the expense of production on the one hand what you take off on the other. So delusive is minorities in that house would be of little service what you take off on the other. So delusive is the search after cheapness when divorced from justice (Hear, hear.) None but the aristocracy were represented there fully, and he was not wrong when to labour all its just reward, is to increase in the he stated that out of the number in that house there same proportion the ability to purchase, and to lessen were 356 composed of military and naval officers, vantages of skill, industry, and integrity, will redound to the possessors of those qualities, and yet not all to them along for those qualities, and yet not all to had not sufficient. In the people of England them alone, for there are no real blessings but those had not sufficiently indicated their desire to have Reform ; but he would ask whether such meetings as those which had taken place at Nottingham, Leeds, Yarmouth, and other places, were not a

sufficient proof of what was the desire of the masses of the people of England. They had discovered how useless it was to present petitions to the House plan of intimating their wishes. It was said that the labouring classes were not qualified by their sirable. He himself had voted in the House of Commons in favour of the Chartists, not because he agreed with them in all their views, but because he was impressed with the belief that they had a right to have their opinions fully discussed in the Houses

of Parliament. He thought that by the course they all of which must often come out of the wages of adopted they had acted in the wisest possible way labour. Neither you nor we have any real interest to secure a general advantage, for they had with in this expenditure, and you can save it to us first, drawn that opposition which they had held to the more moderate opinions of their true friends. (Cheers.) He had hopes that when they should of "The Working Tailors' Association," and the objects it has in view. If, therefore, we do not fill, day after day, the columns of a highly taxed despair of having their views ultimately carried out, to perambulate the streets, be you, every one of (Cheers.) To return to the question of the qualifiyou, our walking advertisements. When you meet cation of the labouring classes to hold a vote, he with friends and companions, tell them what is would remark that Mr. Fox, the other night, in his being done for the emancipation of labour; use admirable speech on secular education, had clearly every seasonable opportunity of drawing attention proved that at present they were fully competent to our operations : we cannot cast bills into every to exercise the right of voting for a member of pardwelling, but to many thousands have you access; liament. No man should be taxed without having a we cannot haunt the doors of public meetings to voice in the representation ; and he hoped that they thrust the lure of cheapness into men's hands; but would continue to contend for that privilege. It you are the public meetings-give us, then, publicity was said by one of the wisest and brightest judges wherever you go, wherever you are, in every shape, by every means. Tradesmen pay heavy sums for their consent was nothing more than robbery, and privilege of advertising their business at places of he (the chairman) considered that the people were resort, Refreshment Rooms-Clubs, &c., you meet robbed, inasmuch as they were not fully represented. at Benefit Societies, Coffee Rooms, Reading Rooms | The chairman concluded by observing that they -let it be known that you are interested in our were completely in the dark as to what were the welfare, and a prospectus of " The Working reductions which were to be made in the taxation was played by Mrs. Stirling with much true pathos, "wenare, and a prospectus of the welcome at all such of the people by the Chancellor of the Exchequer places. Our patrons in every home, our advocates who proposed to make his financial statement on in every place where men meet, nothing will be able the 16th of this month, but he was perfectly sure

Parielies.

THE WORKING CLASSES,-The great political and social problem of the time is furnished by the conthe induction rock without called for the most consum-mate pilotage. The immense and constantly increa-sing numerical force of these classes—the generali abjectness of their physical and mental condition— the intelligence and talent displayed by what may he termed their aristocracy—the growing sense of alle to make and fearly are and will be sent free.

be termed their aristocracy.—Integrowing sense of alle to male and formale, of any age, allu will be sense to with full instructions, &c., &c., rendering failure impossi-ascribe that degradation to social and political ble, on receipt of 6s. 6d. in cash, or by Post Office orders, causes, not to the eternal ordination of nature; all Agreet number of Trusses have been left behind by perif prompt and efficient remedies be not found for whatever of evil may lurk in these gloomy portents. -The Revolution of France.

WE MAT set it down as an axiom, that young ladies cannot know everybody's names, when it is utterly impossible for them to know what their own may

be a twelvemonth hence ! THE TOBACCO grown in New South Wales has hitherto been considered of inferior quality; but the colonial manufacturers have lately improved the method of preparing the leaves, and now hope to exclude American tobacco from colonial use. and even to export Australian tobacco to England. A TREASURY warrant has appeared in the Gazette, which orders that in future a uniform rate of fourpence shall be charged on all letters not exceeding alf an ounce in weight, and posted in this country for Belgium, or on such letters sent from Belgium to this country, or to any of the British colonies.

THE Fife Herald celebrates the connubial constancy and courage of St. Andrew's hen. Her liege lord quarrelled on the streets with a rival cock, and as with other biped bodies, a duel must repair their wrongs. At it they went, and furiously they fought, until the lady, fearing that widowhood would he her fate, flew upon the antagonist of her spouse, beat him bravely off, and strutted away with her mate,

chuckling over her victory. A DESCRIPTION of theft has of late been practised in Glasgow, and which entails heavy pecuniary loss upon the proprietors of cabs, omnibuses, &c. It consists of stealing the cushions of these vehicles for the sake of the hair with which they are stuffed To show the extent to which this offence is perpetrated, it may be mentioned that it was stated in court by one of the cab proprietors in a recent prosecution that his loss on this account, during the last nine months, had not been less than £900.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN & TRADESMAN IN THE YEAR 1750 AND 1850 :---

> Girl, scorning not the mop ; Boy, active, not a fop ; Bills paid, and fortune made. 1850. Man, at his country seat ; Miss, aping the elite; Boy, on his hunter fleet :

HENRY THE FOURTH OF FRANCE. --- When Henry he had done, and not to go so often alone or ill-I were encompassed with a host of guards. I recompetual terror."

TRUE FRIENDSHIP is a delicate union of like minds, that exalts the human nature.

spirit of Scott, he had much of his soundness, geniality, and broad strength. Morbidity was a word to resist such an application as you can make of a that nothing would be done in that direction until he did not recognise as English. Mawkish senticherished principle to the every-day concerns of the taxation was taken off knowledge, for it was mentalism, in all its shapes, he abhorred; and cant found in him an inexorable foe. Hence we account for his celebrated criticisms on Shakspeare and Milton. In his heart, perhaps, he appreciated in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical that alone which would teach the people to perform Milton. In his heart, porhaps, he appreciated both, but was indignant at the false and wrolly conventional admiration paid them by the multitude. Or, even granting that his taste was bad. and that, from native inaptitude, he could not feel and the relief they have consequently been enabled to ren the more delicate and spiritual duties of either poet. der to their fellow creatures, is fully testified and gratefully the more delicate and spiritual duties of either poet, was he not better to avow it openly than to wear acknowledged by convalescent Patients, and others daily was he not better to avow it openly than to wear "a foolish face of praise," and pretend to what he had not? In his nonsense of abuse there is some-thing infinitely more racy and refreshing than in others' nonsense of commendation. We prefer him into the nature and causes of these infectious complaints some of the luxuries of life, but it is a market, nevertheless. The reason why you obtain high wages is, not because you are skilful and industrious, but that there are fewer of you yet than are wanted. making a foot-ball of the "Paradise Lost," and (from their most simple condition to that of the must danger libraries of those whose simpering imbecilities of affected enthusiasm convince you that they have the evening : and on Sundays from eleven to one .-- Consulneither understood nor really read it. Much as we admire Shakespeare and Milton, we are not disposed to sacrifice_Cobbett.as a whole burnt-offering at their shrine.—Gilfillan. MORE CANDOUR THAN COURTESY. - A formal fashionable visitor thus addressed a little girl "How are you, my dear ?" "Very well, I thank you," she replied. The visitor then added, "Now, my dear, you should ask me how I am." The child simply and honestly replied, "I don't want to know. ROBERT TANNOCK, who in youth was a bedfellow and companion of Robert Burns, died lately, in the 89th year of his age. NOBLE REFLY.—John Locke, the philosopher, was noble REFLY.—John Locke, the philosopher, persecuted by the court of Charles II. for opposition to popery and arbitrary power. When James II. offered him pardon, he replied, that "he had no occasion for a pardon, not having been guilty of any crime." IN ONE of the angles of Dartmouth church-yard, Devonshire, is a large tomb, on the stone of which is the following strange inscription :--" Thomas Goldsmith, who died in 1714. He commanded the Snap-dragon, a privateer belonging to this port, in the reign of Queen Anne ; in which vessel he turned pirate, and amassed much riches." And under the above are the following lines :---

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PER-MANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS !! DR. DE ROOS' astonishing success

in the treatment of every variety of RUPTURE dition and attitude of the working classes. Here is ample proof of the unfailing efficacy of his dis-the hidden rock which calls for the most consum-mate pilotage. The immense and constantly increase intervents of prevalent. All persons so afflicted should,

be termed their aristocracy - the growing sense of alle to male and female, of any age, and will be sent free,

sono cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which will be readily given to any one requir-

Legther after one trial of it. Letters of inquiry should contain two postage stamps. Address, Walter De Roor. 1, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, Londen.

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tirely successful, as the hundreds of testimonials he has received from patients, and many eminent members of the medical profession, amply prove. It is applicable to both sexes, old and young; easy and painless in use,

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Thirty-first edition, Illustrated by Twenty-Six Anatomical Engravings on Steel. New and improved Edition, enlarged to 136 pages, just published, price 2s. 6d; or by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d. in postage stamps. "THE SILENT FRIEND," a Medical Work on Venereal and Synbilitic Discress Superdom Symputers Concordings

and Syphilitic Diseases, Secondary Spmptoms, Gonorrhæa. &c., with a PRESCRIPTION FOR THEIR PREVENTION; physical exhaustion, and decay of the frame, from the effects of solitary indulgence and the injurious consequences of the abuse of Mercury ; with Observations on the obligations of MARRIAGE, and directions for obviating certain disqualiof MARBIAGE, and directions for obviating certain disquali-fications. Illustrated by twenty-six coloured engravings. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Published by the authors, and aold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hau-uay, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starie, 23, Tich-borne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; Powell, 88, Grafton street, Dublin; and Raimes and Co., Leith Walk, Edinburgh. Part 1, treats of the anatomy and physiology of the re-productive organs, and is illustrated by six 'coloured engravings.

engravings. Part II. treats of the consequences resulting from excessive indulgence, producing nervous excitement, and genera-tive incapacity. It is particularly addressed to those who are prevented in consequence from entering into the marriage state. Illustrated by three explanatory engravings.

Part III. treats of the diseases resulting from INFECTION Illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings. Part IV. contains a PRESCRIPTION for the PREVENTION of

DISEASE by a SIMPLE APPLICATION, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its ACTION IS SIMPLE but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This important part of the work should not escape the reader's notice.

Part V. is devoted to the consideration of marriage and its duties. The reason of physical disqualifications, and the causes of unproductive unions are also considered, and the whole subject critically and philosophically inquired into.

The Authors, as regularly educated members of the Medical Profession, having had long, diligent, and Practical observations in the various Hospitals and Institutions for the relief of those afflicted with Syphilis, Secondary Symp-toms, Stricture, Venereal and Scorbutic Eruptions of the necessity of sound judgment in such serious cases, and having seen the injury that has arisen from the carelessness and neglect of its study, Messrs, R. and L. PERRY have devoted their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies,

1750. Man, busy in his shop ; Wife, brewing malt and hop ; Wife, plum'd and jewell'd en suite : Claims unmet, and the Gazette.

was entreated to take more care of his person than attended, he answered, "Fear ought never to find admission into a royal breast. The man who dreads death will make no attempt upon me : the man who despises life will always be master of mine, though mend myself to God when I rise, and when I lie down : I am in his hands : and, after all, the terror of my life is such, as to leave me no just cause for distrust; it belongs only to tyrants to live in per-

COBBETT .- Without the Border blood and minstrel

materials, &c., to work with. These, together, form what is called capital. Q. : Does it not follow from this that without capi-

tal there can be no labour ?-A. : Undoubtedly. Q.: Is it not just, then, that capital should re-

ceive a share of the profits under the name of interest, this being only a fair recompense for the services which it renders ?- A. : Such are the arguments of the advocates of usury, and may be shown to be mere sophistry. It is perfectly true that labour cannot exist without capital, but interest is paid to the capitalist, not to capital. Now, capital and the capitalists are two perfectly distinct things. For capital to exist it is not necessary that it should be exclusively possessed by a few individuals to whom interest must be paid. Suppose an association of labourers, possessing a common capital that is not belonging to any particular individuals, but all the members in common. They would work on their capital without paying interest on it to any one, as in this case there would be no capitalist, although there would be capital. It is not possible to imagine labour without a labourer, but we can easily conceive of capital without a capitalist. When a labourer dies, his labour ceases, but when a capitalist dies, his capital survives him. No similarity, therefore. can be established between capiany premium termed interest.

Q.: What is represented then by the interest of tune increase and reproduce itself, or it represents the price which labourers are campelled to pay for the permission to work; or finally, it represents their subjection to a condition which few can suc--cessfully struggle against, and none escape.

Q. : How do you understand gratuitous credit ? -A.: It consists in supplying the labourers with necessary capital without requiring interest from

Q. : Would not this be the result of the universal adoption of association ?- A. : Certainly ; for as soon as the labourer can always find admittance to an association possessing a commission capital, of which he is invited to take advantage, the problem is solved ; credit gratis is simply association.

Q. : What is money ?-It is the representative of capital, and the circulating medium of exchange. Q.: Is a metallic currency necessary in the operation of exchanges ?- A. : Under the present social system it is, but not that in which the socialist

contemplates. Q.: Why is a metallic currency the necessary medium of exchange in the present system of of art ; it not only represents exchangeable commo-dities, but is actually of equal value to them. It, object of which it is the token or representative. trust.

Q. : Why will a metallic currency be unnecessary and nothing would be left to chance or accident.

Q. : What sort of money then will be employed in is the currency of mutual trust and association.

.se

tyrants and your nees-interview wohners, and greed upon he was fined 3d, for the first, and 6d. for surrounded by rocks, he placed himself on an adja-on his retiring from the situation of gaoler, they most inveterate case in A FEW DAYS, without hindrance worked eighteen hours cent rock, and presently saw two lions among the voted him an annuity of £50 without any solicita-from business, change of diet, &c., or return the money. We first exhibited himself for profit in Pic-it will ever be found that lasting benefit can only be obit, would induce governments to extend the issue beyond all bounds, which would lower its value and a day he could not make more than have more than a start of the start of the frequently cadilly. tained from the duly qualified practitioner, who, departdisturb commercial transactions ; but there would working men did not support it ? A caim calculation of the elements which compose candles, and 6d. for coals. Such a sum was insuffi-issued from the trees as if to reconnoitre. At length ing from the routine of general practice, devotes the be none in a state where the government really YOUTH IS a glorious invention. While the girls the profits of trade will satisfy you that you can deal cient for the support of a respectable man and his M. Gerard sent away all the Arabs who had accomwhole of his duties to this neglected class of diseases. consisted of the best and ablest, and social inter-Course was regulated on a systematic basis, in har- with us on better terms than those which you are now family. Another man was making for an employer a panied him except one, and loaded his rifles. Prechase the hours, and you chase the girls, the months Country patients will be minute in the detail of their course was regulated on a systematic basis, in har-mony with the laws of nature, as would be the case permitted to make with the slop-seller. We have coat, which occupied him twenty-six hours, for the mony with the laws of nature, as would be the case permitted to make with the slop-seller. We have coat, which occupied him twenty-six hours, for the mony with the laws of nature, as would be the case permitted to make with the slop-seller. We have coat, which occupied him twenty-six hours, for the mony with the laws of nature, as would be the case permitted to make with the slop-seller. We have coat, which occupied him twenty-six hours, for the mony of the sently the two lions came forth, one about fifty steps What a pity summer is so short !---before you know Advice with medicipes, £1. Patients corresponded with in the fraternal associations contemplated by the all the advantages of being our own capitalists, and paltry sum of 2s, -not a 1d. an hour. Mr. Adeney in advance. On seeing M. Gerard the first lion it, lovers become deacons, and romps, grand-Socialists, for in that case any arbitary issue of paper money would be effectually prevented by re-gulating it according to the amount of goods in the warehouses. We very heartily recommend this tract to our readers, trusting it may circulate to the subject it treats of, it is the most admir-able work ever written. The Frame-Work Knitters' Advocate. Notting-Socialists, for in that case any arbitary issue of have access to the best markets. We constitute in -a gentleman with whom the trade were well ac-naper money would be effectively access to the best markets. We constitute in -a gentleman with whom the trade were well ac-Females on all occasions attended to with the most the best guarantees for a judicious outlay of your money. We have made allusion to the great aim of associative efforts, and we ask, How long will any trade remain in bondage after the Working Tailors' Association has emancipated its principle from the bad paid 4s. rect, 1s. for can-thraldom of individual interested 2 millions. Alter rectang several equally man calmity took a second rifle from the Arab by "I say, John, why don't you have a coat of arms; "I say, John, why don't you have a coat of arms; "We have made allusion to the great aim of association has emancipated its principle from the bad paid 4s. rect, 1s. for can-The Frame-Work Knitters' Advocate. Notting-L-, I wore a coat without arms." "MR. S-, is your customer B- a man to be trusted ?"-" I know of nene more so: he is to be trusted for one a base of the second without arms." ham : R. Sutton, Bridlesmith-gate. No. II. of this useful little publication con-tains reports of meetings, and other matters Connected with the trade. We extract the Connected with the trade trade to contract the trade to contract the Connected with the trade to contract to contract the trade to contract to contract to contract the trade to contract to contra thirty-two postage stamps. opinions of THE PRESS' while the trade. We extract the fullowing notice of a Nottinghamshire poet: - fullowing notice of a N A PUGILISTIC PARSON, -A clergyman in Devonoppressed sons of toil to combine for peaceiul and years of age. The room in which they worked and Saturday at midnight, was received at the General

character he represented. On the whole, the piece life; and we believe, that it is only by working for was extremely well played, and was most effectively put upon the stage.

ADDRESS OF THE ASSOCIATIVE TAILORS (Of 34, Castle-street East, London, opposite the Pantheon,)

TO THEIR BROTHER TOILERS OF ALL TRADES.

FELLOW WORKERS,-The time has arrived when the working men of England can help each other, against the many ills and distresses incident to the lot of those who have nothing but industry and skill to give in exchange for the means of life. Enough, that there are fewer of you yet than are wantedtoo, it might be thought, seeing that without industry the supply does not exceed the demand. If there and skill there is no real wealth; but that is not were ten of you where there is one, instead of ten enough is evident from the daily increasing poverty skilful and industrious artisans, each as rich as that of large masses of the industrious population of this one, the ten, if all employed, would receive each but stated that he had just come from the House of country. We have reasoned long and thought much a tenth of what the one now gains, or if not em- Commons, where he had been engaged in voting sometimes in sorrow, sometimes in anger, on the anomaly involved in a comparison of the resources your wages would fall lower, and lower still, the proceeded to propose the second resolution-namely, and condition of labour. Those, exhaustless of real difference passing ever more and more into the that the meeting earnestly recommends to the friends of David Chart Participant good to man-this, wretched, with every day a hands of capitalists and merchants, flung away to of Parliamentary Reform throughout Great Britain deeper and a deeper shade of want and suffering. We the foreign purchaser, or absorbed by a public and the colonies to furnish prompt and efficient astal and labour, from which to deduce the justice of believe that the cause of this is, that labour has been whose cupidity is constantly appealed to by those sistance to the council of the National Association, under the direction of a competitive principle of indi-

vidual selfishness, which has cheated it of its full healthy workshops, and business accommedation largest orders; and we now appeal to you, fellow workers, for your intelligent sympathy, and your hearty support. We have found that there is in what are termed

the upper ranks of society, a real feeling for the suf-ferings of labour, which only wants a healthy direction to work mighty effects, and you will be rejoiced to hear that it is to kind and generous assistance from thence that we are indebted for the means of thus associating. All true-hearted people will be DISTRESS happy to become our customers, because they see

that they are helping us on a right principle to the great duty of helping ourselves. Grateful for this On Mon lay a general meeting of the master tailors sympathy and assistance, and with high resolve to be resident in the metropolis was held at the Freeworthy of it, we, nevertheless, feel that our great con- mason Tavern, to adopt measures for the alleviation heartfelt satisfaction the proposition of holding a

society ?-A: Because having an intrinsic value it fully to you. Here are we, fellow workers, associated pregided, and Mr. Sprague moved the first resolu- by selecting earnest reformers to represent them becomes a security as well as a token, as it can be melted down into ingots, and be employed in works fife. and ultimate freedom from the effects of a mur-fel if or the great distress and degradation of the carried, and the usual vote of thanks to the chairderous competition. It is your battle we are fighting. jourseymen, which it attributed to the practice which man having been responded to, the meeting, which and your custom is the weapon which, in our hands, therefore, becomes a security to those who received the very a successful struggle with an enemy as formidable stated, that both men and women who were employed and aggressive to you, in your separate departments of in the trade were ill paid, and were reduced to the Now, nothing less than such a security would be toil, as to us. Continue this custom to our antagon- lowest depth of moral and social degradation. He satisfactory under a system of dissimilar and oppos- ists, and you will be denying to us personally the was not one of those who maintained that women ing interests, where fraud necessarily begets dis- means of life, and blast our glad hopes for the eleva- ought not to be allowed to work in the tailoring busi-

in the new order of things ?-A : Because all the ing and horrid slop system with life and sinews ? It vation point. A woman who worked for a slop shop members of an assocation would know one another, is but the skeleton of a dreadful iniquity if you hold stated, that sometimes she only got 4d. for making back-with the profits of your custom in its mighty a waistcoat, sometimes she got as much as 6d., 8d. hands. it is a living giant, able to crush everything or 10d. She could not commonly earn more than the new state of society ?- A. : Paper money. Gold which opposes it. Let there be no mistake between 2s. 6d. a week, sometimes by extra work she got is the money of distrust and individualism ; paper us on this point. In spite of plate-glass shop fronts from 3s. 6d. to 4s. But as a sample, she stated that and royal arms, two-thirds at least of the slop-sellers' Q.: Supposing Socialism realised, why would a custom lie with the working men. In most cases it paper currency be preferable to a metallic one ?- | cannot be otherwise, as well we know. In the fierce | 1s. 101d. a week. Turning to the men employed, he A: Because the former, being without real value, struggle for a maintenance, the working man must found that one poor fellow, whose name was in his

each other thus that the world will be saved from their duty, and moderately to assert their rights. the thousand tyrannies, named and nameless, which now afflict it.

and to yourselves in the end, by using every oppor-

tunity of making known to the world the existence

And now, a word to the high-paid artisan, though is a great mistake. It is true that the labour market may still afford you the comforts, and, perhaps, some of the luxuries of life, but it is a market,

skilful and industrious artisans, each as rich as that meeting, and was received with loud cheers. He ployed, still less. The supply exceeding the demand for a Reform Bill for Ireland-(cheers)-and then your wages would fall lower, and lower still, the proceeded to propose the second resolution-namely. who trade upon it, until that turning point which we have endeavoured to point out, at which cheap tions, the formation of committees, the employment labour becomes dear labour to the community, and of local agents, and the contributing of funds. He Q: What is represented then by the interest of violal sensities, which has cheated it of its full we have endeavoured to point out, at which theap capital 2-A. : It represents the privilege accorded to secure opposite results it must labour becomes dear labour to the community, and the contributing of funds. He reward, and that to secure opposite results it must labour becomes dear labour to the community, and the alluded to the verdict which was given against tune increase and reproduce itself, or it represents the privilege accorded to point out, at which the alluded to the contributing of funds. He grows dearer and dearer from the moment, by all then alluded to the verdict which was given against to secure opposite results it must allow be organized on a principle of associated effort for the grows dearer and dearer from the moment, by all then alluded to the verdict which was given against to secure opposite results it must allow be organized on a principle of associated effort for the grows dearer and dearer from the moment, by all then alluded to the verdict which was given against the common good. With this view we have united the contact cost of workhouses, brothels, hosthe enhanced cost of workhouses, brothels, hos- them in the House of Commons, and said that it together, under the designation of "The Working pitals, prisons, penal colonies-and all the harsh was the duty of the people to satisfy that house Tailors' Association." We have extensive and surgery, the blundering quackery under which suffering society now groans. We have attained to measure of reform passed. It had already been sufficient to enable us to execute with facility the this knowledge through suffering; why should you his good fortune to witness various meetings in all not avail yourselves of our experience, and avoid parts of the country, and they were all unanimous our suffering ? Save your order ! save, perhaps, on this important question. (Hear, hear.) He dreadful ordeal to the means of cure ! Help us,

then, help us, while yet you can. On the part of the Association, WALTER COOPER.

CONDITION OF JOURNEY MEN TAILORS.

On Mon lay a general meeting of the master tailors cern is with you. From you, above all, we expect of the distress under which so large a number of national conference in London during the month of that steady adherence which results from identity of journeymen are at present suffering. Most of the April next, and calls on the friends of the move-interest, and conviction of duty. Let us speak faith- principal firms were represented. Mr. Cartwright ment in all parts of the country to assist the council prevailed in many establishments of giving outdoor ness. There were at present a great number of women tion of labour. Will you thus arm unconscientious ness. There were at present a great number of women capitalists against us ? Will you furnish the degrad- employed, at wages which kept them just above starfrom September 13 to October 31, a period of seven weeks, her total receipts were 13s., being about

Mr. TINDAL ATKINSON moved the first resolution, to the effect, that this meeting convinced of the necessity of a general agitation of the United Kingdom on the we believe that that class is becoming less nume- question of Parliamentary Reform, with a view to an rous each day. You may even yet be only on the early and universal expression of public opinion on skirmishing ground of this great battle of competi- that subject, would record its cordial and emphatic tion, and in confident security that you can hold approvel of the plan proposed by the council of the your own against the world, you may imagine that Nationa Association for that purpose, and pledge you are not interested in this experiment. Ah ! this He in eloquent terms advised the people to throw off the trammels of toryism and whiggism, and to fight their cause until they succeeded in sending to

was carried unanimously.

Sir J. WALMSLEY here presented himself to the by the holding of meetings, the passing of resoluour own children, from passing through this pointed out to them how they should work so as to enable them to compel the House of Commons to listen to their demands, and promised them that he would not cease night or day to agitate the question until National and Parliamentary Reform was granted, and expressed a hope that three years would not have elapsed before their grand object

would be attained. Mr. WEIR seconded the resolution, which was

carried. Mr. A. WALKER proposed the third resolution to the effect that this meeting regards with feelings of

> BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, NEW-ROAD, LONDON.

TO THE FINANCIAL & SOCIAL REFORMERS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN, -- Prove, as most easily you can, how doctors have for ages cheated the people four clog wheels, and upon these his remains were on the question of their health, and all the reforms drawn to St. Martin's burial ground (in the church $D_{1, I}$ that you demand must follow, and that too in quick of which is a splandid moment of the the church $D_{1, I}$

would be exactly what a currency ought to be, a deal in the cheapest market. High prices exclude possession, was engaged in making coats, one which simple medium of exchange, while the latter, hav- um from the "honourable" tradesman's shop. was given to him last week had to be stiched and simple medium of exchange, while the latter, hav-ing an intrinsic value, becomes an object of mer-Justice to his brother workmen is a luxury beyond braded—it cost him three days and a half close the sub-licutenant in the Spahis, who has gained that if the humble appearance of the grave was seen by some of Lambert's townspeople, he thinks they All sufferers are carnestly invited to apply at once to Dr. simple medium of exchange, while the latter, hav-ing an intrinsic value, becomes an object of mer-chandise, and thus renders the rich complete mas-chandise, and thus renders the rich complete mas-sellers' prices, and from selfish indifference, indo-soul of trade and industry. ters of exchange operations, which are the life and soul of trade and industry. Q.: Is there no dauger in the use of a paper currency ?-A. : There is certainly, under the pre-sent order of things, because the facility of creating from the situation of gooler than adja-the was respected by the magistracy of Leicester, and for the good you have neglected to do-for the agreed upon he was fined 3d, for the first, and 6d. for the first, and 6d. for the situation of gooler than adja-the was respected by the magistracy of Leicester, and, as a further guarantee, he undertakes to cure the man for the good you have neglected to do-for the agreed upon he was fined sighteen hours. This

" Men that are virtuous serve the Lord, And the devil's by his friends adored ; And as they merit get a place Amidst the bloss'd or hellish race. Pray, then, ye learned clergy show, Where can this brute, Tom Goldsmith, go,

Whose life was one continued evil, Striving to cheat God, man, and devil !" DANIEL LAMBERT died at Stamford on the 21st of

June, 1809, having arrived in that town on the previous day, from Huntingdon, for the purpose of exhibiting himself to the curious at the races. IIe 1 inch round the leg; his weight, a few days be-fore his death, was found to be, by the Caledonian balance, 52st. 11lb: (14lb. to the stone). His coffin measured 6 feet 4 inches long, 4 feet 4 inches wide,

2 feet 4 inches deep, and contained 112 superficial feet of elm : it was built upon two axletrees and

ous and inveterate) they have always entertained the possibility of their PREVENTION and removal. Messrs. R. and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight in tation Fee £1.

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Is recommended in Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms. It searches out and purifies the diseased humours from the blood, and cleanses the system from all deteriorating causes. Its influence in the restoration to health of persons labouring under the consequences which inevitably follow contamination is under the consequences which methaloly follow contamination is underlable, and it also constitutes a certain cure for scurvy, scrofula, and all cutaneous erup-tions. Its active principles are transmitted by the medium of the circulating fluid throughout the entire frame, and even penetrate the more minute vessels, removing and expelling in its course all corruptions and impurities from

is saved, also in £5 cases, by which will be saved £1 12s. To be had at the London Establishment.

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Is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic; its power in re-invigorating the frame in all cases of ner-vous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, bar-renness, and debilities arising frem venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its uprovide surgery in the second been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors, it is invaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one for 33s.

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Patients are requested to be as minute and concise as possible in the detail of their cases, noting especially the duration of the complaint, the mode of its commencing, its hibiting himself to the curious at the races. He symptoms and progress, age, habits of living, and position was thirty-nine years of age; his height was 5 feet in society. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the 11 inches; 3 yards 4 inches round the body; 1 yard world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW REMEDY, Which has never yet failed .- A cure effected or the money returned.

WALTER DE ROOS. can, how doctors have for ages cheated the people on the question of their health, and all the reforms that you demand must follow, and that, too, in quick succession. The dishonesty of the medical body can be most easily established. We are, Fellow Countrymen, Yours, in the cause of Salutary Reforms, THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF March 6th, 1850. LION HUNTING IN ALGEBRIA.—M. Jules Gerard: use of those dangerous medicines — mercury, copaiba, cubebs, &c. — have produced the most distressing results.

was very numerously attended, separated.

NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, Enrolled, pursuant to statute 9th and 10th Victoria, c. 27.

I DE ABUVE SUULEII, as amended and legalised, was formerly known as the NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BENEFIT SOCIETY; the managers of which have long seen the necessity of legal protection for the security of its members. In framing the new rules, care has been taken to equalise the expen-diture with the receipts, so that the permanent success of the Society should be beyond all doubts. The Society is divided into three sections, to meet the necessities and requirements of all classes of mechanics and labourers, from eighteen years of age to forty.

	-	
THE FOLLOWING	IS THE SCALE OF FEES TO BE PAID AT	WEEKLY ALLOWANCE IN SICKNESS. s. d.
Age.	1st section. 2nd section. 3nd section. s. d. s. d. s. d.	First Section
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27 30	9 0 6 0 3 0	MEMBERS DEATH. WIFE'S DEATH.
- 3336	$12 0 \dots 8 0 \dots 4 0$ $15 0 \dots 10 0 \dots 5 0$	First Section 15 0 0
-36-38 -38-40	$5 \dots 18 \ 0 \dots 12 \ 0 \dots 6 \ 0$ $5 \dots 21 \ 0 \dots 14 \ 0 \dots 7 \ 0$	Second Section 10 0 0 5 0 0 Third Section 5 0 0 3 0 0
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The Society meets every Monday evening, at the Two Chairmen, Wardour-street, Soho, Middlesex, where every information can be had, and members enrolled. Country friends, applying for rules, can have them forwarded, by enclosing

Loar postage-stamps. Members of the late Co-operative Benefit Society, who have paid all dues and demands up to the 25th December, 1849, can at once be transferred to either section of the National Benefit Society, without any extra charge. Agents and sub-secretaries of the late National Co-operative Benefit Society, are requested to immediately inform the General Secretary of the number of members likely to transfer to the National Benefit Society ; and parties wishing to become agents, or to form branches of the new society, can be supplied with every information, on application to the Secretary be enclosing a method for an answer.

Secretary, by enclosing a postage-stamp for an answer. JAMES GRASSER, General Secretary, 96, Regent-street, Lambeth.

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when in a most hopeless state.

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To Correspondents.

NOTTINGHAM.-J. Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, sent herewith, viz. :-For THE O'CONNOR INDEMNITY FUND.-Mrs. Ann Burbage, 6d; A Devoted Friend, 5s; A Middle-class Friend, 10s; Mr. J. Brown, 6d; Mr. Gee, 6d; A Friend, 2s 6d; From Bulwell, 2s 9d; A Friend, 6d; A Friend, 1s; Mr. White, 3d; Mr. Chipin-dale, 2s 6d; From Hyson-green district, 8s 10d; A Friend 3d.-Fon Mrs. M' DOUALL.-From Carrington, 5s. I Rucusaps.-Thanks for you letter. Please to send your RICHARDS .- Thanks for you letter. Please to send your

THE WOLVES AND THE SHEEP. himself a much-injured man, by his removal

from Scotland to Snig's End. According to so much as any proposal to deal definitely and —and the his. own account, he was earning excel- directly with the social and political condition imports.

the domestic virtues to all its members; nor demption, by their own unassisted efforts. did it promise that corn, potatoes, cabbages Either way the people are condemned to endure and bacon, were to spring spontaneously from the pressure of the numerous burdens, and the the small farms upon which it placed its allot- gross injustice inflicted upon them by the pre-

tees. It did not profess to work miracles of sent order of things. Two recent occurrences have strongly exemthat kind. The old fashion of being industrious, frugal, and sober-the old custom of plified the hopelessness of any efficient or harvest was gathered in, constituted the foun- constitution of the Legislature. Mr. HUME's and lastly, supplied-either in money, or work an insult to the nation, and one which, if long, O Lord ?" and manure, or by all three-the means of the people at large felt any regard for their

own reputation in the eyes of the world, they What more could be asked of the Company ? | would speedily seek satisfaction for, by turn-Are those who annually emigrate to the "far ing the puny lordling who made it out of west" of America, or the cattle runs of Aus- office.

tralia, provided in anything like an equal de-An increase of twelve in the number of those gree with the facilities for maintaining themselves and families in substantial and permanminority of last year, may be accepted as an ent comfort? Not at all! Yet the very journals which villify the Land Plan as a swindle, are loudest in their advocacy of foreign Emigration as the panacea for all our grievances-the cure for the destitution and misery

But in the case of CLELAND, as in the case class reformers both in and out of Parliament. thing" seems to be the only play they can perof many others, who have made similar complaints, it is clear that the failure was in him-With a minority of ninety-six-if there was a self, and not in the plans or arrangements of sturdy determination to push the ministry the Company. He does not aver that he was home-could soon alter the supercilious and innot placed in possession of the farm and house sulting tone with which their motions are met. allotted to him. He does not deny having re-The other occurrence-which proves that the ceived the £15 awarded by the laws of the working classes have nothing to hope from Company to a two acre farm. But instead Government and Parliament as now constiof applying that money to its legitimate objects-the cultivation and stocking of his farm hocs and pinafores for the children ! Surely, practical plans, (not connected with political than such a proposal; yet it was made House," that pretends to represent the "Commons of Great Britain and Ireland." In truth, the industrious classes are theoretically and practically excluded from all particiand protection. They are the sheep to be shorn, or devoured wholesale, as the case may and middle class profit-mongers-they may quarrel with each other as to the division of the spoil, but they always cordially unite their emancipating themselves from oppression.

I racter, in the midst of loud boastings of the magnitude of our commerce-the vastness of Nothing appears to frighten our public men our wealth-the wide extent of our dominion -and the augmenting quantity of exports and

lent wages, and was exceedingly comfor-table, before he was entrapped into this delu-sive scheme. Mr. DUNCAN SHERRINGTON has not yet fit for its exercise, but that some time Surely such a state of things demands some given us the other side of the picture. By the or other they may be so, when such an exten-account of the expenditure of the £15 Aid sion may, be safely conceded. If the other done to lessen the discontent and sense of op. Money, paid to CLELAND, two things are eviest, it is desirable that something should be dent-first, that CLELAND-if he received social arrangements are asked for, in order to society. Mr. SLANEY'S motion for an unpaid the wages he stated in the Court of give the people at large the intelligence and commission, and his suggestions as to reme. Exchequer—must have a very indifferent the superior moral habits of which it is alleged dial measures, were so very small and inade Exchequer must have a very induced in the superior induced in and made. knowledge of Domestic Economy; and second; they are now deficient, the answer is then, that quate that they need have frightened no one. knowledge of Domestic Economy; and second, they are now denoted, the and the analysis of the second sowing. Now the Land Company lever pro-tended to impart, instantaneously, the know-ledge and practice of Household Thrift, and of that the people must work out their own re-might, at least, have laid the foundation for more practical and more efficacious measures. But the House of Commons thinks all powerful interests ought to be protected all weak ones to be neglected. Railways have their Board-not of unpaid, but paid commis,

sioners-Trade and Navigation are duly sup. plied with a paid Board, to watch over them_ sowing seed, and expending labour, before the Honest Reform being carried in the present all interests, but Labour, have their representatives in Parliament, and their Governmental dation and the guarantee of the success of annual motion for his "Little Charter," was department, by whom their interests are cared that Plan, quite as much as they do in any of debated in an almost empty house, for the for and protected. Property, when realised the other occupations of life. The only differ- greater part of the night. As the time for the Property, when in the process of realisation. ence was that the Land Company proposed division approached, members rushed in ready by means of trade, manufactures, or com. to leave the producer a much larger share of to vote, who had not heard. It was mere brute merce—Property in lands, houses, or money the results of his own labour than has ever force-unreasoning and unreasonable obstruc- are the sole words of the British Constitution. before been suffered to remain with them. It tiveness, based on the determination to main- For the industrious classes-by whose labours gave them land in small quantities at the tain class rule and class legislation for the all these kinds of property are supplied. wholesale price, or upon a small rental calcu- benefit of the few at the expense of the there is no protection, no care. They are lated upon that amount ; it gave them houses many. The arguments-if they may be dig- exposed to be plundered, oppressed, and deat the cost price of erection-or at an equally nified by that name-which the PREMIER, and graded, by all who choose to take advantage small rental upon that cost price. It sub- others opposed to the proposition, were of the of their weakness, their ignorance, or their disudivided the large estates purchased by it into filinsiest texture. But one declaration will nion; and when they complain, the professors of suitable farms-fenced and drained where not be forgotten as long as Lord JOHN the "dismal science" of Political Economy tell so that there might be convenient access and country were not fit to be trusted with the these things are ordained of GOD, and in acfacilities for transporting produce and goods; franchise. We look upon that declaration as cordance with the laws of Nature! "How

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW

The illness of the CHANCELLOR of the Ex-CHEQUER has served as an excuse for postpowho voted for the motion, as compared with the ning many promised measures until after Easter, and has served as a convenient answer to indication that the out-door agitation is be- many "inconvenient" motions made by indeginning to tell upon constituencies, and that pendent members. It is probable that, by the waverers, and those who are uncertain these means, the end of the Session will arrive. as to the tenure of their seats, begin to think it is time to choose their side. We have still, however, to observe a lamentable want of energy and of union on the part of the middle incapable Ministry. "Much Ado about No. form in.

Most of the Government sittings have been occupied since our last by the discussion, in Committee, of the Bill granting facilities for the manufacture of Whig constituencies in Ireland. The Tory opponents did not venture upon repeating so flagrant a system of factious obstruction, as we noticed last week ; but they tuted-was the reception given to the motion have fought every clause with numerous -it is expended in passage money, and the nid Commission to consider and report when have longit every clause with numerous amendments, which prove how strong is their de--it is expended in passage money, and the paid Commission to consider and report upon amendments, which prove how strong is their dechanges) for the social improvement of the Despite their opposition, however the two to maintain Tory domination in that country working and poorer classes. Nothing could be more unpretending, cautious, and modest, the one fixing the borough franchise at £8 rating, and the other, the county franchise at to a thin and inattentive House, and ulti- £5 to tenants in fee, or in tail, or for life, mately withdrawn, from a clear perception or of the rated value of £5. The majorities that even such a small recognition of the by which these clauses were carried-after claims of "the working and poorer classes" or winen these character divisions—were would have been ignored by the "honourable large enough to induce the Peers to suffer their passing, without damaging opposition in the Upper House. To the proposal of Mr. REYNOLDS, that the borough franchise should also be reduced to pation in legislation, and in legislative care ± 5 , the Government gave the unusually ungenerous answer, that if they did so, the same thing would he asked for England and Scotbe. The House of Commons represents the land, and as they did not mean to give it to the wolves who prey upon them. We live under one they would not to the other. In fact, an Oligarchy composed of landed aristocrats, throughout the debate, the real object of the measure, that of giving the party in power a preponderance at the next general election was transparent, and all but avowed in words. sweeping and wholesale condemnation of forces against any attempt of the despoiled to The measure is a sham reform—one of those sweeping and wholesale condemnation of acquire strength to resist aggression, or redress small farms and spade labour. The absurdity for the wrongs they endure, or a chance of red herring." The people of Ireland, we believe, are not such fools as to believe that it Mr. SLANEY's statement of the amount of will confer those electoral rights and privileges far as the quantity of produce is concerned, these wrongs, and the deadly and demoralising upon them, which are essential to their poliover the plough, is now admitted by every nature of that oppression, was, in fact, a heavy tical freedom, and their social improvement. We have noticed, in another place, the result the requisite amount of manual labour at the the labouring man placed in a worse physical of the devision upon Mr. HUME's motion. time he wants it, and to get rid of it again and social position, than he is in this boasted The Ministerial organ treats it as a mere when he does not need it. If these two things land of freedom. At the end of a long life "show question," which means nothing more could be assured them, we have no hesitation spent in hard work, the aged peasant has no than the harmless gossip of a night about an in saying, that spade labour would become prospect before him but the workhouse; when unattainable and Utopian crocthet. We con-general among the enterprising farmers of this he is able to toil no longer, society gratefully fess that we have a suspicion, if the matter country. But as they cannot, they are obliged awards him a pauper's fare and treatment, was left in the hands of some of the "respectto content themselves with the inferior produc- and when that kills him, a pauper's coffin and able" advocates it had last week, such was tive machinery, which rests upon the plough as its basis. When, therefore, we hear such palpable nonsense as, that a man cannot sup-port himself and family, by their united labour, in producing all that ministers to the physical revenged themselves for being obliged to do so, port himself and family, by their united labour, on average land, by the spade, the inference is, not that spade labour is defective, but that the man who complains is himself in fault. Much controversy takes place at times be-tween Free Traders and Protectionists, as to the relative number of persons engaged in manufacture and in agriculture. On which-manufacture and in agriculture. On whichever side the truth may be, everybody must admit, that the millions of quarters of corn, and the vast amount of other provisions, raised morally, a slave to the landlord and the farmer, Nottingham severely to task for indulging in annually in this country, are produced by a who share the products of his toil between them. One of these "abstractions" was, very small fraction of the whole community. them. It is not good for them that he should "the labourer shall first be partaker of the Many years ago WILLIAM COBBETT, with that searching analysis which distinguished his writings, instituted an investigation into the generally the opposition to all educational or Mr. Wood prides himself upon being a very productive and distributive statistics of a sin- social measures, which might raise the pea- religious man ; we presume, therefore, he has gle parish. The result of that inquiry demon- santry in the scale of society. Schools and read the Bible, and we ask him if, in the strated, that out of every fifteen days the small allotments, are all so many encroach- course of such reading, he never stumbled agricultural labourer was at work, he received ments on the means by which the labourers upon this dangerous "abstract doctrine" in Baron POLLOCK—more clear-sighted and im-partial than a Special Jury of the Court of Exchequer. From all parts of the country port of the "institutions of the country," and When we turn to our large towns and cities, It must not be rashly meddled with by the i various proportions. If the productive classes mean to amend a that the demons of class-interest and class. Member for Nottingham." In the language of system which thus steadily, and insidiously, tyranny, produce effects more pernicious, and his own profession we ask, "If not why not?" transfers the fruits of their labour to those even more deplorable. Of one thing even land. In truth, these airs of superiority are ridicu-"who toil not, neither do they spin," they lords and farmers cannot deprive their slaves, lous and laughable assumptions. Mr. Wood must adopt measures far different to those -the benefit of the fresh air in which they and his Colleagues may assure themselves, which are proposed by mere surface and popu-larity-hunting agitators. The Land Plan may the mine and the factory has no such compen-nor in their interpretations of "abstract dot" Hundreds who have kept their beds for years have been mad consequently of new block mad masses will be consequently of new block mad masses will be consequently of new block masses will be consequent of the law sy and the intriguent masses will be consequent of the law sy and the intriguent masses will be consequent of the law sy and the intriguent masses will be consequent of the law sy and the party. Mass not be consequent of the law sy and the law two and in the problem masses will be consequent of the law sy and the intriguent masses will be consequent of the law sy and the factory has new block masses will be consequent of the law sy and the party. Mass not be consequent of the law sy and the law to weeks, much value there to sy the sector of the persons who were brought "entirely removed from the system." Mone are sequent, quies the words "masses will specify be "entirely removed from the system." More are sequent, quies the words "masses will eubstantial and aggregate improvement in the dered as the necessary steps towards the com- to the brute type. All that has been taken to importance, namely, an extension of jurisdic

power for progress. CONTENTS OF NO. II., FOR MARCH.

THE PEOPLE'S REVIEW.

raising the first crop.

which exist so abundantly around us.

To Professor Holloway.

Cure of Asthma, of Twenty Years' Standing. Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. K. Heydon, 78, King-street

Sydney, dated 10th of Nov. 1849. Sig.—I have the pleasure to inform you that many extra-ordinary cures of Asthma have been effected here by means of your pills. One is that of a lady residing near the 'Razorback,' who after having for twenty years been unable to make the slightest exertion, suffering very fearfully from shortness of breath, coughing, and spitting, but is now, to use her own expression, able to run up to the top of that mountain. Another case is that of Mr. Caton, tailor, of that mountain. Another case is that of Mr. Caton, tabor, Hutchinson's-buildings, Clarence-street, who was so dread-fully bad that he was confined entirely to his bed-room for six months prior to his commencing with your pills, and attended regularly by his medical man, who pronounced him to be in a dying state, yet he, likewise, to my know-ledge, has been restored to perfect health by the use of more inthe authing such source interest health by the use of your pills, and rubbing your ointment night and morning into his chest.—(Signed) J. K. Heydon.—To Professor HOLLOWAY.

The Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845. SIR,-Various circumstauces prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this oppor-tunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the same time to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorfer in my liver and stomach which all the most erai. same time to and that your phils have the the d a ture of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most enai-nent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay, not even the waters of Carlshad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either .-- Your most obedient servant(signed), ALDBOROTGH.-To Professor Holloway. These celebrated pills are wonderfully efficacious in the

Ague Asthma Scrofula Female 1rregula-King's Evil rities Stone and Gravel Secondary Sympof all Bilious Com- Fevers plaints kine Blotches on the Gout kinds toms Tic-Doloureux Skin Head_ache Bowel Complaints Colics Indigestion Tumours Inflammation Ulcers Constipation the Bowels Venereal Affecof Jaundice Liver Complaints tions Consumption Debility of all Lumbago Piles Worms kinds Weakness, from Rheumatism Dropsy of whatever cause Dysentery Retention Erysipelas Trine &c., &c. Sore Throats Fits Sore Throats Sold at the establishment of Professor Hollowar, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by most all respec-table druggists and dealers in medicines, throughout the civilised world, at the following prices :—1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a consider-able saving by taking the larger sizes. NB — Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Fits N.B.-Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

Read this, and judge for yourselvus. GOOD HEALTH, GOOD SPIRITS, AND LONG LIFE, SECURED BY THAT HIGHLY ES-TEEMED POPULAR REMEDY,

PARR'S LIFE PILLS THOMAS PARR.



say fifty feet frontage by one hundred feet long. For further information, apply to Mr. Browne, Metropo itan-buildings, Albert-street, Spicer-street, Spitalfields, enclosing stamps for postage.

THE LAND AT O'CONNORVILLE. TO BE LET, A FOUR ACRE FARM, situate in the best portion of the Estate, with barn, pigsties, enclosed yard, copper set, and other conveniences. One and a quarter acres are cropped with wheat, and the allotment is decidedly the best on the Estate. For particulars apply to Thomas Matrix WHEELER, O'Connorville, near Rickmansworth, Herts.

All letters must contain a postage stamp for reply. Also to let, with crop and stock, the TWO ACRE AL-LOTMENT now occupied by T. M. Wheeler. For particulars inquire as above.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT. PUBLIC MEETING **1** Convened by the PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE of the NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION, will be held at the LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, JOHN-STREET, TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 12TH, 1850, for the purpose of

Reviewing the PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT during the past week. Week.
 Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., G. W. M. Reynolds, Esq.,
 G. Julian Harney, W. J. Vernon, Ambrose Tomlinson (re.
 cently liberated from his dungeon at Wakefield,) and
 others are expected to address the meeting.
 Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.
 ADMISSION FREE.

THE FUND FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF WILLIAMS AND SHARP. TEA MEETING IN AID OF THE A

A above fund (and to celebrate the second anniversary of the memorable 10th of April, 1848), will take place in the NATIONAL HALL, 242, HIGH HOLBORN,

On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH. After the Tea

A PUBLIC MEETING Will be held, at which the advocates of democratic and social progress are hereby invited to attend. Tea on the table at Six, and the Public Meeting to com

nence at Eight o'clock. Tickets for the Tea, One Shilling each, may be had at Reynolds's POLITICAL INSTRUCTOR Office, 7, Wellington-street North, Strand; Land Office, 144, High Holborn; the several Metropolitan Localities; of Mr. Mills, at the Na-tional Metropolitan Localities 2 of Mr. Mills, at the Na-

tional Itali; of the Members of the Committee; and of the Secretary, John J. Ferdinando, 18, New Tyssen-street, Bethnal-green. Admission to Public Meeting :--Hall, 2d. Gallery, 3d.

EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA. TAPSCOTT AND CO., SHIPPING W. TAPSCOTT AND CO., SHIPPING of and Emigration Agents, Liverpool, continue to despatch First Class Ships— To NEW YORK—every Five Days. To NEW ORLEANS—every Ten Days. To BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA—every Fifteen Days. And occasionally to BALTIMORE, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, QUEBEC, and St. JOHNS

nd St. JOHNS.

Drafts for any amount, at sight, on New York, payable in any part of the United States. Tapscott's "Emigrant's Guide" sent free, on receipt of

Four Postage Stamps. GF About twenty-eight thousand persons sailed for the New World, in Tapscott's line of American Packets, in 1849.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, STRICTURES, DEBILITY, &c. DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL D FILLS are the ONLY CERTAIN CURE for the above dis-treasing complaints, as also all diseases of the kidneys and minary organs generally, whether resulting from impru-dence or otherwise, which, if neglected, so frequently end in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, agonising death ! It is an established fact that most cases of gout and Rheu-matism occurring after middle age, are combined with dis-eased urine, how necessary is it then, that persons so afflict-PARE SHOOTING WITH THE CROSS BOW. See his Life, to be had gratis of all Agents. **TCONOMY.**—Economy should be practised in all things, but more particularly in matters of medicine. The restoration to health has generally been purchased at a costly price; but where is the wisdom, where is the economy in spending vast sums on a physi-cian's attendance, when sound health and long life may be ensured by the cheap, safe, and simple remedy of Parr's Life Fills? Hundrade whe have here the trian to the sector the notorious Consumption Quack of that name) says in United Will dis-says and the price is the sector the price is the price is the sector the price is the sector the

that name) says :-- 'Unlike most other patent medicines,

E. F., Uxbridge.—The lines are passable, and shall be in serted on a future occasion. Mr. H. Jounson, Syston .- The work contains the whole of

Paine's political writings. Mr. Bannie, Strathaven.—We do not send the papers. Mr.

Love must have forwarded it from Glasgow. HAVING received a great number of letters from various HAVING received a great number of letters from various parts requesting a supply of subscription books for the collection of the Honesty Fund, I beg to state that all such applications must be made to Mr. Thomas Clark, 144, High Holborn. Several letters have also been ad-dressed to me for cards of membership of the National Churter Association. Those I have handed over to the Secretary, Mr. John Arnott, 14, Southampton-street, Strand.—See Notice in this day's paper.—W. Riber. For the FAMLY of DR. M.DOUALL,—Received by Andrew M'Fee, Liverpool, a post-office order for 16s, from Joseph Cooper, Landport; also from Mr. W. Norman, Isle of Wight, eighteen postage stamps. Cooper, Landport ; also from AR. w. Norman, isle of Wight, eighteen postage stamps. PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—Any properly organised public library will oblige the Chartists of Longton, by forwarding a copy of their rules to Henry Clay, Paradise-street,

Longton, Staffordshire. A CONSTANT READER, BEBWICK.—Physicians are entitled to charge for their prescriptions. They do not generally supply medicine. You should see the gentleman and d your inability.

plead your inability. SEVERAL COMMUNICATIONS are unavoidably postponed this week through press of matter. Among others we may enumerate, J. N. Leicester; D. Sherrington, Glasgow; J. Smart, Aberdeen; The Friends at Radeliff; a letter on Pottersville (America), and several others, which will

Off Pottersynde (Anner Aca), and several others, which which receive our earliest attention.
G. J. HARNEY cannot at present visit Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Northampton. The latter place he will visit within a few weeks; his visit to the former must be deferred until some time in the ensuing summer. G. J. II. will arrange to pay an early visit to Stockport and Rochdale.

M.C.R.E. .- Received. Shall hear from us by post. THE "WEEKLY DISPATCH," AND MR. THOMAS CLARK. -- WC have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Clark's lying pamphlet was favourably reviewed in the "Weekly Typing pamphet was havourably reviewed in the "Weekly Dispatch" of Sunday last. According to the reviewer, Mr. Clark "bravely confesses the old errors of the Chartist course, especially with regard to the Corn Laws." The re-viewer adds an expression of his "sorrow and amaze-ment that any number of men can be found so besotted as to listen to or read the ravings" attributed by Mister Clark to Julian Harney. This must be highly gratifying to Mr. Clark. It is most certainly gratifying to Julian

Паглеу. Mr. J. WHITE, Leicester.—Write to the Irishman Office. D'Olier-street, Dublin. We only supply the Northern Star.

LEICESTER.—Julian Harney has received, and paid over to Mr. Rider, for the Honesty Fund 13s. ; for Magnamara's Action, Is. 9d. ; and towards Nixon's Bill, 1s. 3d.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

All letters and communications for the Provisional Committee, must be addressed, till the man who complains is himself in fault. further notice, as follows :- JOHN ARNOTT. Office of the National Charter Association, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, London. N.B.-The Secretary will be in attendance at the Office daily (Sundays excepted) from

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1850,

THE NATIONAL LAND PLAN.

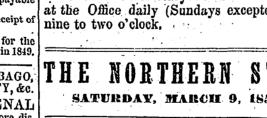
The working people are more just than Chief expressions of undiminished confidence in Mr. O'CONNOR pour in upon us. The rancorous in various proportions. and factious persecution to which he has been subjected, has had the effect of attaching them more warmly to a man who has given his life and fortune to the advocacy of their interests. To the extent of their limited means, they have voluntarily come forward to aid in defraying the expenses heaped upon his head by the perversion of the law; and the intrigues

a man who earned £1 a week in Glasgow, might have been provided with these very necessary articles, without trenching upon the fund supplied by the Company for the pur-pose of producing a crop on his farm. Under the head of "Potatoes, turnip, cabbage, carrot and onion seeds, and cabbage plants," however, we find that two pounds seven shillings and sixpence was the whole amount expended out of the $\pounds15$ —and if to that we add thirteen shillings and sixpence for agricultural imple-ments, it makes exactly four pounds, or less than one third of the whole, employed as capital in the cultivation of two acres of land. No wonder such a man failed ! Ex nihilo nihil fit -out of nothing, nothing comes. We submit, however, that the Land Company, who gave the money, is not to be condemned for the failure, but the man who misappropriated it.

Yet it is upon such instances as these, which carry their own refutation along with them, that the Times and other journals found a data, is so obvious as not to need comment or reply. The superiority of spade culture, as

absorbed by the classes who live upon profits

sent system of farming is for the farmer to find preferred it. In no country of the world, is



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 fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London," on the Direc-

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

A 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 SPENCER, surgeon, &c., Salford, Manchester; deservedly eelebrated as the most snecessful practitioner in all Pul-

The second state of the most successful practitioner in all Pul-monary Affections. Fersons desirous of testing the efficacy of this medicine, must observe that on each bottle arc the words "SPEN. CER'S PULMONIC ELIXIE," and that each wrapper has a fac simile of the Proprietor's signature. "T. HOBERTS and Co."

ł,

till 8, Sunday excepted.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR. WHISKERS, &c., versus BALD-NESS, WEAK, AND GREY HAIR.

()NE V ROSALIE COUPELLE'S celebrated PARISIAN POMADE, for the certain production of Whiskers, Eye-brows, &c., in six or eight weeks, reproducing lost Hair, strengthening and curling weak hair, and checking grey ness at any time of life, from whatever cause arising. It has never been known to fail, and will be forwarded (free) with full instructions, &c., on receipt of 24 postage strange stamps.

TESTIMONIALS, &c. Mr. Bull, Brill, Eays: --- I am happy to say, after every-thing clae failed, yours has had the desired effect, the grey-ness is quite checked."

and conduct of the persons who were brought The main question is, whether it is founded deadly influence upon health and morality. supporters in Parliament, that they will de by BRADSHAW to throw discredit upon the Land upon principles sound in themselves, and Sickness, mortality, and vice hold their rovels their work more graciously, and more effectu-EAUTIFUL HAIR. WHISKERS, &c., versus BALD-NESS, WEAK, AND GREY HAIR. NE TRIAL ONLY is solicited of ROSALIE COUPELLE'S celebrated PARISIAN ADE, for the certain production of Whiskers, Eyethe results anticipated. But it was equally then, we say, that the difficulties and obstruc- influences, and employed as early as their from opposing them. They may - who know evident, to all impartial men, that such indivi-tions which defective knowledge, and defective limbs will enable them to bear the toil, are otherwise - provoke an out-door collision, dual failures would not, in the slightest degree, means, may interpose in its progress, so far stunted, pale, sickly, equally deficient of moral which would leave them in as great a minority impugn the general soundness of the Plan, or from being the ground of either condemnation and physical stamina. According to high au- out of doors as they are in. be detrimental to its capability of producing a or despondency, ought merely to be consi- thority, they are fast sinking from the human Mr. FITZROY has introduced a Bill of great

ness is quite checked." ness is quite checked." Dr. Erasmus Wilson — "It is vastly superior to all the dumay greasy compounds now sold under various titles and pretences, which I have at different times analysed, and pretences, which I have at different times analysed, and pretences, which I have at different times analysed, and pretences, which I have at different times analysed, and pretences, which I have at different times analysed, and pretences, which I have at different times analysed, and pretences, which I have at different times analysed, and pretences, which I have at different times analysed, and pretences, which I have at different times analysed, and pretences, which I have at different times analysed, and pretences, which I have at different times analysed, and pretences, which I have at different times analysed, and pretences, which I have at different times analysed, and pretences, which I have at different times analysed, and pretences, which I have at different times analysed, and pretences, which I have at different times analysed, and pretences, which I have at different times analysed, and pretences, which I have at different times analysed, the Plan, was the result of their own personal are, however, so many impositions atoot, that persons ary means to cultivate their allotments pro-stowed." De vor GTT VON GTT represented only by T. Rossers and Co., Crane-court, so unary investigations and on the properties and co., Crane-court, so unary investigation and Co., Bow Crut You Course y and a labor, of a maily investigation and Co., Constructive and Roberts, C. Learnes in three days, and is the best and safest thing in the Kingdom. In Bottles, at Is 14 and 2s. 9d. each, is of the most lamentable and appalling chalonger able to fleece their clients by running! np heavy bills of costs, and making law so dear, that persons deliberately preferred to submit to injustice, rather than seek redress. They complain bitterly of the "heavy blow, and sore discouragement," their profession has received from the Small Debts' Act, and they will no doubt stoutly resist any further aggression upon that portion of the domain. on which they can yet grow rich at the ex-pense of the unhappy wretches, who are forced to apply for their assistance.

Jaw;" and looking at their immense influence March 14th.

law;" and looking at their immense influence in Parliament, we fear there is small chance of the measure being carried. Mr. WORTLEY has re-introduced his Bill for legalising marriages within certain degrees of affinity now prohibited, and succeeded in carrying the second reading by a majority of fifty-two. There are a few of the more objec-tionable clauses of last vear omitted, but the

reply to the charges which such persons most ungratefully prefer against a man who has laboured too earnestly for the welfare of such that Parliament would grant a Bill to protect the Directors, and to wind up the Company, should ingratitude, desertion, and deceit, com-pel a recourse to that method of dealing with the question.

MONIES REGEIVED FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1850.

THE HONESTY FUND. THE HUNESTY FUND. Received by W. RIDER.—Derby, per W. Chandler 22—J. D., Berks 15—A few Silk Dressers, Harpurhey 2s. 6d— three Friends, Oldbury, per B. Wall 2s—Radcliffe Cross, near Stepney, Mr. Lamb55—Radcliffe Cross, near Stepney; a Lover of Justice 55—Radcliffe Cross, near Stepney; a Lover of Justice 55—Radcliffe Cross, near Stepney, an Enemy to Oppression 55—Radcliffe Cross, near Stepney, John Maithiers 2s 6d—G. Webster, New Bridge 1s—B. W. B., J. B., and W. T. Radford 35—H. Johnson, Syston 1s. 5d —Bradford Land Members, per J. Connell 12, 2s. 4d—J. Green, Kidderminster 55—J. Harrison, Foleshill 1s. 6d— Milborne Port, per W. Hyde 45—Norwich, per J. Hurrell 105—Mr. Lewis, Queen-street, Soho 1s 6d—Bolton, H. Lan-caster 1s—Bolton, J. Reeds 6d—Bolton, T. Rostron 6d— gomeryshire 2s.6d–Heywood, per J. Scott 3s.6d–W. Goddard, Bolton, T. Dreper 6d—Bolton, N. Cowley 6d—T. F. Eyam N. Cowley 6d-T. F. Eyam Bridge 2s. 6d.-J. B.. Radcliffe Bridge 1s. 6d.-R. Hamer, Radcliffe Bridge 1s.-J. Lewis, Lantwit Varder 1s.-J. Cook, Shincliff Colliery 3d.-Cheltenham, per J. Hemmin 6s. 6d-an ever mwilling Special (a Bill Stamp) 2s.-Hanging Heaton, near Dewsbury, J. For 1s.-Hanging Heaton, near Dewsbury, W. l'ickles 1s.-Hanging Heaton, near Dews-bury, E. Newsome 1s.-Manchester, Messrs. Kérwin, Worthington, and Moss 3s.-J. F., Glossop 2s. 6d.-Walsall Chartists, per J. Mills Ss.-Bishop Wearmouth, per W. Dobbie 9s.-J. Gray, Carrowford, near Clone 4s.-West-minster Land Members 13s. 6d.-T. Harding, Hullathorn 5t
J. Oldfeld, Huddersfield Land Members 2s. 6d.-Mr. James Watson. Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1s.-a Paid-up Land J. Oldfield, Huddersfield Land Members 2s. 6d-Mr. James Watson. Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1s-a Paid up Land Member 6d-William Trippfree 1s-Daniel Linnean, per William Trippfree 1s-Swindon, per D. Morrison 9s. Received at LAND OFFICE.-Brighton, per W. Gills 11-Philip Elliott 3s-Wm. Eccles 5s. 3d-S. S. D. 2s-Alex. Giles, sen. 2s-Alex. Giles, jun. 1s-George Drysdall 1s-C. W. 1s-Glasgow, per Mr. Sherrington 11-H. King Is-Wm. Leicester 1s-Manchester, per Allcock 101-John Giles 1s-Manchester, per J. Lee 11. 16s-Mr. Jones, Lynn 11-Mr. Ribbey, Tiverion 22-Wm. Wilson, Bacup 105-Mr. Henry Foster 1s-R. Side, Lambeth 1s-T. H. Side, Lam-beth 1s-E. Drew. Lambeth 6d-B. Savage, Lambeth 6d. beth 1s-E. Drew, Lambeth 6d-B. Savage, Lambeth 6d. Beccived by W. Rider. £28 6s. 9d. Ditto at Land Office .. 18 8 3

LETTERS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. LXXVIII. "Words are things, and a small drop of ink Falling—like dew—upon a thought, produces That which makes thousands, perhaps million

The tone of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and Thursday last-occasioned the postponement other Lawyers, with reference to Mr. FITZROY'S of Mr. MILNER GIBSON'S motion for the Re-Bill, indicated the determined hostility it will peal of the Taxes on Knowledge, which mo-encounter from "gentlemen learned in the tion at present stands for Thursday next,

nity-two. Increase a few of the more objec-tionable clauses of last year omitted, but the Church party seem to have as strong an objec-tion to it as ever. The great object is to legalise marriage with the sister of a deceased wife—a measure which appears to us, con-sonant not only with the natural course of the affections, but with the best and highest social and domestic interests of society. By a forced against the Difference of being opposed to religion—and thus add one more to the long list of instances in which that holy word is made subservient to the purposes of intoler-ance, and obstructive of the public well-being. "Appeal for the Liberty of Unifference I find-their mental thirst at the fountain of un-checked Knowledge—a scheme as injurious, is religion—and thus add one more to the long list of instances in which that holy word is made subservient to the purposes of intoler-ance, and obstructive of the public well-being. We fear that the majority is too small to carry it through the Upper House, especially if the Bishops unite in opposing it. Inreply to an attack by Sir B. HALL—as the mouthpiece of certain allottees of the Land Company—Mr. O'Conxor made an effective to the backgroup with such postpone made an effective company—Mr. O'Conxor made an effectiv people remained deplorably ignorant as re-garded political questions; and to this very hour, the detestable taxes under notice, consti-

tute the chief barrier to the enlightenment of that too numerous section of the community ously denominated "free" !!! A few specipersons. There can be little doubt, we think, that too numerous section of the community who are yet uninformed on political questions, and, as a natural consequence, are yet indiffe-

stuffs, stamped vellum and parchment, paper, and on certain printed papers, pam-phlets, advertisements, &c." I am unable to state the precise amount of the duty originally levied on paper; the sum at present levied is (as I have before stated) three-halfpence per pound weight. For a lengthy period the duty on each advertisement was, in Great Bri-(as I have before stated) three-halfpence per pound weight. For a lengthy period the duty on each advertisement was, in Great Bri-tain, three shillings and sixpence; and, in Ire-unstantic of the spraince curves embodied in SPRING RICE's act. By the seventeenth clause of that act, a penalty of twenty pounds is imposed on any one who possesses a single copy of an unstamped publication "containing any publand, two shillings and sixpence. In the reign of WILLIAM IV. the duty was reduced to one shilling and sixpence in Great Britain, and flicts a penalty of fifty pounds on any one who one shilling in Ireland. This reduction was distributes unstamped newspapers. The immediately followed by a great increase in twenty-second clause enacts that, upon infor- for Feargus O'Connor, and three for the speedy made a present to be drawn for, the proceeds to be mediately followed by a great increase in the number of advertisements. In the year mation given by any informer before any Just ward and required to grant a warrant for briving here is cause to suspect the second in the number of advertisements. In the year mation given by any informer before any Just ward is the number of advertisements. In the year mation given by any informer before any Just the of the Peace that there is cause to suspect to file reduction, the entire number of advanced to in ewspaper advertisements was 921,943. In the year 1640, per E. Dran St. 6d-Winchester, per G. Starges 18-Carlisle, Holm Head Works, per J. Gilbertson 55. Id - Great J. 16-Great the number of advertisements. In the year mation given by any informer before any Jus-2,109,179. The entire repeal of the duty be empowered and required to grant a warrant in the Coffee-room of the John-street Institution, Mr. striking; and were that repeal accompanied by the abolition of the other Taxes on Know-ledge, there can be no doubt that the number of newspaper advertisements in this country 23rd clause empowers constables to back are here to back are available to back are avai of newspaper advertisements in this country 23rd clause empowers constables to break open evening next, when they will meet in the said office, one halfpennyon each copy-a small sum com-But small though it was, it sufficed to imme- mittee :-diately extinguish a considerable number of To THE HONOUBBLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, THE PETITION periodical publications : others lingered for a time, and then went the way of those which had preceded them in giving up the ghost. The act came into operation on the 1st of August, 1712, and forced STEELE, the proprietor and editor of the Spectator, to raise the price direct obstacles to the spread of all kinds of valuable information amongst the great body of the People. editor of the Spectator, to raise the price are information amongst the spread of all kinds of valuable of his publication from one penny to two-pence. The sale of that periodical imme-diately decreased one half, and within a year diately decreased one half, and within a year it ceased to exist. As a writer in the Weekly of Newspopers by the Post. News not long since forcibly observed, "It was the duty of one halfpenny that crushed the the writings of an ADDISON and a STEELE it post free. were suppressed by taxation." As the country progressed in population and state added, from time to time, halfpenny find a new and immense field of employment opened after halfpenny, until the stamp-tax amounted to them. notwithstanding his gigantic mental powers, and great popularity-could not establish a The Register was largely read, but was bought by only the few. Its price placed it beyond the reach of the masses. It is not too much without attempting to review the debate on Mr. THE CREAT ITALIAN PAWN-SHOP.—The Monte de Ficta was established in Rome in 1585. It is the Could not have succeeded had not the violators is the formed by the first of the energy and popu-larity of Mr. O'CONNOR; but that gentleman could not have succeeded had not the violators is the formed by the first of the energy and popu-larity of Mr. O'CONNOR; but that gentleman could not have succeeded had not the violators is the formed by the first of the energy and popu-larity of Mr. O'CONNOR; but that gentleman could not have succeeded had not the violators is the formed by the first of the entire is the formed by the first of the entire is the formed by the first of the entire is the formed by the first of the entire is the formed by the first of the entire is the formed by the first of the entire is the formed by the first of the entire is the formed by the first of the entire is the formed by the first of the first of the entire is the formed by the first of the fir greatest pawnbroker's shop in the world, and one of the law gone before him, and made the path people, gave their support to a scheme devised for before him, and made the path people, gave their support to a scheme devised for before him, and made the path people, gave their support to a scheme devised for before him, and made the path people, gave their support to a scheme devised for before him, and made the path people, gave their support to a scheme devised for before him, and made the path people, gave their support to a scheme devised for before him, and made the path people, gave their support to a scheme devised for before him, and made the path people, gave their support to a scheme devised for before him, and made the path people, gave their support to a scheme devised for before him, and made the path people, gave their support to a scheme devised for before him, and made the path people, gave their support to a scheme devised for before him, and made the path people, gave their support to a scheme devised for before him, and made the path people, gave their support to a scheme devised for before him, and made the path people, gave their support to a scheme devised for before the vortex of the support to be scheme devised for the devised for the support to be scheme devised for the scheme devised for the scheme devised for the support to be scheme devised for the scheme devise pawn can borrow from sixpence to thirty crowns without paying any interest, but all that is lent above that sum pays two per cent. per annum. At the end of the year the borrown more reason where the stamp-tax from fourpence to one beend of the year the person who prings a straight, by compening the Government to without paying any interest, but all that is lent the end of the year the person who per cent. per annum. At The celebrated "Six Acts" of CASTE-The celebrated "Six Acts" of CASTLEany expense, but at the end of two years, if the pledge be not redeemed, nor interest of the money paid, the pledge is sold, and the overplus of the publication of political periodicals (unless that be voner, who has it in his a band of resolute men determined to set the infamous laws affecting the press at defiance. CANTERBURT ELECTION.—This election took place for anongst these men, was the late the vorld better than he to other candidate, Colonel Romily was declared duy elected, having been proposed by Mr. Brent, jun. The Western German Gazette states that the exection of railways running from different parts of Basis to Odessa, which is now in progress, will be the daring avowal: "Priorities of the celebrated Poor Wheat to be bronchit to the markets of Weat to the markets of Weat to the other was the officient of weat and the states that the execting the press of the celebrated pronon the daring avowal: "Priorities of the the arise of the tore of the the arise to the tore of the

Man's Guardian only. It was a glorious struggle, and was bravely and victoriously sustained by the champions of freedom of thought and expression.

After a struggle of four or five years the contest terminated in the discomfiture of the Government. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EX-THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE. BROTHER PROLETARIANS, The debate on Mr. HUME's motion—occu-pying nearly the whole of the evening of Thursday last—occasioned the postponement f but the law was unable to put down the GVI. Accordingly (in the summer of 1836) the Go-vernment introduced a measure for reducing the stamp-tax from fourpence to one penny. Besides the stamp-tax on newspapers, there was a tax of one shilling and fourpence on very almanack published; and at that time, two shillings, and half-acrown, were the or-dinary prices of the almanacks issued by the publishers of the unstamped newspapers boldly publishers of the Gompany." The resolution was unanimously and sold them at twopence, and one the company." The resolution was unanimously and sold them at twopence, and one the company." The resolution was unanimously publishers of the company." The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the meeting separated. AFTERNOON INFERNO. AFTERNOON INFERNO. AFTERNOON INFERNO. The resolution was unanimously and sold them at twopence, and one the the offers in the following resolution of Mr. O'Connor, and indemnify him against the f iccidence of the law, and sold them at twopence, and one the seconded by Thomas Hague, the fol-lowing resolution i: — "That the stimes" is the opinion of the whole press of England to injure and the interview of the Court of Exchequer, backed by the whole press of England to injure and thing the fol-toring resolution i: — "That the stimes" is the opinion of this meeting, that that gen-thouse treputation of Mr. O'Connor; that that gen-tonest reputation of Mr. O'Connor; that that genct the the

totally untaxed Press, numbered but an incon-

The New Law came into operation on the 15th of September, 1836, and a more infamous mens of the law will serve to show its atrocity, and the hypocrisy and tyranny of the faction

Chartist Intelligence.

GLORIOUS REVIVAL OF 'THE AGITATION FOR THE LAND AND THE CHARTER.

A numerous meeting of the members of the Land Company was held in the People's Institute, Man-chester, on Sunday morning last, to take measures to promote the Honesty Fund. The chair was oc-

Walton. Messrs. Clark, M'Grath, Leach, and other speakers, addressed the meeting. A fine feeling of sympathy with Mr. O'Connor's wrongs, and a de-termination to strengthen him against his enemies, was evinced by all present. A committee was ap-nounted with instructions to act in connect with the pointed, with instructions to act in concert with the committee appointed by the Land members.

EVENING MEETING. Shortly after six o'clock, notwithstand the heavy rain which prevailed, the institute was densely rain which prevailed, the institute was densely crowded in every part by an enthusiastic and spi-rited audience. Mr. John Walton in the chair. A collection was then commenced, when upwards of £6 was immediately subscribed to the Honesty Fund. Messrs. Clark, M'Grath, and Leach, ad-dressed the meeting amid the greatest enthusiasm and applause. During the delivery of Mr. Clark's and applause. During the delivery of Mr. Clark's speech, Mr. Feargus O'Connor and Mr. Roberts entered the Hall, amid the most hearty and protracted plaudits it has ever been our lot to hear. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. O'Connor and Roberts, upon the several topics of the day, including the present position of the Na-tional Land Company. Mr. James Leach was pro-posed to accompany Mr. O'Connor, Mr. M'Grath, and Mr. Clark, to Dublin, and a collection was immediately made to defray his expenses. The following Petition to Parliament was then unanimously adopted.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND

-j an Act passed in the tenth year of the reign of Queen ANNE, authority was granted to the Government to levy duties upon "soap, silks, calicoes, linens, stuffs, stamped velum and parchment, paper, and on certain printed papers, pam-phlets, advertisements, &c." I am unable to state the precise amount of the duty originally levied on paper; the sum at present levied is (as I have before stated) three-halfpence per pound weight. O'Connor, and his colleagues—the other Directors; and therefore pray your Honourable House not to interfere in the business of the Company, and your petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray, &c.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, which may

moned for next Sunday evening, to further consider the subject; in the meantime, we beg to remain, yours very respectfully,--Aaron Higginbottom, Thomas Renshaw, William Cavill, George Cavill. SHEFFIELD. — A special meeting of the Land members was held in the Democratic Temperance Hotel, 33, Queen-street, on Tuesday evening, March the 5th, -- Mr. Higginbottom in the chair-when the following resolutions were adopted.

lications " was enormous, and the Government thoroughly beaten, gave up the entire duty. Water Water Chart Att and and the court of the whole press of England to injust that that gen-thoroughly beaten, gave up the entire duty. Water the chair was occupied by Mr. John Water Water att at the still worthy of our undivided confidence,

ried by a large majority. LEICESTER.—On Monday evening, March 4th, Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds delivered an address of about two hours' duration, to a large and attentive audience, in the New Hall, Weilington street, on "The Necessity of Political and Social Reform." During his lengthy address he was repeatedly ap-plauded. After dwelling at great length upon the manner in which the aristocracy had usurped the power and wealth of the country for ages, and ap-propriated the same to their own sole benefit, Mr. R. turned upon the moneyocracy and said, that much as the people had been oppressed under the feudal lords, they would be much more so under the money-lords, if they had the same power. He then touched upon the affairs of Continental Europe, touched upon the analys of continental Europe, stating they were fast approaching a crisis there, and when the people were once more victorious they would know how to deal out retribution, with-out being "a bloody democracy." The speaker in a masterly manner explained the different points of the People's Charter, clearly showing that our social condition cannot be permanently improved until we have a fair share in making, and adminis-tering the laws of the country. If there was one part of his address more applauded than another, it was when showing the happy and prosterous condition of the American Communists, where they can not only enjoy the luxuries and elegancies of life, by four hours work each per day, but carry on an export trade besides, proving beyond dispute that the people are Chartists and something more. After stating that it was the first time he had visited Leicester, and that such a meeting would be an inducement for him to visit it again, Mr. Reynolds resumed his seat amidst the general satisfaction of all present. A vote of thanks to Mr. R., and the chairman, and a collection towards the 'Honesty Fund'' concluded the proceedings of the

evening. BIRMINGHAM. - On Monday evening, March 4th, a neeting was held in the Deritend and Bordesly listrict, at the Swan, Warwick-street, Mr. Jackson in the chair; Resolutions were passed fully concurring in the election of the Provisional Committee, and also that a lecture should be given at the same place by Mr. Thompson, on the rights of labour, on Monday night next.

HULL.—At the adjourned meeting of this branch,

Sheffield Chartists. We further think, that it is not only desirable, but strictly necessary, that a de-termined effort should be made to re-organise the Chartists under the plans laid down by the Pro-visional Executive. We further agree that a meeting of the most active of our friends be sum-tions would he move at the Conference of the National Par tions would he move at the Conference of the National Par liamentary and Financial Reform Association. (Tremend ous cheering.) Yes : he would perform this duty unflinch-ingly ; and let it be well understood that this line of policy was now forced upon him by the abuse and the insults levelled at the cause in which he entertained so heartfelt an interest, and against the class to whom his sympathies were devoted. The result of that line of policy would be to let the Chartigits know who upon their woll founder and who let the Chartists know who were their real friends and who were the onartists know who were their real intenus and who were their fees in the ranks of the middle-class reformers. They would then act accordingly. (Hear.) Mr. Reynolds then called upon those present to prosecute the Chartist agitation with increasing vigour, zeal, and energy; and re-sumed his seat amidst loud cheers.

head, so is a political society without a leader. and hence we find it to be the object of all who live upon, and not by labour, to cut off from amongst us our glorious champion, O'Connor; seeing they can-not do it by intimidation or bribery, they are not do it by intimidation or bribery, they are determined to do it, if possible, by "ruining him with expenses." But I hope those for whom he has so long struggled will at once come forward with their pence in support of his law expenses, and thus prove to Bradshaw, the jury, judge, and govern-ment, that an insult offered to him is offered to all the sons of toil. For this purpose a few real democrats, meeting once a week at the Light Horseman, Stump-cross, Magdalon-street, Norwich, have sent you an order for ten shillings. Yours faithfully, in the cause of democracy, JOHN HURRELL, Weaver.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. SIR,—I have seen in the daily papers the unjust verdict given in favour of your libeller, viz., the proprietor of the Nottingham Journal. I have enclosed you a post order for 55. towards defraying the expenses you have incurred, and hoping that every Chartist and lover of justice will do their luty by subscribing their mite, and enabling you to riumph over your enemies,

I remain, yours, in the cause of Liberty, Kidderminster. JAMES GREEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-The Chartists of Tiverton feel it their im-Sir, — The Chartists of Tiverton leef it their imperative duty to respond, at the earliest opportu-nity, to the call made upon them, and all who hate injustice, in the Star of February 23rd. In doing so, they sincerely hope and trust that every locality where Chartists exist—be they few or many—will do the same emplois properties to their numbers. lo the same, and in proportion to their numbers. We have to regret that the number here willing to support the cause from their pocket is so small; but, in this instance, we have made up for the want of numbers by the amount of our individual subscriptions. We have forwarded to the Land-office an order for £2--this amount being realised principally by subscribers of one shilling each. Sir, a more infamous case of perverted justice-equalled only by the inconsistency of the verdict-than the case of O'Connor v. Bradshaw, it was never our lot to notice. We see clearly that the policy of "Ruin im with expenses" is intended to be carried out. him with expenses 'is intended to be carried out. Our conscience shall never accuse us of allowing this to be effected. We beg to recommend to the especial notice of the working men of Sheffield, the splenetic Roebuck, who was counsel for Bradshaw. If this conceited M.P. does not sink to the level of ment, we shall be mistaken. If the men of Sheffield are made of that sterling mettle we give them credit for, they will call their misrepresentative to account, when he next appears publicly before them. In doing so, they will no doubt, give him some hard nuts to crack, which will cause him to exhibit some of those grimaces so characteristic of the little animal. In conclusion, sir, we beg to say, that it is our heartfelt wish and sincere prayer, that the curses of hate, and the hisses of scorn," may accompany those men who have combined to injure Mr. O'Connor : and that all who appreciate the Herculean labours and untiring energies of that gentleman, may fly to his defence, and acquit themselves honourably, is the fervent hope and trust of THE TIVERTON CHARTISTS.

Total.. .. £46 15 0

FOR COSTS OF MACNAMARA'S ACTION. Received by W. RIDER.-J. Groom, Long Buckby 6d; a few Chartists, Dalston, per an Old Guard 25; Friends, Rooden-lane and Prestwich 35; Cheltenham, per J. Hem-min 4s. 11d; Holbrook, per J. Huckby 12s; W. Braken-bridge's family, Manchester 1s. 2d.—Received by John Amsorr.—Mr. James Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 25. 6d.

FOR THE AGITATION OF THE CHARTER. Received by JOHN ARNOTT.-Collected at John-street, 11. cs; Mr. James Watson, Newcastle-upon-True, Is: Peter Murray, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Is; Wm. Hyde, Milbourne Port 1; James Hayes, Milbourne Port 1s.

DEBT DUE TO THE PRINTER. Received by JOHN ARNOTT .- Mr. James Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 2s. 6d. TO EXEMPT PRISONERS FROM OAKUM PICKING

Received by W. RIDER .- T. B., Radcliffe Bridge 6d.-Received at LAND OFFICE,-G. W. 6d. WILLIAMS AND SHAPP'S MONUMENT.

Received by W. RIDER. - Mr. Harbottle, per Mr. T. Brown 4d.

MRS. M'DOUALL, Received by W. RIDER.—Carrington, per J. Sweet 5s; Sutcliffe, Crabtree, Rochdale, per R. Gill 6d; N. C., Radcliffe Bridge 6d; J. Lewis, Lantwit Varder Is.

FOR MRS. JONES.

Received by W. RIDER .- Walsall Chartists, per J. Mills 2s. 6d. FOR DEFENCE OF MR. VERNON.

Received by W. RIDER.-Dalston, Cumberland, per T. Sowerby 7s; T. B., Radcliffe Bridge Gd.

VICTIM FUND. Received at LAND OFFICE .-- G. W. 6d.

FOR WIVES AND FAMILIES OF VICTIMS.

Received by W. RIDER. - Hamilton Democratic Associa-tion 11; T. B., Radcliffe Bridge 6d; Cheltenham, per J. Hemmin 1s. 1d.

NATIONAL VICTIM FUND. Received by JOHN ARNOTT, Secretary.-Mr Rider, as per Star 11. 45. 10d. ; Mr. J. Watson, Newcastle on-Tyne, 2s. 6d.

the end of the year the borrower may renew without any expense, but at the end of two years, if the triumph of the People's Charter.

J. Milne in the chair. John Arnott was elected secretary, pro. tem. Ile (Mr. Arnott) reported, that an doors for the purpose of search. What a commen-tary on the vain-glorious vaunt that "every Eng-DUNDEE.—On Tuesday last the festival, for the benefit of Mr. Ernest Jones and Dr. M'Douall, came

off here. Owing to a variety of causes, over which The tax on public journals and political pamphlets, as imposed by the enemies of knowledge in the reign of Queen ANNE, was GIBSON'S motion, to again urge upon you to petition explained the objects for which the meeting had as-Parliament in its support. To assist, as far as possi-sembled. A number of the scholars of the Demoble, in this good work, I again print the petition cratic School-under the direction of their teacher, pared with the amount subsequently exacted. suggested by the Newspaper Stamp Abolition Com- John M Crae-entertained the company with a numsatisfaction.

OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

(Here insert their Description and Locality.) SHOWETH,--That all Taxes which specially and directly impede the Diffusion of Knowledge, are injurious to the

best interests of the Public. That the Tax upon Newspapers—called the Stamp ; the

AND YOUR PETITIONERS WILL EVER PRAY.

This form of petition must be copied in writing, the duty of one halfpenny that crushed the publication of those classic specimens of Eng-lish literature—the Speciator, the Tatler, and the Guardian; and in the space of one year,

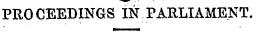
I will not repeat the reasons given in my letter of the 21st of February, in favour of signing the above (or any similar) petition; I will merely add, that material wealth, the demand for intelligence in addition to the vast moral and political benefits | their desire-namely, to destroy his popularity and statement, that the Association just alluded to had had the plaintiff been any other man in England of public occurrences increased ; and, in spite which could not fail to flow from a repeal of the of the fruin him with expenses." The meeting then con-of the Taxes on Knowledge, newspapers did ency and the duty on paper, and the duty on paper, and the duty on besides on spice would give an in his favour. Secondly,—the defendant being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of being the conduct of John Hudson to the present million of being the conduct of John Hudson to the present million of being the conduct of John Hudson to the present million to the present million of being the conduct of John Hudson to the present million to the present mil nultiply, though by no means to the extent they would have done had those taxes not existed. Seeing the demand for these vehicles of information, the ever-grasping rulers of the state added, from time to time, halfpenny borrowed £2 10s. of the 'Determined Brothers'

The prosperity of those parties could not fail to to fourpence on each copy. As a matter of be beneficial to all other callings; and cheap adver- Land; he has not paid any money into the Lodge course, not a solitary newspaper existed, really tisements, published in cheap journals, read by thou- since that time, and he is now excluded by non- continue in the hands of the wealthy classes as it devoted to the interests of the people. Owing sands where now only hundreds read, would be beneto the operation of this tax, even COBBETT- ficial to trade in general, and, consequently, advance the welfare of the entire community, newspaper ; for his immortal Register, though | from every parish vestry, from every town council, a newspaper in the eye of the law, was not a and from public meetings called for the purpose, newspaper in the ordinary sense of the term. let the voice of the people ascend to Parliament

been attempted, had its projector been forced Thursday night last) of our avowed enemies, or of one month, to receive subscriptions. The smallest to publish it at eightpence halfpenny or nine-bence per conv. Under the circumstances While on the one hand, Sir G. GREY Northern Star at the expiration of the month. pence per copy. Under the circumstances and Lord Jons Russell vied with each other in giving delivery to the most hypocritical professions

though perhaps not faultless, may proudly claim the REAGH and SIDMOUTH, having rendered the virtue of sincerity, and a steadfast adherence to devoted to Chartist purposes, ten shillings (the sum

realised on that occasion) was given to the Honesty previous to the reduction, the entire number tice of the Peace that there is cause to suspect of newspaper advertisements was 921,943. any printer of having been engaged in printing In the year 1848, the number had advanced to any unstamped paper, the said Justice shall body, as at present constituted, was held on Tuesday, Monday night, March 11th, to give those an opportunity who have not yet contributed to the fund.



The usual public meeting took place on Tuesday last at the Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square. Mr. BROWN was called to the chair, who after a few bservations introduced Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. G. W. M. REYNOLDS moved the first resolution, which ran as follows :-- " That this meeting regards as an insult and a defiance, the refusal of the House of Commons to concede even the limited measure of reform demanded by Mr. Hume last week i at the sume time it expresses its indignation and disgust at the wanton, unprovoked, and false attack made by Mr. Hume upon the Chartist body, whom he denounced as the enemies of all John M Crae-entertained the company with a num-ber of their favourite recitations, which gave general the absolute necessity of the working classes LEICESTER.-A democratic meeting, attended by

several paid-up shareholders of the National Land Company, was held on Monday evening, February Mr. Reynolds stated that as the debate upon Mr. llume's motion constituted the prominent feature 25th, at Mr. J. T. Alphin's, Burkby Arms, Upper in last week's Parliamentary proceedings, he should George-street, for the purpose of taking into condwell especially upon that point. They all knew sideration the conduct of John Hudson, who at-tended to give evidence against Mr. F. O'Connor, at the late trial, and also to decide upon what steps great principles contained in the People's Charter,

should be taken in order to support that gentleman and yet the government and the legislature had against such infamous and diabolical attacks. A insolently and audaciously rejected even that deshould be taken in order to support that gentleman ing having viewed the exertions of Mr. F. O'Connor for several years past to forward the cause of liberty; believing also that he has expended a fortune, perilled his liberty and the on-of reform was narrower and circumscribed enough. therefore, take this opportunity of not only record- scheme was precisely the same as that which con-Lodge," at Leicester, to help him to get on the tion " was omitted from the scheme. (Hear, hear.) Without this principle, the representation would seeks sooner than he need have done, previous to velled out of his way to insult the Chartist body. leaving Leicester, and was drinking the greater (Hear.) Who were the Chartists? The most part of that time-expending moneys which he borenlightened portion of the working classes; and it rowed, but has never paid back. A vote of cen- was therefore against the great bulk of the intellisure was passed upon his conduct, and a committee gent masses that Mr. Hume had levelled his insolent accusations. He denounced them as the most was elected to collect subscriptions to defray the to assume that the Northern Star could not HUME's motion, I must remark that it is difficult to expenses incurred on the trial. The committee will dangerous enemies of all reform. (Cries of "Shame, determine whether the speeches (delivered on sit at the Barkby Arms, Upper George-street, for shame !") Ah ! it was indeed a shame, as he (Mr: Reynolds) would proceed to show them. For Sir Joshua Walmsley, Mr. George Thompson, Mr.

one month, to response amount will be booked, and acknowledge. Northern Star at the expiration of the month. BARNSLEY.—The friends of Mr. O'Connor held a meeting in Mr. Georgo Utley's large room, on Monday night, March 4th, to devise the best mode r of obtaining funds to help to defray the expenses incurred by that gentleman in derending his charac-ter. Mr. John Vallance moved the following reso-lution :—"That it is the duty of the working peo-ment to their senses, by bringing forward at one of their ment to their senses, by bringing forward at one of their ment to their senses, by bringing forward at one of their ment to their senses, by bringing forward at one of their ment to their senses, by bringing forward at one of their ment to their senses, by bringing forward at one of their ment to their senses, by bringing forward at one of their ment to their senses. to be kept open for four weeks, and that Mr. George Utley be treasurer."-Mr. Norton seconded

March 4th, 1850.

THE LATE TRIAL FOR LIBEL.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P. SIR,-I read the report of your trial with Brad-shaw to a few members of the Land Company, and the absolute necessity of the working classes they desired me to express to you their sympathy and affectionate regard, and at the same time to agitation on behalf of the People's Charter." the conduct of your persecutors, and were willing, if they saw you in difficulty, to surrender the entire amount of their subscriptions to the Company. They were quite pleased to hear Roebuck announce that all the monies and estates were solely vested in Feargus O'Connor, believing that they could not be in better or more honest hauds.

Yours respectfully, A PAID-UP MEMBER OF THE LAND COMPANY. Stourbridge.



"He who allows oppression shares the crime."

BROTHER DEMOCRATS, - Having been present luring the whole of the trial of the action for libel, O'Connor v. Bradshaw; I feel it to be my duty to call your particular attention to the facts of the case. In the first place, the libel was proved; and the value of the middle class measure would, if carried, be comparatively neutralised altogether by habit of earning a guinea per week, and his wife the fact, that the principle of "paid-representa- from five to seven shillings, and from which he had been decoyed by Mr. O'Connor! When cross-examined, he would not swear he could earn ten. What since that time, and he is now excluded by non-payment; he has been requested to pay." As to the statement he made respecting his earnings while in Leicester, large numbers who knew him while in Leicester, large numbers who knew him will the framework-knitters of Leicester, Notting-Let then from every paper mill, from every printing office, from every Mechanic's Institution, average more than half the amount; they are also general, and upon Mr. O'Connor in particular. that sum? And yet he wished to make it appear prepared to prove that he gave up work several Mr. Hume had gratuitously and shamefully tra- that he had suffered grievous wrong by getting a better house than he ever lived in before; some land on which he ought to have laboured, and a considerable sum of money which had been subscribed by working men : surely he was dreadfully deceived. Another man, a slater, from Derby, told a rigmarole tale about earning two or three pounds per week, and about keeping two horses and carts ; but he could not find time to cultivate the land after spending your money, because he had become churchwarden; he would rather find fault than pay what was justly due. Another, a weaver, from Scotland, said he could earn a guinea or more per week. Why did not these people stop where they were? The Land Plan was not meant for prosperous individuals like them, but for the poor weavers, stocking-makers, and labourers, whose earnings very seldom amount to ten shillings per week. My own deliberare opinion is, that if it had been an tists could bring the chiefs of that middle-class move-ment to their senses, by bringing forward at one of their public meetings an amendment in favour of the Charter. (Tremendous cheering.) Why, even in the very heart of the City-at the London Tavern-this course could be adopted at any moment; and the amendment so proposed would be carried by an overwhelming majority. (Cheers.) Well, then, the middle-class movement existed by the permission and the forbearance of the Chartists; and the Chartists ought not to be reviled and denounced as the Chartists ought not to be reviled and denounced as the Components of all measures of reform. Mr. Hume had taken angel from heaven, or the Saviour of mankind, opponents of all measures of reform. Mr. Hume had taken | keartily sympathise with, and will assist, a mana course which covered him with disgrace, and had ruined a gentleman-persecuted for the crime of endea-him in the estimation of the working-classes. (Hear.) vouring to assist the down-trodden slaves of humane and enlightened England ! I remain, yours respectfully, JAMES SWEET. Nottingham. P.S.-I shall return again to this subject.

King of Sweden's son with the Princess of the polite, the Man, the Gauntlet, the Republican, Netherlands, one of the richest princesses in Cleave's Police Gazette. Consins's Political Europe. Invitations have been sent to several distinguished personages in this country to attend the ceremony and festivities at Stockholm.

The Election of LORD RECTOR, ABERDEEN, gaged in a crusade against publishers and and several of the jewels belonging has been made in favour of Sheriff Gordon, who had vendors. HENRY HETHERINGTON suffered were found in his possession. - Times.

Russia to Ouessa, which is now in progress, will front the daring avowal: "Published in defi-have the effect of enabling enormous quantities of wheat to be brought to the markets of Western Europe at a much lower rate than at present. PREFARATIONS ON the most splendid scale are making for the celebration of the marriage of the Ming of Conderson with the Director of the Man's Friend, the Cosmo-tive, the Working Man's Friend, the Cosmo-provide the Destruc-tive, the Man the Committee the Destruc-billice the Man the Cosmo-likely to remain there for years.

Cleave's Police Gazette, Cousins's Political Register, &c. &c. To crush these "violators of law and order," "the authorities" en-gaged in a crusade against publishers and and several of the jewels belonging to the crown

are said to have been parties, General Dembinski has been renounced by M. Titoff as a Russian sub-ject, and claimed by Baron Sturmer as an Austrian likely to remain there for years.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 13 .- The crown of St. Stephen he people.

Low, Minion-row ; Mr. Joseph Blades, Doncaster- It was now necessary to allude to another point. Mr.

Low, Minion-row; Mr. Joseph Blades, Doncaster-road district; Mr. John Vallance, Copper-street district; Mr. Suttliff, Nuke district; Mr. William Cavill, Westgate district; Mr. Frank Mirfield, New-street district. Norwich.—At the weekly meeting of members on Saturday, March 2nd, the following resolutions Were agreed to :—" That this meeting has the calumnies of Bradshaw and the Press generally."— " That this meeting is also of opinion that the ex-penses which that gentleman has been subjected to to take £1 from their funds towards defraying the scot of the late libel case." We trust that all will act in accordance with the spirit of Mr. Reynolds's heter in the *Star*, of the 23rd ult., and assist that control of the star, of the 23rd ult., and assist that control of the star, of the 23rd ult., and assist that control of the star, of the 23rd ult., and assist that control of the star.

letter in the *Star*, of the 23rd ult., and assist that had been heaped upon them in parliament by Mr. Hume, gentleman who has risked all for the benefit of and the silence of other self-styled "liberal members" has been made in favour of Sherif Gordon, who had a majority of seventy-two over his opponent, the autior of the Latter Day Pamphlets—Thoma Carje. Sin Jons FIRMENIX.—A San Francisco paper, the been discovered "Usy and a host of publishers and statement to the effect that Sir John Franklin had statement to the effect that Sir John Franklin had statement to the effect that Sir John Franklin had statement to the effect that Sir John Franklin had statement at the the shape of three source actions — on one occasion for six we of them come home mit dere ears split, and todder day for selling the Poror we of them come home mit dere ears split, and todder day of the larky. The we of them come home miteing." upon the subject, the Chartists must conduct their own

EVAPORATION FROM THE THAMES. - A larger quanity of matter is raised from the Thames by evaporation than is generally supposed. Upon Mr. Glaisher's estimate 678,505 gallons evaporate from Gaisner's estimate 070,000 gaiton's evaporate from, an acre of water in a year, which is at the rate of 1857.6 gallons daily. The bed of the Thames, in London, is estimated approximately at 2,245 acres, consequently, 4,170,000 gallons are raised from the Thamas on an average doily through the Thames, on an average, daily through the year. The quantity evaporated at low water is, perhaps, much less than this; on the other hand, the evaporation in summer is more active than in winter; and the proportion of decomposing organic matter in the water, and on the banks exposed to evapora-

THE NORTHERN STAR

The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK .- In the week ending last Saturday, the deaths in the metroppils were only \$96, a result which indicates a low rate of mortality at the present time as compared with this season in former years. During the last month, the numbers returned weekly have been 1,094, 957, 938, 911, and 896, exhibiting a conti-nuous decline. In the week corresponding to last, of the years 1840-9, they were never lower than 916, in seven of the ten weeks they ranged above 1,000. and last year, when cholera was approaching and various epidemics were rife, rose to 1,138. The average of the ten corresponding weeks, is 1,043. which corrected for increase of population, becomes 1,138; the present decrease on this estimate is therefore 242. In the eight principal epidemics, with the exception of diarrhoen, there is now a marked decrease ; diarrhea was fatal to SI persons (two-thirds of whom were children), which differs little from the number of the same week of the last two years, but is more than the average of the corresponding ten weeks. At 3, Elliott's-row, Londonroad, the son of a painter and glazier, aged eight years, died of English cholera, after seventeen hours' illness. On the 24th of February, at 7, Albert-street, the daughter of a gunsmith, aged four years, died from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a rabid dog on the 15th of November last, according to the verdict of a jury. Last week coneases of the respiratory organs, exclusive of hooping cough, the aggregate is 176 deaths; formerly at this season, they have varied from 160 to 259. The deaths of two persons are referred, one to disease arising from intemperance, the other to injury during intoxication. One person died of want, and another is also supposed to have sunk from destitution. The former was a porter, of 73 years, in Par-son's-court, St. Luke's. The latter, a single woman of 51 years, was found dead in bed, at 37, Elizabethstreet, in the Church sub-district of Bethnal-green. -The mean daily reading of the barometer, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was above 30 inches throughout the week; the mean of the week was 30.168 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 42 deg. 8 min., or 30 deg. 3 min. higher than the average of the same week in seven years.

FIRE .-- AT THE "EXAMINER" PRINTING-OFFICE. -On Sunday night, between nine and ten o'clock, a longing to Messrs. Reynell and Co., the printers of the Excaniner newspaper and other publications, situate in Little Palteney-street Golden-square. The building, which stretched over Mary and Williamyard, was three floors high, of considerable depth, and containing a vast amount of property. The in- the British Queen public house. There were only habitants of one of the houses at the rear of the printing-office had their attention directed to the first through the windows, but, as it was generally believed that some of the men were at work on the premises, no particular notice was taken of the circumstances for some time, when at last the fire told its own lale by breaking through the windows, and not known, nor has the amount of damage caused rushing up the back of the bui'ding. Messengers ware then despatched in sundry directions for assistance. The fire at length assumed such an alarming aspect that the numerous residents at the rear of the printing office commenced removing their furniture to a more distant part for protection. The firemen carried the hose of their engines up the stairs, and even mounted the roof, by which means they were valuable steam engine and machines, it is understood, have not received any injury. owing to being in the floor below the one in which the fire commenced. The origin of the misfortune could not be ascertained.

FIRE NEAR THE OLYMPIC THEATRE .- On Son.

mind which led him to commit the rash act, was produced by long-continued suffering from illness. A FAISE ALARH.—On Tuesday night about eight o'clock a quantity of smoke and sparks was ob-served to issue from the roof of the Olympic him in the left arm and side, and the jacket which he had on at the time appears as if it had received the Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few Messengers started minutes several engines were on the spot. Their dent adds-the police appear to take no notice of the mixed in water. They had often only a meal a day services, however, were not required, as it was pre-viously discovered that the alarming appearances on keeper been shot ?-Daily News. the roof were occasioned by a fire that was used by DEVON AND EXETER SAVINGS BANK .- At the the roof were occasioned by infecting was used by some workmen who were employed in soldering a pipe on a roof near the stage of the theatre. When the cry of "fre" was raised in the street, the manager immediately ordered the upper windows and ventilators to be closed, by which means the the bank, and that practise had continued from 1825 the bank, and that practise had continued from 1825 being dilanie with the proceeding the second case. "The house in which the bank and that practise had continued from 1825 being dilanie with the proceeding the second case." When the bank and that practise had continued from 1825 being dilanie with the proceeding the being dilanie with the proceeding the bank and that practise had continued from 1825 being dilanie with the proceeding the being dilanie with the proceeding the bank and that practise had continued from 1825 being dilanie with the proceeding the being dilanie with the proceeding the bank and that practise had continued from the being dilanie with the proceeding the being dilanie with the procee

Sing meeting for the Kensington division of Middle-sex, Mr. Flood, sen., who was for many years the chairman of the bench, opposed the renowal of the license for the above place of entertainment. on those sums would have produced if they bed in the interest. rush were thus in all probability avoided. sumption was fatal to 93 persons; there died on an average in former periods, 136. Under other dis-the ground that the proprietors conducted it in a vested with the rest of the capital, and the committee manner which involved a great desceration of the suggest that the actuary should be called upon to pay Sabbath. The license was suspended until the ad- that interest. The report also stated, that the busijournment day, the 20th March; the managers ness of the bank was conducted in the most admirbeing directed on that day to present to the bench able manner, and the concern was placed upon as a memorial, stating in writing how they would firm a foundation as any establishment of the kind in conduct the gardens, and if it was approved of, the the kingdom. The report also censured the auditors opposition to the license would be withdrawn. BOILER EXPLOSION .- A most alarming accident occurred on Tuesday morning, between the hours of seven and eight, at the Albion Brewery, Camden-town, belonging to Messrs. Baker and Son, from the explosion of a boiler, of six-horse power, which has resulted in the total destruction of the interior of the premises, besides causing a great devastation of the premises besides causing a great devastation of the premises devastation of the premise of property to the houses adjacent. So fearful was the vessel in which he sailed from England. Captain the explosion, that the neighbourhood of Hamp Judkins, the commander, saw him shortly before he the proceedings of the tenant farmers in the stead and Highgate felt the effects so severely, that left New York for England, driving in a carriage northern province have been characterised by mothey feared at first it proceeded from the shock of along the Broadway of the city, apparently in high -On Sunday night, between nine and ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive range of premises be-longing to Messrs. Reynell and Co., the printers of windows completely shattered, and most serious defrauded by him of upwards of £90. £25, of which The exceptions, when violent and inflammatory dous shower of bricks falling into the back gardens. A part of the boiler, 22lbs. in weight, was blown upwards of 300 yards to the rear of the premises of the British Queen public house. There were a blown of the book gardens in the town — dramers in the town — dr five workmen on the premises at the time of the accident, none of whom have received any serious infloor by perceiving an unusual glare of light shining jury. One man, who was in the mashtub close to taining the precise amount of his defalcations conthe engine at the time of the explosion, escaped | nected with the business of his office, he either took with only his cap being blown off, whilst another was blown through a door into an inner room, but was not injured. The cause of the accident is he not surrender to his bankruptcy, before Mr. by it been ascertained.

The Provinces.

ALLEGED MURDER AT BRISTOL .- A good deal o excitement prevailed on Sunday last in the neigheven mounted the root, by which means they were enabled to get the fire out by 12 o'clock, but not until a serious amount of property deposited in the three upper floors was destroyed, or so injured by the bourhood of St. James's Bristol, in consequence of its becoming known that during the night a man named Joseph Prigg, had been apprehended by the the heat as to be comparatively worthless. The police, and was in custody at the central station. Bridewell-street, upon a charge of " wilfully murdering Margaret Culley." As far as can be gathered it would seem that the parties had cohabited together, and that some quarrel having occurred between them in the street, Prigg knocked his companion down. She got up and followed him to the corner of St. ay night about nine o clock, a nrc, nearly attended with the loss of two lives, happened at No. 7, Craven-buildings, Drury-lane, opposite the stage door of the buildings, Drury-lane, opposite the stage door of kicked her with much ferocity about the head, and jumped upon her. She was taken up by some by- for, but the intruders prudently withdrew before standers and carried to the infirmary, but upon her arrival there, at between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning, she was found to be dead. Information having been given to the police, a search was | racks are occupied at present by a troop of the third made for the man Prigg, who was ultimately found Dragoon Guards. At the bottom of the barrack in bed at a cook shop in the neighbourbood, and was yard is a large dung pit, sunk below the surface, at once taken to the station house.--MONDAY.-The and walled round, to the height of several feet coroner's inquest was commenced at the Dolphin, Marlborough-street, Bristol, before J. B. Grindov, Esq. The accused, who is about forty-five years old, was present in custody.—Mr. H. A. Hore, house surgeon to the Infirmary, deposed that when the deceased was brought to that institution, at about one o'clock on Sunday morning, she was dead. Witness had made a post mortem examination of the body. Externally there was a small wound on the head, over the left temple, and one over the left eye. Witness examined the cavities, and was of opinion that death was caused by concussion of the brain, the result of violence.-Caroline Davis lived at the house of Mrs. Williams, Deep street, where deceased lodged. On Saturday deceased was in good health. At sbout a quarter past one o'clock on the night of Saturday witness was standing near the butcher's shop on St James's Back, and Celley was a few yards trom her, The prisoner Prigg went up to the deceased, and calling her by some coarse name, said, 'I'll kill you for not getting my shirt ready." He then knocked her down, and while on the ground kicked her twice. Deceased was tipsy, and so was Prigg.-Maria Williams, wife of Dani+1 Williams, of Deep-street, examined: Margaret Culley, lodged with me. She had been acquainted with Prigg eleven years, and used to wash his shirts for him. On Saturday deceased was in good health. At half-past she would not recover. A m-dical gentleman was sent for 'who arrived immediately, and pronounced and asked her if she would wash him a shirt by one o'cleck. She said she would do so, but afterwards of the witnesses who were examined before the ascertained, the unfortunate female being the only took a glass or two of beer and went to sleep. He party in the house at the time. Neither the building came for his shirt at between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, and she was called down stairs to him. He said, " Have you got my shirt finished ?" She replied, " No. Joseph, I have not." He then said, making use of very improper language, "I'll be your butcher before I go to bed." He afterwards said, "I'll do it if I catch hold of her," and went away. The deceased last left witness's house at about nine o'clock that night. She was sober, and apparently in good health .- Richard Masters, of Fox's-court labouring man, stated that he was passing along St. James's Back, at about one o'clock on Saturday night, and saw the prisoner strike down a woman but was not near enough to see whether he kicked her or not. After he had knocked her down he ran away. Witness and some others helped up the woman, and finding her insersible and bleeding conveyed her to the infirmary, on her arrival at which the doctors pronounced her to be dead.-A boy pamed West likewise deposed to seeing Prigg strike the girl at an early part of the evening; she did not then fall down, but followed the man down St. James's Back.—This being the whole of the evidence the coroner summed up, and the jury, after a short afternoon, the magistrates decided on sending the consultation. returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Joseph Prigg," who was straightway com mitted on the coroner's warrant for trial. EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT THE SWAN HOTEL BRISTOL.—Early on the 1st inst. it was discovered having managed during the day to conceal them-Mar: An: Redman, aged forty-eight years, who died | regaled themselves with bread and cheese and brandy. After they got into the inn, where they made their way to a bedroom, in which the plate was kept, and danger, jumped off, and ran along the platform. possessed themselves of a great number of spoons, ladles, &c. INCENDIARY FIRES IN BUCKS .- The utmost alarm prevails throughout this extensive agricultural county, in consequence of the numerous threatening letters which have been received during the past month by together, when the deceased suddenly fell on the farmers. In many cases the threats contained in floor in a state of insensibility. An alarm was raised | these communications have been carried into effect. and a m-dical gentleman sent for, when Mr. Porter, Two extensive fires have just taken place at High the surgeon, of Rotherhithe. promptly attended, and Wycombe, destroying a large quantity of valuable opened a vein in the the arm, but all efforts to restore | farm produce. On Friday, the 1st inst., about mid animation were of no avail, as the vital spark had night, the barn on the farm in the occupation of Mr. fied. The cause of death was an attack of apoplexy, R. Wheeler, situated about a mile from the town, brought on by excitement, The deceased has left a was discovered to be in flames; and before assistance family of nine children. The coroner having remarked could be obtained, it was wholly consumed; its on the melan holy nature of the case, the jury re-turned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God." (thrashed and in sheaves), a valuable machine, and a uts, being burnt at the quantity of farming imp

audience were prevented from hearing the noise. to December, 1849. In December, 1849, there was being dilapidated. There was no appearance of The generally fatal consequences of a panic-stricken a balance due to the bank of £1,471. The committee fire, food, or covering in it. Although the deceased required that the sum should be immediately paid, for having overlooked the irregularities committed by to have recourse to a court of law. It occurs in the actuary. The report was adopted.

THE AYLESBURY SAVINGS BANK. - By the mongers, plumbers, watchmakers, hairdressers, coachmakers, and upholsteres, being amongst the sufferers. In order to prevent Mr. James ascercourse, is not to be expected) he will be proclaimed this town, compared with the amount of salary and States for any length of time. It is supposed that was committed in their county. Upon it should ap-there will be a shilling in the pound for his creditors pear a list of servants of the government who had under the bankruptcy. THE STANFIELD HALL PROPERTY. - Since the

DETERMINED SUICIDE. — On Monday a person named Vincent, who lodged in the house of Mrs. Wells, a tobacconist, who carries on business at 35, Wells, a tobacconist, who carries on business at 35, Regent-street, Westminster, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. The barrels of the weapon burst upon the discharge taking place, and inflicted frightful injuries upon the upper portion of his person. His death was almost instantaneous; and it is stated that the condition of mind which led him to commit the rash act. was many more, were running after the Badsworth hounds, which had ran through the above wood, and while Cherry and two companions were in the wood, Joseph Hunter, who was about twenty yards from peared that the poor man had been seeking for work of such food. It was with great reluctance she ac-knowledged the destitute manner in which she and her husband lived, and she said she would not tell

being dilapidated. There was no appearance of was only twenty-three years of age, yet from her

tion at Toomavara, have been seeking shelter in earth hovels about the ruins of that village. The land bailiff of the Rev. Massy Dawson, the landlord, was assisted by thirty men on the occasion, and they went to work levelling.

The Incumbered Estates Commission have, at length, encountered a difficulty which obliges them the construction of a will in the matter of the estate of Charles Denroche Purcell, and Baron Richards,

TENANT-RIGHT MOVEMENT IN ULSTER .- In general. the proceedings of the tenant farmers in the deration, whilst the claim of tenant-right, founded upon long usage and the custom of the country, has the grand jury, said it was unnecessary for him to give any direction upon the duties they had to discharge, for seldom, perhaps, in any county in Ire-things said, "Stand back, or we will make your land did a calendar disclose a less amount of crime, wives widows:" the men at the same time plating both as to its quantity and quality, than the one now before him. The number of cases was small, and, with one exception, the quality of the offences were such as would necessarily exist in any county, how-Commissioner Fane, on the 14th inst. (and this, of ever peaceable and well-disposed. He hoped that the state of the calendar presented not only an imto be an outlaw, in the usual course ; and steps, it provement in the moral condition of the inhabitants, is conjectured, will be taken to cause his apprehen. but that it afforded a proof the county itself was in sion in America and bring him to England. From a state of prosperity.—Lord Clements and three or his extravagant style of living while he resided in four of the grand jurors here said "No, no."—Judge Moore regretted that such was not the case, and pecuniary resources, it is not expected that the that the country was not improving in the absence "purse" he has taken with him to New York will of crime.—Lord Clements stated the calendar did enable him to lead a life of idleness in the United | not contain upon the face the amount of crime that

plundered them. The county was in the position of one that had fallen amongst thieves; they were family of the late Mr. Jermy have left their resi-dence at Stanfield-hall, it has remained tenantless, the gatekeeper being left in charge. On Saturday last, however, two men, named Jermy and Larner, had shown towards them.—Judge Moore internpropriety or misconduct on the part of any pu

Assize Intelligence.

ABINGDON.

UNAUTHORISED GAMEREEPERS. -- William Woods, 23, and Thomas Beasley, 29, were indicted for night poaching at Remenham, and with having assaulted Thomas Penn and Thomas Neville.—It appeared in evidence that W. P. Freeman, Esq., of Remenham House, had let the right of shooting in certain woods and over certain land in that parish to a Mr. Jackson, and that Penn and Neville were employed by the latter gentleman as gamekeepers. Soon after three o'clock, on the morning of the 3rd of Novem-ber, the keepers heard the report of a gun in Re-menham-park wood, and as they went in that direction they saw the two prisoners come out of the wood. Neville inquired what they had been about, and took hold of Beasley, but finding he had no game, he let him go, and then seized Woods who had got a pheasant in his pocket. Immediately on his collaring him, Woods drew a knife from his pocket, and pointed it at him, upon seeing which Penn struck him across the arm with a large and heavy stick. Beasley now seized the gun by the barrel, and aimed a blow with the butt end at Penn, but Neville ran in at the moment, and putting up a stick warded it off. A scuffle took place, which re-sulted in Neville being struck to the ground and rendered insensible for several minutes, the injuries altogether being rather severe.-The learned counsel for the prisoners cross-examined the witnesses, and it was shown that there was a public path through the wood, and that the prisoners were standing in it when Penn went up and caught Beasley by the collar, and that they had no deputa-tion from the lord of the manor.—Mr. Baron Platt said, as the witnesses had no deputation from the

lord of the manor to exercise the rights of gamekeepers, they acted illegally in making an attack on the two prisoners, and the case was not one coming within the meaning of the act of parliament. The blows given by the prisoners were only those that would naturally arise in self-defence when a person was attacked on a public road.-The jury concurred in his lordship's view, and the two prisoners were acquitted.

NEWCASTLE.

POACHING .- George Richardson, 23, and Thomas had a stick. On the watchers approaching them the men bid them stand back, and among other say in the Scottish song :wives widows ;" the men, at the same time placing their guns to their shoulders. They, however, did not fire, but retreated a short distance. The keepers the ring of his other wife. (Laughter.) Then, as tation.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE .- NICHOLSON v. TURNBULL AND WIFE.

ger) stated, that the plaintiff was a respectable tradesman at Newcastle, carrying on business as an organ builder. In 1848 he became acquainted with could not tell thee any more, though I feel a deal

put to. (Laughter.) Thus he had not only been

of the marriage. To avoid bringing the matter into

Yours respectfully,

plaintiff :—

Mr. Nicholson.

told them it was a serious grievance to the plaintiff

Млясн 9, 1850.

told them it was a serious grievance to the plaintiff to be deprived of this young lady's property. Her person he did not care twopence for. She might live with Mr. Turnbull as long as she lived; but it was her property he complained about. Lord, how it would set him up in his organ building! (Loud laughter.) How it would set him up in his shop! and how it would gild his organs. (Continued laughter.) One might imagine the sort of arrange-ment that had been come to between Mr. Brother-ton and the plaintiff, and conceive the latter gentle-man asking the plaintiff, when he saw Miss Parkin man asking the plaintiff, when he saw Miss Parkin at his house. "What do you think of her?" Plaintiff—"She is a nice girl." Mr. Brotherton "Ab, she is; her father is an industrious tailor. "Ah, she is; her lather is an industrious tailor, and has saved a bit of money; why don't you stick up to her?" Plaintiff-"Oh! what chance have I?" Mr. Brotherton-Oh! leave that to me." And accordingly they did stick to her; for in one of the letters read the poor girl said, "Mr. and Mrs. Brotherton do teaze me so ;" and it appeared that in consequence of some such arrangement, Mr. Brotherton and his wife were constantly teazing and tormenting her. If ever letters showed little affection on a woman's part these did. But when the engage-ment in them, such as it was, was broken off, the plaintiff said the matter was to be referred. In the name of all that was amorous, who was to be the referee? (Laughter.) What powers was he to have? What documents was he to inspect? And, after all, was his award to be made a rule of court Laughter.)

His LORDSHIF : Of courting, brother. (Continued aughter.)

Mr. Serjeant WILKINS : How any man nearly forty years of age, as this man must be, for he had got a child nearly seven years old-(shouts of laughter)he was not so far wrong; at any rate ie was a middle-aged man-how any such men could bring such an action as this into court he could not conceive. This middle-aged man met with a girl between nineteen and twenty, without father or mother, and with no one to direct her, and he and Mr. Brotherton contrived between them to cheat and jilt poor Turnbull. Did they not think that what had happened to the plaintiff was to quote the Welch verdict—"It sarved him right?" Did they not think that when a man tried to jilt another in

his absence, and to cause a girl to break her faith, Orange, 36, were charged with having on the 24th he was rightly served in being treated as the plain-December (with other persons) entered upon a cer- tiff had been? And did they not think that Turn-December (with other persons) entered upon a cer-tain enclosed land for the purpose of taking game, armed with a gun, --Mr. Matthews stated the case. The property on which the affray took place was that of Addison Baker Cresswell, who was lord of the manor of Lilburn. John Smith, his gamekeeper, the manor of Lilburn. John Smith, his gamekeeper, and two assistants, heard the report of guns, and plaintiff first of all poaches behind the defendant's saw four men, two of whom were the prisoners at back : Mr. Turnbull comes home, and turns the the bar. Three of the men had guns, and the fourth poacher out of his grounds. Then as to the ring sent. She complained it was too large; as they

How my auld shoon fitted her shaucled feet !

followed, upon which Richardson levelled his gun to his loss of her affections, he never heard such exat Smith, but it missed fire. One of the men, who pressions of coldness in such a correspondence had escaped, then fired at Smith, who was so near before. In one of the letters Miss Parkin spoke of that his face was blackened, his eyes bloodshot, and making him a waistcoat-a strait one would have that his face was blackened, his eyes bloodshot, and part of his cap taken off. The men then ran away, out eventually the two at the bar were captured, but not before Orange had discharged his gun in the scuffle which ensued.—The prisoners were found "Guilty," and sentenced to ten years' transpor-(Laughter.) "Don't come. Keep away. I don't want your company Mr. Brown you are unwant your company. Mr. Brown, you are un-pleasant." (Loud laughter.) She was constantly urging this plea, whilst she was being teazed by the TURNBULL AND WIFT. This was an action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Mr. James Nicholson, of New-castle, against Mrs. Mary Turnbull, of Whitby, her husband being joined for conformity. fendants pleaded the general issue.—Mr. Granger, Q.C., and Mr. Udall conducted the plaintiff's case, and Mr. Serjeant Wilkins appeared for the de-fendants.—Mr. Udall (in the absence of Mr. Granger). fendants.—Mr. Udall (in the absence of Mr. Granger). The was very little of the treacle in this Parkin. Did ever any one read such love letters? They re-minded him of a scene very graphically described to him at Manchester by a gentleman, which had occurred between his maid and the man servant. They met and they did not speak one to another. At fendants .-- Mr. Udall (in the absence of Mr. Gran- | They met and they did not speak one to another. At

Olympic Theatre. It commenced in the groundfloor, and was discovered by Mrs. Hatton, the wife of the owner of the premises, through hearing one of her children screaming violently. She repaired to the back parlour, when she found the bed in which her two children were on fire. By a desperate effort she pulled one of her children out, but she had not strenght left to rescue the other. Having giving an alarm, assistance came, and the remaining child was taken out. The Royal Society's escape and brigade engines were soon on the spot, and the fire was happily confined to that part of the premises in which it began.

FIRE IN THE BOROUGH AND LOSS OF LIFE. On Sunday night, at a late hour, a fire, unfortunately attended with a loss of life, happened on the premises belonging to Mr. A. Solomons, a furrier, carrying on business at No. 11, Little Falcon-court, Red Crossstreet. Borough. It was discovered by a person living next door, who had his attention directed to a strong smell of something burning. He therefore went into his backyard, to endeavour to ascertain the cause, when he perceived smoke pouring forth from the win dow. Having raised an alarm, he sent to Southward bridge road Station for the assistance of the firemen. Two engines from that depot immediately started for the scene, the ground floor was so full of smoke that it was with great difficulty any one could enter. The neighbours and firemen, however, succeeded in forcing their way through with buckets of water, which they threw upon the flames. As soon as the smoke had in some measure cleared away, they beheld a fearful scene. Upon the floor was lying Mrs. Solomons. completely encircled with fire. Plenty of water having been thrown into the building, the fire was eventually extinguished, when it was found that Mrs. Solomons was so frightfully burned that it was feared sent for, who arrived immediately, and pronounced life extinct. How the fire originated could not be nor the contents were insured.

FIRE ON BOARD A STEAM-SHIP.-Saturday night last a five broke out in the Trident steam ship, the property of the General Steam Navigation Company, lying alonyside of St. Katherine's Dock Steam Wharf. Whilst the crew were packing goods in the after hold a box filled with fuzees fell into that compartment of the ship, and the contents exploded. Two of the ship's crew who were in the hold were frightfully burned, and were removed to the hospital, where they remain in a precarious state. The ship's company and wharf labourers succeeded in getting the fire extinguished.

FIRE NEAR SPITALFIELDS CHURCH .- On Monday morning last a fire, which caused great alarm, and was attended with considerable damage, occurred in the premises belonging to Mr. J. N. Thompson, a wholesale and export shoe manufacturer, No. 8, Church-street, Spitalfields, a few doors from the parish church. Information being sent to the proper quarters, a strong body of police arrived, and two engines belonging to the parish, with four more of the London fire Establishment. The mains afforded an abundant supply of water, fr.m which the parish engineer and London brigademen set to work, but in spite of their most strenuous exertions the flamecould not be got out until the lower part of the premises was gutted and the upper part severely injured. Mr. Thompson was insured in the San and Anchor fire-offices.

SUDDEN DEATH .- On Saturday last, Mr. Carter held an inquest at the Black Horse public-house. Thomas-street, Rotherhithe, on the body of Mrs. under very melancholy circumstances. The deceased was the wife of Mr. Thomas Rednan, an outfitter, carrying on business at No. 43, Russell-street, Rotherbithe. On the previous Thursday afternown a sister of the deceased called upon them from Brighton on a visit, having been from London many years. The deceased was in very good health and spirits, and having sat down in the parlour, they were talking

DEATH BY SUFFOCATION .- On Saturday last Mr.

on until the police were sent the arrival of the authorities.

FIRE AT LOUGHBOROUGH BARRACKS .- On Sunday night a fire occurred at the above place. The barabove it. It has been the custom to throw ashes, as | that work which the Irishman is peculiarly adapted well as manure from the stables, into this pit, and to supply, such as hedging, ditching, and other sometime on Sunday some hot einders appear to agricultural work, cattle keeping, farming, and the have been thrown in with a quantity of ashes. These set fire to the manure, and in the course of the evening the attention of an officer was called to it, but he considered there was no danger. Near to the dung pit is a stable in which one of the officers (Lieutenant Croker, we believe) had four horsesthree hunters and a trooper. In the outer wall of cases for trial in most of the counties are connected the stable is a small aperture to carry off the drain- | with the distress and disorganisation resulting from age, and just opposite is a similar aperture to admit the famine. In the south, crimes of an agrarian it into the dung pit, The flames appear to have character, which, in former years, used to render spread through these apertures and set fire to the the circuits so protracted, and send many unhappy litter in the stable, and on Monday morning the | wretches to the gibbet or to a penal colony, are four horses were found suffocated. It is stated that (now comparatively rare, whilst highway robberies the horses were valued at from £300 to £400. The and plunder of provisions contribute to swell the damage done to the building was slight.

THE FATAL AFFRAY AT THE DORCHESTER PROTEC-TION MEETING .- At Dorchester, on Monday, Mr. John Brake, of Sydling, the farmer who has been sworn to as the party who struck down and killed the lad, William Allen, in the affray after the Dorchester protection meeting, was summoned to appear before the borough justices, on the charge of having caused the death of the boy. The boy's father was not attended by a legal gentleman, as on a former occasion, and it is said that he sought the control of the boy is the sought the sought the control of the control of the sought the control of the services of nearly all the attorneys in the town in vain. Mr. Manfield attended for the accused. Two coroner-viz., Sergeant Fitzsimons and J. Vincent, and two additional witnesses-viz., T. Hardy, and I. Hodges, a little deaf and dumb boy, were called by house had been previously occupied illegally, and it the father, and they distinctly and firmly swore to is stated that there were nearly £600 rent due on it. Brake being the party who knocked down the boy. Lesides poors' rate and county cess. Hardy said he saw him knock the lad down as they The OUREN'S COLLEGES — The R. knock down a cow, and the little dumb boy, who was examined through his brother (acting as an interpreter) said he was standing near to the deceased when he was struck down. On being asked to look round the court to identify the man (Brake having just been withdrawn by his solicitor) he replied he was not present. In the midst of his examination Brake returned, and some time afterwards on his being again desired to point out the party, he went over and laid his hand on Mr. Brake. The witnesses were subjected to a severe cross-examination, which produced some discrepancies as to the position of the parties at the time the blow was struck, and also as to the dress worn by the party who struck the blow-some describing the coat as dark. others as light, though they agreed that it was not a black one, and was an over-coat. After an examination which lasted until four o'clock in the case to the assizes, but admitted Mr. Brake to bail.

PLYMOUTH.-On Tuesday morning, at a quarter after nine o'clock, a very serious accident occurred at the Plymouth station of the South Devon Railway. The goods train due about half-past eight the interference of the law in his case to a conspithat a serious robbery of plate had taken place at the o'clock, being very heavily laden, was about half an Swan Hotel, Bridge-street, from which property had hour after its time. On approaching the station the been abstracted to the value of £50. The thieves guards found it impossible, owing to the slippery state of the rails, to stop the train, it rushed impetuselves in a cellar of the house cut through the panel ously into the station, and the engine went through of a door leading to the tap of the hotel, where they the wall and partition-work at the west end. The engine fireman, James Bolt, is dangerously cut about the head; the driver, Tunstall, seeing the The engine, the Corsair, a new one, lately pur chased by the company at a cost of nearly $\pm 4,000$, is very much shattered. The accident will cause

no interruption to the traffic of the line. PORT OF FOLKESTONE.-The import business of this newly appointed port has so much increased since the privilege was accorded to it of importing silks and other valuable goods from the Continent. that it has been found requisite to strengthen the corps of the revenue department from the headquarters in London, in order to meet the requirements of the public service, and afford the requisite accommodation and despatch to trade.

Scotland.

SUICIDE OF A MILITARY OFFICER IN PAISLEY .-- It

officer, you must take the proper steps to remedy it. -Mr. M'Ternan : Lord Clements alluded to the paid guardians, my lord. (Laughter.)-The matter here lropped.

EMIGRATION TO BUENOS AYRES .- The Irish Poor Law Commissioners recommend Buenos Ayres as a field for emigration from Ireland, the price of labour being excessive, and an especial demand for was, that the plaintiff proposed to marry her, and was accepted, and letters had passed between the driving of flocks from district to district.

parties showing that the marriage was on A clerical preferment has become vacant by the death of the Very Rev. the Dean of Leighlin, which took place on Saturday last.

STATE OF CRIME .- There is this remarkable feature in the assize intelligence, that the bulk of the calendars. Even in Tipperary the murder cases are few, whilst there are upwards of one hundred

persons charged with larceny, in the majority of instances superinduced by the distress prevailing in the country. The most serious cases tried at the assizes of Clare were those of some females convicted of setting fire to houses; and it appeared

accompanied by a body of police, under Robert C. Reade, Esq., S.I., of Abbeyleix, took possession under an habere of the "Grennan" house and domain belonging to the Earl of Orkney, which had been deserted by the late tenant, Mr. Lalor. The

The Queen's Colleges .- The Right Rev. Dr. you have been at on her account. Murphy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne and Ross, has issued an address to the clergy of the diocese, in which he "echoes the emphatic pronouncement of the highest authority in the Catholic Church, that the Queen's Colleges in Ireland are dangerous to faith and morals."

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION .- The Association met on Monday at Conciliation Hall, Alderman Moran n the chair. A petition to parliament praying that the grant to the public hospitals in the city should not be withdrawn was adopted. Mr. O'Connell gave notice of motion to prepare a petition praying hat the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland should not be bolished. He next referred to the debate in the House of Commons relative to the franchise, and

the barrister, who has been committed for trial, on a charge of cruelty to his child, has addressed a letter to the Cork Examiner, in which he ascribes racy on the part of the Whigs. He says, "My de-fence of the Irish repealers in 1848 still rankles in the hearts of those parties ; my recent exposures of Lord Clarendon and the Whigs in Cork, have filled their cup of bitterness to the brim, and they are now spilling some of their venom upon me. taking advantage of an accident trivial in itself, and which might have happened to the best and wisest man on three children when the acquaintance was first earth."

REPUDIATION.

The subjoined resolutions, drawn up by Mr. D. J. Wilson, of Belvoir, have been received and adopted — Witness: Yes.—His Lordship: Oh! you meant by a majority of the grand jury of the county of the letter C.—(Laughter.)—Witness: He went to Clare, now assembled for the despatch of business at the Spring Assizes :--

"We, the grand jury of the county of Clare, as-sembled at the Spring Assizes, 1850, feel compelled to enter our solemn protest against the expressions of approbation and gratitude conveyed by some of the Irish members to the Premier on the occasion of his sperch relating to the state of Ireland, and his intentions with rogard to government advances. "1. Because we consider the statement reported ness.)

Miss JANE JACKSON, the cousin of Mrs. Turnbull, to have been made by him, that our deplorable proved Mrs. Turnbull's marriage. The letter put situation is attributable to successive years of in was in Mr. Turnbull's handwriting .- Cross-exafamine, and not to legislation, is not correct. Pro- mined : Mr. Turnbull had courted her cousin three vidence inflicted a blow upon us under which we years ago. The defendant (Mr. Turnbull) was about reeled-legislation, framed with the express inten- twenty-eight years of age.

the wife of the present defendant, then a Miss Par- more." (Laughter.) She said she was as anxious kin, who was the daughter of a respectable trades- to be settled as he could be-not to fly to his arms man living at Etherby, near Bishop's Auckland, and to his conjugal embraces ; but she complained who had amassed a respectable property. The that she was tenzed and tormented by Mr. Brother-plaintiff was about thirty years of age, and the lady ton. All this showed an absence of affection for the about twenty-two, there being no great disparity of plaintiff, and she had married the defendant. her age between them. The lady was an orphan, and old lover, who was more suited to her taste and possessed of her late father's property in her own | age than the plaintiff:-right. The result of the intimacy between them

Old men beware,

If you marry young wives they will make you remember, They'll bring you to trouble and care, Like poor old Mr. Dccember.

the eve of taking place, when Miss Parkin suddenly What expenses had the plaintiff been at on her acbroke off the match and married Mr. Turnbull, the count? He had persuaded her to let him get the present defendant, who is a master mariner at license, and he had sent her his former wife's Whitby. In consequence of his engagement to cast-off ring. He hoped they would give the plainmarry Miss Parkin, the plaintiff had incurred contiff a new farthing. True affection was not to be siderable expense in taking a large house in Newsettled by a reference; the attempt to submit it to castle, and furnishing it for his intended wife, and one covered this case with that contempt which had purchaseed the license for their marriage. legitimately belonged to it. Let them give the When the match was broken off by Miss Parkin the plaintiff a farthing, as they could not deny that the promise was made, and let them not encourage plaintiff could scarcely believe it, and went over to Etherby to see her, and there he saw her and Capactions of this kind, which were disgraceful to tain Turnbull, and was assured of the fact and told our sex. that he would be paid the expenses he had been

His LORDSHIP said to the jury that there was no doubt that the plaintiff was entitled to their verdict, tricked out of his wife, but was coolly told to send in his bill afterwards. (Laughter.) On his return of the case, as much as they thought he was to Newcastle he instructed his attorney to take proentitled to.

ceedings for the breach of promise, to recover com-The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffpensation for the injury to his feelings, and to the Damages, one farthing. expenses to which he had been put in anticipation

DURHAM.

court, his attorney had proposed a reference to CUTTING AND WOUNDING .- Francis Smith, Michael arbitrators, in order to come to an amicable adjust-Cheetham, Daniel Gill, Richard Hall, James Manment as to the plaintiff's claims. (Laughter.) derell, and William Hobart, were charged with cut-That, however, had been refused, and Captain ting and wounding John Zachariah Connell, with Turnbull had written the following letter to the intent to do him grievous bodily harm .- Mr. Mat-

thews and Mr. Bigge prosecuted, Mr. Otter defended the prisoners. It appeared that the prisoners Etherby, April 21, 1849. Sin,-In consequence of not having heard from you, I am desired by Miss Parkin to write to you, requesting to know were in the employ of the Derwent Iron Company, and the prosecutor was superintendent of a body of the nature and amount of your claim for expenses which police employed by that company, under the provi-sions contained in the 1st and 2nd William IV., ou have incurred on her account, as she is wishful to remburse you as soon as she knows what are the expense chap. 41. In the autumn of last year a spirit of

disaffection prevailing in the mining districts, THOMAS TURNBULL 'strikes" took place in the various mines, and (Loud laughter.) The plaintiff had been put to amongst others at the pits of the Derwent Company, and the bound miners ceased to work ; the considerable expense, and it was for the jury to company, therefore, took out a warrant for the apsay what damages they would award him on that prehension of the prisoner Francis Smith, who was account, for the injury done him, and for the loss one of their bound workmen, for refusing to work,

of an advantageous marriage. He called Mr. HENRY BROTHERTON, of Bishop's he being a delegate and ringleader. The warrant Auckland, who stated that he knew Mrs. Turnbull, | was placed in the hands of the prosecutor Connell, formerly Miss Parkin, and Mr. James Nicholson, the plaintiff. In the early part of 1848 he saw the who, having procured the assistance of Sergeant Baxter, of the Durham constabulary force, proplaintiff at Miss Parkin's father's. She was an only ceeded to Redwells Hills, where they learnt that Smith would arrive about six o'clock, by the coach from Newcastle, and upon his arrival took him into child, and her father was a man of property. The plaintiff was an organ builder. An intimacy sprang custody, and having placed him in a gig, drove of up between the plaintiff and Miss Parkin. He had House of Commons relative to the franchise, and up between the plainth and Miss Farkin. He had custody, and having placed him in a gig, unto the stated that the bill destroyed the franchise of occu-pation, in which the popular strength lay. The rent was £11 14s. 3d. The CHARGE AGAINST MR. KENEALY.—Mr. Kenealy, and she wanted witness to get studs for the waist-met to the nearest magistrate. At the same time a meeting of workmen was being held at Leadgate, who, being informed of the arrest of Smith, ran (in and she wanted witness to get studs for the waist-mumber about 200) and intercepted the gig. Some one cried out, "Is that thou, Frank ?" and Smith coat. He believed the letters put in were in Mrs. Turnbull's handwriting. Last Easter he got a license from the plaintiff for the plaintiff and Miss answered, "Yes, they have taken me with a war rant;" upon which the mob said, "Thou shalt not go!" The horse and gig were then immediately Parkin to be married, which he gave to Miss Parkin seized, and the officer Baxter knocked out of it -Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Wilkins : I am a grocer. Do you deal in other sweets besides gro-Connell was then struck with a large stone; and ceries? - Yes, music. (Laughter.) He taught Smith, who had got out of the gig, came back and music. Did not recommend his friend to his aimed a blow at his forehead, which knocked his pupils. The plaintiff was about thirty years of cap off. Cheetham then struck Connell on the head, which cut him to the bone, and caused him age. The defendant (Miss Parkin) was then about to bleed very copiously. The other prisoners toos twenty. The plaintiff was a widower. He had an active part in the violence which was offered Cheetham and Gill cried out several times, "Why commenced. Mr. Turnbull was a little in the way are you not getting him down ! Kill the bof scafaring. He was a printer.-Mr. Baron Alder-Connell was rendered insensible for a short time, son : I thought you said he was a seafaring man but soon came to himself again, and on doing so heard some of the men who were going off exclaim "The b---- is not dead yet."-Mr. Otter addresse sea sometimes with his uncle, who was master of a ship : but he was a printer.—IIis Lordship : I supthe jury for the prisoners, contending that, though it was true an assault had been committed by the pose he was at sea when the plaintiff's courtship began.—(Laughter.)—Witness Did not first tell prisoners, the grave charge of cutting and wound ing, with the intent laid in the indictment, could Mr. Nicholson of this young lady. Did not tell him there was a nice sugar-sop at his house for him. not be sustained.—His Lordship having summed up (Laughter.) The plaintiff first saw Miss Parkin as she was taking a lesson in music from him (with the jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—His Lord she was taking a lesson in music from him (witship then sentenced Smith to be imprisoned sit months ; Cheetham, four months ; Gill and Hall six months; Madderell, four months; and llobat

OXFORD.

seven months.

ROBBING COLLEGE-ROOMS .- Lewis Treherne, Mai acquitted of the charge of stealing a watch and key belonging to Mr. Hamilton, of Merton College

was convicted of stealing a watch, seal, and by

Wakley held an inquest at Hillingdon, on the body same time. By the aid of the labourers and others of William Vost. The deceased had been married the fire was prevented from spreading to the outon the preceding Wednesday; on returning from buildings and stabling, in which were several valu- lown act, which sad event took place in the Paisley chu ch he called on his son-in-law, a man named abie live cattle, the whole of which were fortunately Howkins; a quartel en ued betwen them, and a fight saved from destruction. On the previous evening, took place; they were separated by a man named shortly after eight o'clock, a large stack of wheat; Bone, at whose house the wadding dimension when the stain with the noise of a gentle-in the noise of a gentle-man in town about eleven o'clock, apparently in his shortly after eight o'clock, a large stack of wheat; found susnended from the stain with next morning Pope, at whose house the wedding dinner was to and an oat rick, were fired on the farm of Mr. J. Pops. Shortly after having sat down to dinner he tirely consumed. By the timely arrival of the entake place, and to which the deceased accompanied | Williams, at Wycombe-heath, and both were enarose suddenly from the table and left the room. gines from Wycombe the fire was confined to the Pope followed him, when he fell and expired before two ricks in which it broke out. Had it not been assistance could be obtained. It appeared that for this circumstance the destruction of several Hopkins had been taken before the magistrates on other valuable corn ricks would have been inevi-Thursday, on a charge of manslaughter, and was out tab'c. It is hoped that a clue has been obtained on bail. The Coroner adjourned the inquest till to the dastardly perpetrators of these agrarian out-Monday, in order that a post mortem examination of rages.

the body might be made, and on the re-assembling THE GAME LAWS.-Two MEN SHOT.-Another of the jury evidence was given that the brain was serious occurrence took place at Barnsley, on the excessively c nge ted, and the smaller vessels full of morning of the 27th ult, arising out of the Game red blood; the death was attributable to apopl xy. Laws, on an estate belonging to the Right Hon the country, that approhensions are already felt for least one-fifth. At the suggestion of the coroner, Mr. Jennings, the Lord Wharneliffe, at Carlton. It appears that a the consequences, should another blight usforsurgeon made a further examination of the body, solicitor named Westmorland, residing at Wakefield, tunately occur. Once more the fate of Ireland will nounced as a most unjust demand arising out of the surgeon made a further examination of the Dody, the result of which was the finding a large piece of meat completely wedged in the opening of the throat. entirely blocking up the aperture of the air-passage, and causing sufficient. The jury, after expressing their satisfaction at the exculpation of Hopkins, returned a variation that the exculpation of Hopkins,

returned a verdict that " Death had been caused persons came into the wood, of whom two ran away A wretched-looking woman named Bridgett ac identally; by the lodgment in the throat of a large on seeing the keeper and his men, and the other two Mann has been sentenced to death at the Roscompieze of unmasticated meat." The piece of meat Moody and Gibson; were seized, when a regu-weighed two ounces and a half.

is our painful duty to record the death of Lieut. Noble, of her Majesty's 27th regiment of foot, by his Barracks, last week. He left the house of a gentleusual health and spirits, and was next morning found suspended from the stair rail in his quarters, England, only one in twenty-seven was receiving by his own sash. The cause of his committing this the result of temporary insanity. Ilis remains were interred on Friday, the 1st inst., in the Abbey Churchyard, with 'tull military honours.-North British Mail.

Hreland.

The early sowing of potatoes is now carried on to such an extent, and such general proparations for though, in the opinion of the most practical men, the planting of that crop are in progress throughout that census has in several cases been reduced at

tion of relieving us, was of so mischievous a nature as nearly to lay us prostrate ; each day are our resources being diminished ; each day are our liabili ties being increased.

"2. Because the statement that while one in England, only one in twenty-seven was receiving in Ireland, was most disingenuous, and calculated to mislead-first, in reference to the immense dis- of affection which Miss Parkin had felt for the proportion of property available to the support of the poor in England as compared with that of Ireland applicable to the same purpose; secondly, as taking an average of the four provinces of Ireland, when it was an indisputable fact that the great distress was confined to the south and west. In many of these districts the proportion receiving was as one to four, taking the census of 1841, oven

"3. We protest against what we have ever de Labour Rate Act-a measure which tonded to de- who broke his heart, and he was the blacksmith moralise the people, throw our land out of cultiva- whom Sam Slick described. A Yankee and an tion, render many of our highways up to this hour English blacksmith competed together which could

Several letters having beeon put in and read, which caused much merriment in court, Mr. Serjeant WILKINS then addressed the jury for

from the rooms of Mr. Craven, of Lincoln College, and ordered to be imprisoned and kept to hard the defendants : His learned friend said that this was his case. Certainly he could boast of the most labour for six calendar months. OBSERVANCE OF THE LORD'S DAY. - The only est extraordinary case ever presented to a jury, look of any interest tried this day was a special jury care, at it from whatever point they might. They had Barton v. Brieknell. This was an action for treat had letters put in to convince them of the amount pass brought by Robert Barton, shop-keeper, Eusham, Oxfordshire, against the Rev. W. Bricknell, vicar of that parish. The facts of plaintiff; but when they compared the affection in them with the studs, with the buttons, and the waistcoats, it bore as much proportion to them as case were these :- In Novemaer 1848, the defend issued a summons on the information of Her Falstaff's bit of bread with his vast quantity of sack. Jordan, constable, against plaintiff for having In the first place, what did they think of a manpennyworth of fruit on a Sunday to a boy na one of their own sex-placing himself in such a Ashfield. The proceedings were taken under position ? One could imagine a poor, lone, unproact of Charles II., for the better observance of tected woman, not having the privilege of our sex of wandering from flower to flower, seeking com-pensation from the man who betrayed her, and on fendant himself, at an inn in Ensham, and the pla tiff was fined 5s: with costs-the fine and costs whom she had placed her affection; but on what being paid, a distress warrant was executed plaintiff's goods. Plaintiff took the case by writ ground did the plaintiff seek for damages? Was his heart broken? He nover heard but of one man certiorary into the Court of Queen's Bench, wi quashed the conviction, and the present action impassable—of the expenditure of which no account lift an anvil in a blacksmith competed together which could brought in consequence.—The jury gave a rend has been rendered, being blended with debts which man could nor stir it - the Vankoe did bit it that sime which could assessing the damage a damit to the failure and the presentation of the damage and the damage has been rendered, being blended with debts which man could nor stir it ;-the Yankee did lift it, but sum which covered the expenses of the dis we admit to be fairly and justly due, in order to the said that it broke his heart, for he never went to warrant and proceedings before the magistrate

for his client, had let out the real truth ; for he had | for damages:



Central Criminal Court.

This court resumed its sittings on Monday before

the present sessions. CHARGE OF ROBBERY.-William Bradley surcommittee, the priod of four years. Upon the day read by the clerk at the table. shopman ion according to the evidence for the proin question, accounting so one conducte for the pro-secutor, in consequence of some suspicion that was secutor, index of the manner in which the prisoner conentertainen sin einen eine prisoner con-dacted hinself, a watch was set upon his proceed-

ings, and no was observed to cut on a portion of a piece of velvet, and also to take a silk dress, and he piece of velvet, and also to take a silk dress, and he then placed both the articles between some boxes under the counter. It seemed that among the under all and the prosecutor was a French milliner ensumers of the prostoutor was a grench milliner and dressmaker, named Madame Routens, who car-ried on her business in Charles-street, Soho-square, indicated with anneared had a credit nea on her success of the success, sono-square, and this lady, it appeared had a credit account with the firm, and on the morning of the 24th December a little sirl was sent by her to the shop for some trifling ittle gut was send by her to the shop for some triffing stills, which were furnished to her by the prisoner, and duly entered. Later in the day a boy, also in the services of Madame Routens, went to the prosentor's shop to fetch two pairs of gloves and some musling lining, and the prismer served him, and rhen he had tied up these articles he was observed to place the velvet and the silk into the parcel, and the boy left the shop. It appeared to be the custom of the prosecutor's business, that the shopman a us prostered any article upon credit, the customer should immediately cause an entry to be made bra clerk employed for that purpose, and it appeared that the prisoner had caused the gloves and the hing to be entered, but made no mention at the prosecution that the prisoner did not do this until he saw that the boy had been brought back with the property. Upon the prisoner being questioned, he asserted that he had caused the entry of the goods to be properly made, and also said that Madame Rontens had given him the order for the velvet and the satin on the previous day at her own house : but the prosecutors not being satisfied with the explanation given to them, gave the prisoner in charge, and he was examined at Marlborough-street Police Court, when the magistrate, upon hearing the defence set up by the prisoner, directed that Madame Routens should be sent for, and upon her evidence he dismissed the charge against the prisoner. It appeared that after this Mr. Humphreys, the solicitor on his behalf for some wages that were due to him. and at the same time required that they should make a written acknowledgment that there was no foundation for the charge they had preferred against him, and stating that unless they did so the only alternative the prisoner would have to clear his character

would be to bring all the facts before a jury. The only notice taken of this letter by the prosecutors was to refer Mr. Humphreys to their solicitor, and it appeared that shortly afterwards the present indictment was preferred before the grand jury; but in dictment was preferred before the grand jury; but in reference to this part of the case Mr. Stagg stated in the before Was received either by means of a bill or otherwise, and what that before Mr. Humphreys' letter was received, directions had been given to his solicitor to proceed with the case by preferring a bill before the grand Umericine in the calculated, would be returned was the amount, he calculated, would be returned to each of the 7,000 shareholders. (Hear.) The FO Convon would first answer the hor jury, notwithstanding the charge having been dissed by the magistrate. The counsel for the prisoner cross-examined the several witnesses for the secution at considerable length, and endeavoured to show that the prisoner had given the prosecutors warning shortly before the transaction, and that he was about to set up in business on his own account in the neighbourhood of the prosecutor's shop; but ters in the case of disputed accounts arising out of the evidence did not show either of the allegations to such snearly shore. The such snearly shore the start is the start of the such snearly shore. be founded on fact .- Mr. Clarkson, in addressing the jury for the defence, complained of the manner in which the prosecution had been got up, and urged the unfairness of Madame Routens not being called as a witness, when it was well known that the prisoner had all along asserted his innocence, and that this lady had actually engaged him to supply her with the articles in question. The learned counsel then commented at considerable length upon the facts of the case, and said that it appeared perfectly clear that the prosecution was only instituted by the prosecutors in order to shield themselves from the consequences of the legal proceedings with which th-y were threatened on behalf of the prisoner .- Madame Routens, the lady referred to, was then called as a witness for the prisoner. She stated that she had been a customer of Messrs. Stagg and Mantle for nearly five years, and as the prisoner spoke French hegenerally served her with the articles she required, and Mr. Mantle had himself requested him to pay particular attention to her; and during the last year and a half the prisoner had been in the habit of visiting her and her husband, and they were on friendly terms. The witness then said that on the Friday be fore the 24th of December the prisoner was at her house, and she requested him to send her the velvet and silk, the former being required for the purpose of making some bonnets that were ordered; but the silk was to be returned if it was not approved of. She also said that the prisoner came again to her house on the Sunday, and she complained of his not having sure before it. (Hear.) applied the articles in question .- This testimony was confirmed by two other witnesses -- Mr. Ballantine having replied upon this evidence, the Recorder summed up, and the jury almost immediately returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."-The prisoner was ordered to be immediately discharged. ROBBERY BY A CLERK.-John Macarthy, aged 40, clerk, was convicted of stealing the sum of £40, the property of his master, Henry Dolan and others .-The facts of the case were that the prisoner had been (Hear.) for twelve months in the employment of the prosecutors, who are the army agents, of St. Martin'scheque for the amount in question to the Commercial Bank, where he got it cashed, and absconded. Nothing more was heard of him till the 15th ult, when he came to the police-station in an had lost the money.—The prisoner made the same defence this day.—The court sentenced him to eishteen months' imprisonment and hard labour, BURGLAHY.-T. Cocker, 21, was indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Mr. James Eades, and stealing £7 10s. his money .- The robbery imputed to the prisoner was committed under aggravated circums:ances. The prosecutor, who is a poor old labouring man, residing at Uxbridge, had saved up the amount in question out of his hard earnings, and it was placed in a box in his bed room, and it appeared that the prisoner having watched him cut of his cottage on the 12th of February, took the opportunity to break into the house and stole the whole of the old man's hoard. He was taken into custody soon afterwards, when £1 12s, was found in his pos ression, and amongst the coins so found was a shiling with a hole in it, which the prosecutor positively identified as having been stolen from him, with the other money.-Thejury found the prisoner "Guilty," and he wassentenced to be transported for ten years. R BBERY.-Marie Seils, 45, a Frenchwoman, was indicted for stealing twenty-seven sovereign*, a gold | watch, and other articles, the property of James it was his intention to have the affairs of the Com- was not to be wondered at that those who were Hurst, her master.—The prisoner, it appeared, had introduced herself to the prosecutor, who is a land-ing-waiter in the Custom House, and representing that she was the widow of a person who had formerley been engaged as an interpreter at Dover, and that she was in great distress, he humanely interested himself in her behalf and engaged her to act as the Judge Advocate, who was chairman of that the object of Mr. Slaney as the Judge Advocate, who was chairman of that the object of Mr. Slaney she took advantage of the prosecutor's absence while

Imperial Parliament.

SATURDAY MARCH 2.

ference to the Land scheme. He had forwarded a for visiting estates in Devonshire, Cumberland, and CRABEE OF RUBBLE I and a half yards copy of the petitions to the hon. member for Notrended to take his call seventeen and a half yards tingham, to whom he proposed to ask a question on auctions to bid for those estates. No interest renue rends of velvet, and second and a new second and second the subject, but beyond that he should refrain from the property of George Stagg and another.— the subject, but beyond that he should refrain from the allegation of the indictment are Messrs. Stagg making any comment on the allegation of the peti-The prosecutors of the indictment are Messrs. Stagg making any comment on the allegation of the peti-tioners, or to enter at all into the merits of the never gave a bill on behalf of that Company—that and Mantie, and silk mergers, in Leicester-square; case, nor did he propose even to state the substance he never accepted a present from tradesmen to whom a superior of that on the 24th of Dec. the day of the petitions, as he was any ions to evold evold evold even a superior of the never accepted a present from tradesmen to whom

> Several hon. members-The prayer, what is the prayer ?

Sir B. HALL, would rather leave it to the clerk to read the prayer as well as the allegations of the ducted muscul, a subserved to cut off a portion of a petitioners. The petitions having been brought up, the clerk proceeded to read the one from Snig's

End. It stated "That the petitioners were members of the Land Con pany of which Mr. F. O'Connor was the chief promoter and that they were allottees of the estate at Snig's End that they had been induced to join the Company by the alluring statements contained in certain letters written by Mr. O'Connor, and published by him in his newspaper, the have left—that those remaining had not received Company were, to the holders of two shares, for which £212s, was charged, two acres of good land, a comfortable house, and £15; of three shares three acres of land, a house, and £22 10s.; and of four shares four acres of land, that there are thirty-four four-acre allotments, a house, and £30; the house and land to be allotted to thirteen three-acre, and thirty-six two-acre. He rethem on such conditions as should enable them to become them on such conditions as shown enable mem to become ports that four four-acre allotments had been trans-freeh-lders, and to live in comparative comfort and in-dependence on the produce of their own property—that they had confidence in Mr. O'Connor, knowing him to they had confidence in Mr. O'Connor, knowing him to they had confidence in Mr. O'Connor, knowing min to be a barrister and a man of considerable experience, and in an evil hour al'owed themselves to be deluded by his representations, and to leave their employment to settle on these allotments; that no one of the many promises made to them by Mr. O'Connor had been fulfilled; that the petitioners were informed before they took possession of their allotments that they would be well tilled and of their allotments that they would be well tilled and manured, and prepared for cropping, but that the amount of labour bestowed on the land was wholly insufficient, and accounts, and admitting that his accounts had been lining to be enterica, but minds no mention as the for labour bestowed on the land was wholy insumcient, and accounts, and admitting that his accounts had been that the petitioners were charged most exorbitantly for all imperfectly, though honestly kept, he would call by leaving the shop, he was followed and brought back, and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back, and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back, and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back, and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back, and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back, and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back, and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk and velvet were found in his pos-back and the silk session, and it appeared that almost, at the same moment the prisoner went a second time to the enter-ing clerk, and required him to make an entry of ing clerk, and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of ing clerk and required him to make an entry of the directors who zealously and honestly make ing clerk and required him to make an entry of the directors who zealously and honestly make and the directors who zealously and honestly ing clerk, and required min to make an entry of a line of the site had been unable to procure a single article of clothing; that the property was wholly vested in Mr. O'Connor, and, as they believed, had been conveyed to him, and was his as they beneved, had been conveyed to hin, and was his absolutely in law; that he had never given any conveyance of the allotments to the petitioners, as promised; but had, on the contrary, exercised the power of distress as a land-lord, though, as the petitioners believed, illegally; that until the report of the committee of the House of Com-mons appointed to inquire into the subject, they were not aware that the scheme was illegal ; that without disputing the general accuracy of the accounts of Messrs. Grey and Finlaison, the auditors, there was one item they did not understand, that was, the amount which was stated by them to have been advanced in aid. It was stated in their accounts that Mr. O'Connor had paid £1,400 to the for prisoner, wrote to the prosecutors, and applied that more than £835 had been advanced on that account. The petition concluded by praying the house to take their case into consideration, and to devise means for relieving them from the consequences of belonging, through no fault of their own, to an illegal society, and by a commission of inquiry or otherwise to obtain information as to the true state of the estate and the occupiers, with the view of winding up the undertaking

Sir B. HALL would now put the question of which he had also given the hon. member for Nottingham notice. The question he wished to put was whether the hon. and learned member intended to convey to the allottees the title he himself held in his pro-

as drapers and sha meners, in Lencester-square; case, nor did he propose even to state the substance as drapers and that on the 24th of Dec. the day of the petitions, as he was anxious to avoid saying and it appeared that on the 24th of Dec. the day of the petitions, as he was anxious to avoid saying and it appeared felony was said to have been anything which might give rise to angry discussion. In which the alleged felony was said to have been anything which might give rise to angry discussion. In which the prisoner had been in their service as He would simply move that one of the petitions he on which the anoged closed been in their service as He would simply move that one of the petitions be pride to be able to stand in that house, or in a court committed, the prisoner had been in their service as He would simply move that one of the petitions be pride to be able to stand in that house, or in a court of justice, to be tested as he was, and defy mortal honourable baronet, which had been skillfully drawn up by an artful attorney. (Order, order.) Well, he would come to the consideration of the question. The petitioners charge him (Mr. O'Connor) with having set down £1,400 in his balancesheet as Aid Money, given to the allottees at Snig's End, while they state that-now, mind now-after going from house to house, and after more than 20 Northern Star-the benefits granted to the members of the more than £835. Now figures were stubborn things, and he would bring the house to the report of Mr. Grey, the auditor. Upon that estate he reports ports that four four-acre allotments had been transferred to parties who were not ballotted, one threewould leave thirty four-acres, twelve three-acres, and thirty-two two-acres, making in all two hundred and twenty acres, which, at £5 to the acre, would amount to £1,100; and, no doubt, the parties now presenting their petition made no inquiries as to those who left. (Hear, hear.) But if his acbaronet would find these items : "For allottees, £1,400; for allottees, £347 163. 82d." These items, including some tradesmen's bills which were not otherwise charged ; thus showing £210 in his (Mr. O'Connor's) favour ; while Mr. Clarkanother director, to whom he (Mr. O'Connor) had given £500 to pay to some of the allottees at Snig's End-returned £105, for which the Company got credit; and let it be strictly borne in mind, that this government audit was made before Mr. Clark's account of the Aid Money he paid could be rendered. Now he (Mr. O'Connor) thought that these items would show a balance in his (Mr. O'Connor's) favour, while he was now ready again to submit the allottees on the estate, but from inquiries the petitioners favour, while he was now ready again to submit the had made from house to house they could not ascertain whole accounts to the strictest and most searching

audit. (Hear, hear.) What did he care for money If he had a hundred thousand pounds, or a million he would spend every fraction of it in rescuing the slavish labourer from the gripe of the capitalist. (" Oh, oh.") Ay, and he would tell them more, that he had offered to surrender the whole of the amount due to him, if the ungrateful vipers, who

were actually plundering the poor unlocated members, would surrender their miserable hovels and barren soil. Suppose such a fact as this could earnings in a fund of which he (Mr. OConnor) was the trustee ? and suppose he had applied those and the construction of an avenue from the high

£3,400. Upon the following year the accounts to say ! I move for these papers for the purpose of the franchise was at the present moment conferred. The poor rates, at that time, amounted to baving transactions brought before your lordships Another division took place on an amendment moved £5,400,000; and here he might remark that mittee of seven interested and intelligent men, into which an imperfect inquiry has been instituted, by Mr. GROGAN, which was negatived by a majority the poor rates of 1848 had increased ten This court resumed its sittings on Monday octore This court resumed its sittings on Monday octore the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Alderman Gibbs, Sir C. Marshall, and Salomons, the Right Hon. Sheriffs, Messrs. Wire Millard, the Under sheriffs, &c., &c.—The cal-and were previously submitted to the government allottees in the Minster Lovel estate, and the other and were previously submitted to the government allottees in the Snig's End estate, and the Snig's End estate, the rating of the conduct of Mr. O'Connor in re-previously submitted to the government allottees in the Snig's End estate, and the Snig's End estate, the rating of the conduct of Mr. O'Connor in re-previously submitted to the government the Company owed him (Mr. O'Connor's) expenses, out of proth is (Mr. O'Connor in re-table aspect, it will be their own deeds, and not my vert the considerably reduced a words that will cause the alcord and the instances, pro-table aspect, it will be their own deeds, and not my vert the considerably reduced a the the alcord the second and the frequently amounted to £30 aweek, words that will cause the alcord and not my vert the considerably reduced and the instances and not my vert the considerably reduced and the second and not my the source of the second the second the second the second the second the second to the second the second the second to the second the second the second the second the second the second to the second and were previously submitted, to the government and the matter cannot end there. I have the of 170 to 83.

> may continue to defile.-Ordered. which it was proposed to secure, with the smallest amount of interference, an independent and continuous audit of railway accounts by means of a permanent central board, composed of delegates elected by the proprietors of each company ; these deleof justice, to be tested as he was, and defy mortal gates to have one or more votes, in proportion to ruption, and that the £8 qualification would create into by any government, but there were three man to charge him with a mean, a dishonest, **er** and the capital paid up by the several companies. a vast number of similarly contracted and corrupungentlemanlike act. But, he would now come to Ample powers were to be given to this board, who tible electoral bodies in Ireland. To reduce the £8 first, to give the working classes instruction for the pith and marrow of the petition presented by the were to lay their reports before parliament at the to £5 would so widen the basis as to effect a cure of their children ; secondly, protection for their health; beginning of each session. Lord MONTEAGLE expressed his satisfaction that

kind on their own responsibility, and the bill was read a first time.

NATIONAL EDUCATION .- THE MANAGEMENT CLAUSES. -Lord STANLEY, on presenting the petition from a parish in Monmouthshire, from persons, principally laity, connected with the Church of England, interested in the erection of national schools, said he did not intend to discuss the question, but the petitioners principally complained of the insertion of clauses which prevented their submitting any differences which might arise to the arbitration alone of the bishop of the diocese, in consequence of which by the bill; and supported the £8 rating qualifica-they could not participate in the grant made by the tion, on the ground that it was sufficiently moder- for the improvement of the condition of the work-Committee of Privy Council.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE did not intend to go into any argument on the subject; but he would merely say that the clause referred to by the petitioners was an exceptional clause, and whether it should be so or not was matter of argument. The noble lord had thought it not convenient to enter into a full discussion of the merits of the general question, neither did he wish to do so if no other person entered into it; but he must state to the noble lord and the house that a notice having been given by a right rev. prelate, which it was understood would lead to a discussion on this subject, he deemed it highly inconvenient to allow any statements to be made on presenting petitions-he should think it, in fact, delusive to the public to allow any such statements to be made-without entering into a full discussion of all the erroneous opinions and facts, as they were called, which had been stated to the public, and which he was prepared to discuss with a view to prove their entire falsehood. (Hear,

hear.) The Bishop of LONDON wishing to avoid what he considered the "great calamity" of a discussion of the controversy that had occurred with the Committee of the Privy Council, recommended the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the whole operation of the Education Bill.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY supported the motion, believing that information was wanted, as there had been errors and false suspicions on both sides.

Lord BROUGHAM regretted that the constant desire | lord. of all parties to promote education, and the efforts of churchmen and dissenters, respectfully, to obtain the ascendancy. The Bishop of CHICHESTER hoped to see the com-

mittee appointed.

The Bishop of St. DAVID's would be glad to have information on the subject, but did not believe that he confessed, the complaints had been substantiated had induced poor men to invest their hard-saved inquiries and beted by a constitute from the and the owners fined £500. inquiries conducted by a committee.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, referring to the late meeting at Willis's Rooms, declared that almost second reading of this bill, which was agreed to. every statement there made could be contradicted HOUSE OF COMMONS .- SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT on unquestionable authority. The Church of Engand the construction of an avenue from the might road to his house? And suppose he told his juggled dupes that their moneys had been invested in the purchase of property—that the deeds were buried under the foundation stone of that bridge, and that the depositors could only receive interest upon that the depositors could only receive interest upon their canital? Now, did the hon, bart, who preevents, ho trusted that the present system would not be suspended pending the inquiry.

if not murder; and if upon the production of these on Mr. Hume, and the English reformers, to sup- ventible causes was £5,400,000. The cost of police, equivocal aspect, or a despicable aspect, or a detes-table aspect, it will be their own deeds, and not my vent the constituencies being considerably reduced, was not in his belief exaggerated, was, that crime, table aspect, it will be their own deeds, and not my vent the constituencies being considerably reduced, was not in his belief exaggerated, was, that crime, words that will cause the slander, and that slander as they would be if the £8 rating were established. the poor-rate, hospitals, loss of time, and other will rebound from them on the service which they Sir W. SOMEWILLE felt compelled to oppose the causes which would be diminished by the improvehay continue to defile. —Ordered. RAILWAY AUDIT. —Earl GRANVILLE moved the first and calculations that had led the government to fix the country £27,500,000 per annum for England and reading of the Government Railway Audit Bill, by the qualification as it stood in the bill, and declared Wales alone. The sum total, including Ireland and their intention of adkering to it.

Sir T. O'BRIEN and Col. RAWDON.

Mr. ROEBUCK said that the small borough constituencies in England were the great hot beds of cor- classes. Their condition had never yet been locked the evil to a very considerable degree.

the government had at last introduced a bill of this the £8 qualification a mockery of justice to Ireland. The poor man's health was his only property ; but Scully. A division was then called for, and the measure would be found to be of great benefit to the gallery partially cleared, when

reduced qualification.

troublesome precedent for England.

After considerable discussion the committee divided, when the proposition was negatived by 142 sufficient for their comfort and support, if these against 90.

Mr. GROGAN then moved to add " grand jury cess and police rate" to the poor-rates, which the occupier is required to have paid for the year to enitle him to a vote.

was negatived. 👘 –

on Monday.

Bill was read a second time. The other orders having been disposed of, the

house adjourned at a quarter-past 1 o'clock. TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- This house sat about an hour.

COMMONS INCLOSURE BILL.-On the motion of Earl GRANVILLE this bill was read a second time. During a brief conversation upon this measure Lord PORTMAN suggested the propriety of obtaining correct statistical returns on all agricultural subjects.

Earl GRANVILLE confessed the importance of the suggestion, and declared that the attention of the government would be directed towards procuring information upon the topics alluded to by the noble

The Earl of MOUNTCASHELL, alluding to the recent made by the legislature for that purpose, should be cases of ill-treatment and mismanagement of emiin so great a measure frustrated through the anxiety grant ships, moved for papers relating to the Earl Grey emigrant vessel.

Earl GREY consented to the production of the papers, but explained that many of the alleged cases of misconduct charged against the officers of hear. emigrant ships had been disproved. In one instance

REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE CORN TRADE (SCOTLAND) BILL. - Lord BROUGHAM moved the classes the more he was disposed to trust them, and Mr. SLANEY rose, pur OF THE WORKING CLASSES.-

or fifteen per cent. on the former year, and had

gone on increasing ever since 1834. The cost of hospitals, and the loss from illness arising from pregaols, transports, and penitentiaries were estimated Sir W. SOMERVILLE felt compelled to oppose the causes which would be diminished by the improve-Scotland also, was, that there was an expenditure Mr. FRENCH supported the amendment, as did and loss of £40,000,000, which was to be diminished gradually and effectively by taking measures for

the improvement of the condition of the working and, thirdly, fair play and reasonable facilities to Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL pronounced the bill under aid their forethought and stimulate their industry. The amendment was supported by Sir D. NORREYS, | the house had only just, at the eleventh hour, passed Mr. SADLEIR, Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL, and Mr. an Act of Public Health. He trusted that this working classes; but, had we had a council, a de-Lord CASTLEREAGH expressed his hope that some partment of state, a deliberative body, or a standmember of the government would condescend to ing committee or commission, composed of memgive some reply to the arguments that had been ad- bers taken from both sides of the house, to consider duced by so many Irish members in favour of the these subjects, there would have been a remedy

found for these great evils long before. He asked Lord J. RUSSELL briefly explained the reason the house to agree to the appointment of such a which had prompted the various changes proposed standing council or department of state to inquire tion, on the ground that it was sufficiently moder- for the improvement of the condition of the workate, and that a lower tariff would have involved a ing classes. It had been proved that the wages of the three classes of workmen engaged in the cotton.

woollen, and hardware manufactures were amply men had the means of spreading them over a given period of seven years. A bill had passed that house for the extension of the Benefit Societies Act, but the words of the act were liable to technical objection, and the working classes had no power to unite Lord J. RUSSELL objected, and the amendment in order to provide against that constant calamityillness. The benefit societies confined their assis-The sixth clause being agreed to, the CHAIRMAN tance to cases of the illness of the members, and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again could give none in the case of the illness of his family. There were also no means of securing by The Registrar of Metropolitan Public Carriages these societies small annuities for persons when they were too old to work. It was proved that in those places where the populations of large towns were devoid of the comforts and decencies of life, and were living in a state of ignorance, there the number of improvident marriages and illegitimate children was the greatest. Was it the fault of the humbler persons in those districts that such things should be, or was it not rather the fault of the great and opulent? (Hear, hear.) He asked that, instead of crecting penitentiaries and workhouses, they should attempt a remedial process, and that, instead of being called upon to reform those sunk in crime, they should try the experiment of dealing with the young and docile, and saving them from contamination. (Hear, hear.) He asked the house

to give the working classes safe investment for their humble earnings. There were in the rural districts places were savings banks were hardly known ; and, besides, a working man who received a legacy of £50 or £60 could not place that sum in the savingsbank, and had often extreme difficulty as to the mode of investing it. It was for that and such other objects as he had before mentioned that he now brought the present motion before the house. (Hear,

Mr. TRELAWNY opposed the motion, chiefly on the ground that it would tend to injure the working classes rather than to improve their condition. He must say that the more he knew the working to give them such privileges as they were entitled to possess; but when a proposal like the present, hat could not be realized, was brought forward, he

Mr. F. O'Coxyon would first answer the hon. baronet's question, and then proceed to reply to the statements contained in the petition.

Mr. HUME rose to order-he wished to know whether that house was prepared to enter into any (Cheers.) And if questions as to the private affairs of hon. members were allowed to be put and answered in that house, what controversies and difficulties, and what delay in the progress of public business might not result? (Cheers.) He appealed to the chair, therefore, whether the question which had been put was a proper one. (Hear, hear.) There was an act of parliament to facilitate the winding up of joint-stock schemes, which might be made applicable to the present case; but, whether or not, it was not for the House of Commons to be-come the arbiters between the parties. (Hear, hear.) THE SPEAKER Said It was the practice when a peti-tion was presented reflecting on the character of any hon, member to indulge that member so for that picture and on this.—"It is now ascertained, any hon. member, to indulge that member so far by practical experience, that a man and his family as to allow him to give any explanation or to make must starve upon four acres of land, costing £50 any defence he might think necessary. (Hear. hear.) an acre, highly cultivated, tons of manure put Therefore, a petition having been presented re-flecting on the character of the hon. and learned member for Nottingham, if that hon. and learned defined and learned the allotment partially cropped, and no rent paid the allotment partially cropped, and no rent paid member desired to enter into any defence or give any explanation in reference to the matters alleged against him in the petition, he was, according to the usage of the house, at liberty to do so. (Hear.) condition of their allotments, let him inform the But with regard to the questions which had been put by the hon. member for Marylebone, he had put by the hon. member for Marylebone, he had sitting, he took down two noble lords (Lord Talbot, but with regard to the questions which had been house that in July, 1848, while the committee was sitting, he took down two noble lords (Lord Talbot, but with regard to the questions which had been house that in July, 1848, while the committee was sitting, he took down two noble lords (Lord Talbot, but with regard to the questions which had been house that in July, 1848, while the committee was sitting, he took down two noble lords (Lord Talbot, much doubt whether they were strictly in order-(hear)—inasmuch as they related not to any measure before the house, and, strictly speaking, all ques-for the County of Limerick, and the hon. member tions put in that house should refer to some mea-Sir B. HALL would then confine himself to this,

which he submitted would be strictly in order. It would be recollected that there was a bill introduced in 1843 in reference to this Land Company, which bill was referred to a select committee, but was not afterwards proceeded with. He wished to know if it was the intention of the hon, member to renew any measure of that kind in the present session, or to take any steps to wind up this scheme?

lane, and was sent. on the 4th of February, with a the queries of the hon. baronet, and then he would three £5 each ; to one £3 to ; another £7 : for call the attention of the house to the malicious fabrications contained in the petition presented by amounting to £339, all of which he might have this country and Greece had never been suspended. that nothing had been done to provide innocent as it was now with regard to the removal of many him. Firstly, then, with regard to the winding up charged to the Company. (Hear, hear.) If he was Mr. Wyse had continued in diplomatic communica- amusement and healthful recreation to the children of the evils to which the hon. gentleman had referintroduced state, and gave himself up, a leging that he of the Company, the hon. baronet was aware that the country; and, as a proof that no employed in factories, the consequence being, that red. (Hear, hear,) When any proposition calcus he (Mr. O'Connor) was anxious to assign the whole and this was his thanks. But however he might be property, now vested in him, to trustees, for the review by the Press-by the house-or by the most fleet saluted with all the honours. ("Hear, hear," This state of things remained to the present day. recognised, there was no necessity for a benefit of the members. The noble lord, the mem- | fortunate-after twenty-eight years of continuous ber for Bath (Lord Ashley,) was one of those he political and social agitation, he threw down the proposed, and the hon. member for Rochdale (Mr. S. Crawford,) was the other; and to prove the a dishonest, or ungentlemanlike act. His princigreat interest that the hon. gentleman feels for his ples and his plan must be dear to him when for that dupes, he would tell the house that the hon. baronet reviling of the Press and the antagonism of faction, told him (Mr. O'Connor) exultingly, that Lord | while it was his pride and his boast to say, that he Ashley would have nothing to do with it. (Laugh | had never eaten a meal or travelled a mile at the ter.) Then as to the question of winding up, he expense of any man. And now he told the noble lord opposite, that if he was anxious for the protec-(Mr. O'Connor) had paid moneys cut of his own tion of the poor man's fund-70,000 of whom were pocket to insure the complete registration of the interested-he (Mr. O'Connor) would accept the car-Company-it was set down for hearing upon the liest day that was allowed him to bring in a bill to wind last day of the last term in the Queen's Bench, but up the affairs of the Company, and would allow the by some fatality or other it was postponed, notwith- noble lord to nominate his own trustees. (Laughstanding the deep interest that was expressed on be-half of the subscribers. (Hear, hear.) But to come the benefit of governmental patronage—(70,000 of

whether that house was prepared to three hit outse had been depositors could only receive interest upon their capital? Now, did the hon, bart, who pre-spectra all the speculations of past years? (Hear.) is the to the petition, ever hear of such a case as the petition, ever hear of such a case of disputed accounts arising out of the working classes, and all men who probation against him (Mr. O'Connor) if he had what would be the manifestation of the subject united in the opinion that in the period such a case as probation against him (Mr. O'Connor) if he had what would be the subject united in the opinion that out of the subject united in the opinion that out of the subject united of the subject united in the opinion that the did not think that, as a practised such a juggle? But, to show that one the saw no sufficient reason for its appointment. The the poorer portion of the community were in duty of the state, and he did not think that, as a man will be scoffed at, while another will be ealogised for the same act, let him call their attention to a great fact-" It is now ascertained, by practical experience, that a man can support himself, wife, and family, upon two acres of land costing £28, including conveyance. Richard Cobden, M. P., Wm. Scholefield, M. P., patrons." That was advertised in several newspapers; and he (Mr. O'Connor) did not repudiate it, because he believed it. (A laugh.) Ay, those landed proprietors might laugh, but let him assure them that they now had but the option of bringing their land into the retail for two years and a half. Feargus. O'Connor. patron." (Cheers and laughter.) Now, in answer to those dissatisfied allotees, who complained of the house that in July, 1848, while the committee was and the noble Lord the member for Dumfrieshire, the hon. member for Rochdale, the hon. member for Kilkenny, to visit and examine two of those estates, the one being Snig's End, where they had

been but just located, and all expressed their astonishment and delight at what they saw. But, to prove still further the value that some set upon the land, some received £120, some £100, and many £80 for their allotments. He had now explained his sincerity, and he hoped his honesty, with regard to this Land Plan ; and to show the jealousy with

agricultural premiums at O'Connorville, £15; and other sums, which he could state to the house. had cost him at £8,000 he would be under the mark, gauntlet, and defied any man in that house, in this country, or in the world to charge him with a mean, time he had advocated and upheld both against the

pertinently to the question, he told the house that them)-to protect them against his juggling. It tention of the house-that petition was confided to charges were made against him in the committee, facture of fictitious voting. the guardianship of the hon. baronet, who had been and every gentleman who went into the committee counsel for the government upon the committee. went there with the strongest prejudices against ment, characterised the system of fictitious voting committee, and who stated that he had spent six he could assure the house that it was nevertheless to the vote manufacture afforded by the 40s. the was the tool of the government. (Order, into the bankers' possession, and every voucher and fortunately discovered his loss he employed the direction of the government. (Order, into the bankers' possession, and every voucher and middle classes was doubled; and it was produced before the integration of the government of the governm

The petition was then laid on the table with some others of a similar nature. PARTY PROCESSIONS (IRELAND) BILL .-- On the mo-

tion for the committal of this Bill. The Duke of WELLINGTON said that the measure with him, and brought up a family in industry and and he knew no other way in which so much could did not go far enough. At funerals and other occa- respectability, had she any chance, on the death of be done for their benefit as by relieving their induscarrying of arms by any person who could not produce a game certificate.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE objected to turn the condition, as it had appeared from reports laid ample proof of his sincerity in promoting the object Processions Bill into an Arms Bill.

third time and passed.

(Baron Rotschild) had been withdrawn.

Monday, the 8th of April.

being adjusted there.

sary to make a peremptory demand there, and that of which demonstrated gross neglect in large towns doubt, an object important in itself, but one which enew any measure of that kind in the present ses-ion, or to take any steps to wind up this scheme? Hear.) Mr. O'Coxsor said that he would first reply to be available of the box because and then he would first reply to three £5 each : to one £3 to : another £7 : for demands. Meanwhile, the good offices of the French dren's Employment Commission reported that, in overwhelm Parliament with information upon many had not arrived. The diplomatic relations between were defective in ventilation, in cleanliness, and that it would, after all, leave Parliament as helpness courtesy had been omitted on our side, when the their moral and physical health were alike injured; lated to promote the improvement of the and laughter.)

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS IRELAND BILL .- The house then went into committe on this bill.

Sir R. FERGUSON moved the omission of the 2nd or "joint occupancy" clause.

consent.

considerably as to the advisability of omitting the appeared to exist of effecting any improvement in consideration of the commission or committee all clause; and Lord J. Russell observed that under the the physical or moral condition of the young chil- questions connected with political changes, but circumstances the government would persist in dren employed in factories. That report was made where the line was to be drawn he did not know, retaining it.

Lord J. MANNERS made some sarcastic remarks

under the belief that it would encourage the manu-

Sir R. PEEL, who closed the debate on this amend-

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investigation would be one of appalling magnitude, a most depressed condition. This would be sufficient body, they made any claim of the sort. The hon. and would hardly aid the Privy Council in the exe- to show that some improvement was requisite in the gentleman spoke as if it was their duty to pass an cution of the difficult task accorded to them. At all investigation of matters relative to the position of act of Parliament to give the working classes fore-

the general rule if he had any prospect before him at seventy years of age, except that of becoming an By repealing the corn laws they had no doubt done almoner on the parish bounty? If his wife lived a great deal to improve the condition of the people,

siens of ceremonial or festivity, when crowds were her husband, or on his inability to work, except try, and enabling them successfully to carry out gathered together, causes of disturbance would ine-becoming a recipient of parish relief? (Hear.) schemes for their own advancement. (Hear, hear.) vitably arise, and the only way of securing quiet Well, was this the condition in which the industrious Sir G. GREY was justified from all he kenw of was to prohibit the possession, or, at all events, the agricultural classes should remain? He would now (Mr. Slaney,) and from the communications he had

After some observations from Lord MONTEAGLE | commissioners and of committees appointed by that | he was prepared to give his time, his talents, and and Lord STANLEY, the bill went through committee. | house, who were fair and impartial witnesses to the | his attention for the purpose of promoting their The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a facts they related. During the last fifty years the welfare. (Hear, hear.) Having said that, how-" hird time and passed. Their lordships then adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS. — The SPEAKER an-HOUSE OF COMMONS. — The SPEAKER announced that the petition presented against the which was followed in 1839 by a further account of in effecting the social improvement of the working return of one of the members for the City of London | the sufferings of the poorer classes. In 1840 a com- | classes. He was unable to ascertain what was the mission was granted for the purpose of investigat- precise nature of the duties he would impose on the THE EASTER RECESS .-- Lord JOHN RUSSELL said ing the condition of the inhabitants of great towns. commission or standing committee he wished to be t was his intention to propose the adjournment of The result of their inquiries showed that evils of the appointed. He understood the hon, gentleman to the house from Tuesday in Passion week until most afflicting nature prevailed, regarding the propose that a committee of that house or a com-Anday, the 8th of April. AFFAIRS OF GREECE.—Mr. HUME asked in what 1842 the report of Mr. Chadwick fortified that of recess, or at other times, such suggestions and prostate were our political relations with Greece? He the commission, and in 1843 a commission was ap- posals as might be made to them in regard to the pointed by Sir R. Peel to inquire into these matters. improvement of the working classes, and to con-In 1844 the first report of that commission was sider the practicability of any plans that might then Lord PALMERSTON said it had been thought neces- issued, and in 1845 a second report appeared, both be submitted to them. (Hear, hear.) This was. no government had been accepted, but the negotiator the great majority of instances, the places of work points that it was already in full possession of, and anniversary of the Queen of Greece had arrived, our they were stunded in growth, pale, and sickly. working classes was clearly and distinctly [The hon. member more than once took occasion commission to carry it out. Another objection to complain of the inattention of the house.] He to the motion was, that indefinite expections of was glad to find that one hon. member was listen-ing to him, but he saw that hon. gentlemen would in the minds of the working classes. And as to turn to almost any subject rather than the one he measures for promoting the public health, there Lord J. RUSSELL said the government had no ob. was bringing before them with so little success. already existed a public health establishment, which cetion to omit the clause if the Irish members would The summary of the Report of the Children's was exercising powers committed to it by parliaonsent. A number of Irish representatives spoke in tion of the kingdom, the moral condition of the a commission was altogether unnecessary. (Hear.) answer to this appeal, but their judgments differed children was lamentably low, and that no means The hon. gentleman proposed to exclude from the

upon the want of unanimity shown by the members for Ireland, to whose verdict Lord J. Russell had appealed. The discussion was prolonged for some consider-able time, and excited much diversity of opinion. Several liberal representatives objected to the clause other avocations, wherever practicable, and use as Mr. Sorneron thought the objects aimed at by on the ground that it would tend to enhance the much economy and forethought as possible, when Mr. Slaney would be better accomplished by a already excessive power of the landlords; and many wages were good. There were also 600,000 railway combination of gentlemen united together for belabourers at work, in different parts of the country, | nevolext purposes than by any commission of the for whose comfort and means of living no provision government, though he felt bound to say that his was made, and who were compelled to live in close | hon. friend deserved credit for the perseverance and unwholesome dwellings. What had been the with which he had continued to bring before the

country, and an excessive mortality among the could be carried out by any committee that could

the working classes. He would ask hon. members thought. [Mr. SLANEY had made no such proposal.] opposite, whether a present of unblemished charac- Cortainly met in so many words, but the hop of the industrious habits were not an exception to theman proposed that the house should do for the working classes what they ought to do for themselves. turn to the large class of persons engaged in towns with him, in testifying to the liberality of his inten--in mines-and in great cities-and what was their tions towards the working classes. He had given before the house, and resting upon the evidence of he had in view, and on every occasion he believed in January, 1843, and since that period nothing unless he meant to say that they were only to be effectual had been done. Another numerous body excluded from considering matters connected with

effect of this neglect on the part of the Legislature ? | house the social condition of the working classes,

electric telegraph, and the result was that the pri-	scrutinize all the juggling of the Commissioners of committee. He had recently received a letter from On a division, the clause was carried by a majo-	Q
soner was taken into custody at Folkstone with the		
sreater part of the stolen property in her possession.	wittee too? They had had committees to inquire writer still continued to hold his allotment, that it On the third clause.	ą.
The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty."-The		.5
Prosecutor recommended the prisoner to the merciful	the Woods and Forests Commissioners— paid him well, and that if the others were as indus- the Woods and Forests Commissioners—into the trious as he was they would be equally prosperous. allowing parties to enjoy the franchise who had not	8
Consideration of the court, on the ground that she	allowing parties to enjoy the franchize who had noid in a rapid and improvement of the social condition of the working	3
Was a foreigner, and that he had himself shown some	The Woods and Forests Commissioners—into the trious as he was they would be equally prosperous. In a rapid ratio. The committals in England and improvement of the social condition of the working allowing parties to enjoy the franchise who had paid had the affairs connected with those juggles been if the rules of the house would permit, and he should in the property, of which they were the possible of the more the possible of the more the possible of the working in a rapid ratio. The committals in England and improvement of the social condition of the working wales had increased from 16,500 in 1821, to 30,300 classes, and to assist those who might be desirous in the property, of which they were the possible of the more the possible of the more the possible of the more the possible of the the trious as the social evils that pressed	5
imprudence by allowing her to see where he de-		
Posited the money The Recorder sentenced the	Company? And would any man, connected with and hand over the whole of the property to govern- any of them, be able to give such an account of their ment if the house would give him a bill for the	5
prisoner to be kept to hard labour for six months.	any of them, be able to give such an associated with and nand over the whole of the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent to the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent to the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent to the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent to the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent to the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent to the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent to the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent to the property to governal so drawn as to render more stringent to the property to g	Ø
	lamars as he (Air () (longar) and in the house would be house in the house would be house in the	-
MEDALS OF JAMES MORISON,	I have not how how here the bin the bod now mode his statement of the bin the second s	
THE HYGEIST,		ľ
AND GREAT MEDICAL REFORMER.	forder to defend by abareater in the new wellings were provided for any user in the indication of against link. He had increased to cooling that proper (wellings were provided for	2
May be had of all the Agents for the sale of Morison's Plils	Would briefly state the substance of the number the poor.	
PRICE ONE SHILLING BACH,	would briefly state the substance of the report, out of their money, as he had been charged with which was to the effect, that although the account of their money, as he had been charged with Lord J. MANNERS, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr. of persons accused of crime in France was, in 1825, Mr. H. HERBERT said he had a petition, which	1
In Bronze, 10s. 6d ; in Silver, 2L ; in Gold, 18L	which was to the effect, that although the accounts doing, and God forbid that he should be such a HAMILTON, Mr. REYNOLDS, and Mr. SADLEIR conti- 7,000; in 1835, 6,900; and in 1845, about the same he should shortly present, from Rochdale, signed need the debate after which he should shortly present, from Rochdale, signed	1
11 e immental Harris proglaimed the aircolation of the	bin (Mr. O'Connor) and not in his formula wheedler as he could prove two hole. gentlemen, ince when the committee divided, inumber as in 1830-so that while our criminals by about 3,000 persons, who had sustained an enor-	
	government auditor who examined those so is that house, to be ("On, on," and when the clause was carried by a majority of 106 were increasing at this rapid rate, crime in a neigh- mous loss by an institution which they believed to	3 - 1
JANES MORISON, the Hygeist proclaimed— Isily.— That the vital principle is in the blood.		
fur that the vital principle is in the blood.	the last four days as he stated in his subject then dropped, and the two petitions bone further unenuments were afterwards pro- gentlemen opposite believed that crime was confined If industrious people were their to have their	2
Bud hat all diseases arise from impurity of the	fore the court of law for fifteen hours a law for ordered to no on the table.	1
4. wa	laneous decare, the contest being principally that from 1800 to 1841, in six agricultural counties, the given to habits of frugality and industry. He	1
Parative That such impurity can only be eradicated by a	Carried on Detween Sir Join Jervis and Sir F. with an increase in population of fifty-five per cent. Would call the earnest attention of the government	t.
Binish C.) "ere of Health Now road London	the increase of crime was equal to that of six ma- to the necessity of considering the condition of par-	-
That the seally poisons used as medicines by the	has bankers books, the cheques given upon each WiFE AND CHILD IN GUERNSEY Lord BROUGHAM The clause was ultimately adopted with some nufacturing towns, where the increase of popula- ties who had suffered so severely, while they made	1 .
whiters are totally m, uccessary in the cure of diseases.	tion had been equal to ninety-two per cent. He provision for a better regulation of savings bank	
	the moneys. The account was submitted to any which diverses of years the governmen	
		1
after a close the second and the Tweed,	ther, though not a more experienced auditor, and he confirmed its accuracy. Those auditors stated that the Company owed him (Mr. O'Connor) which ad learned lord proceeded lord proceeded lord proceeded lord proceeded for with any species of qualification under which that the cost of orime was £11,000,000 per annum.	á C
excellent and time of four months. Ine river is i	ne commend its accuracy. Inose auditors stated her child, the wife of Riley, a private in the 16th Sir G. GREY, that the bill was not designed to inter- a calculation made by a commission, it appeared security of the state : hence the parties who had	i «
condition, and a good season is expected.	that the Company owed nim (Mr. O'Connor)) Regiment. The noble and learned lord proceeded fere with any species of qualification under which that the cost of evime was £11,000,000 per annum. suffered had a strong claim for relief. He should	1
	1	L.
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and the second

THE NORTHERN STAR.

bring for ward this subject again when the right hon. had notoriously crept into the system. He under the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his stood he was to have a new opponent in Sir G. measure on savings banks.

Mr. CAMPBELL objected to this measure, first, be-cause it went to create an unpaid commission, and the working of such commissions had not been at the working of such commissions had not been at all favourable to them. The subject would be much described by the committee of 1836 still conbetter accomplished by a paid commission. Last tinued ; electors were deterred from voting by inautumn a searching inquiry had been instituted timidation, and by exclusive dealing, the right arm into the condition of the working classes by the proprietors of the Morning Chronicle; the result had asked Sir G. Grey to show where was the increase been the collection of more valuable information of virtue in the upper classes, upon which he prothan could ever have been brought together by an fessed to found his change of opinion; and why, if ral arienument of the frauchise, and in that view in against the ballot. might be of advantage to have an organisation the ballot. wherehv facts and information bearing on the ne- Lord D. STUART seconded the motion, believing whereby facts and information bearing on the ne-cessity of any such change might be collected. Were such a commission appointed, individual mem-bars would he dehermed for a commission appointed individual mem-bars would he dehermed for a commission appointed individual mem-bars would he dehermed for a commission appointed individual mem-bars would he dehermed for a commission appointed individual mem-bars would he dehermed for a commission appointed for a commission app bers would be debarred from continually suggesting justly entitled, as a protection against the tyranny the delegates would deal with it in a manner befitt--such changes.

Mr. STANFORD said he had long taken an interest in improving the condition of the working classes, and he felt that it was impossible for any individual to urge on this house measures of improvement with such an effect as might be done by a commission duly appointed for the purpose of drawing up | ces it would be found totally inoperative. Publicity such measures. On two subjects, public baths and washhouses and model lodging houses, some legis-lative measure was highly desirable, especially in duced. He had himself voted for it in deference not listened with greater attention to the proposal ciation of its importance. At present, he did not of the hon. member for Shrewsbury. Social questions were surely as much entitled to attention as those purely speculative political questions which occupied the house for nine or ten hours night after night. The lower classes were continually robbed by what were called loan societies; these, and many other questions, might fitly be brought under the inquiry of a committee or commission. If the government was sincerely desirous to benefit the say nothing. The question was, whether it would body as the one proposed. He believed that any independent member might as well attempt to jump over St. Paul's as to pass a bill through that house, (Laughter.) He hoped the motion would be pressed to a division.

Lord RI. GROSVENOR thanked the hon. member for Shrewsbury for the way in which he had introcluding those labouring in mines and others, he did not anticipate all the benefits which his hon. friend established system.

Mr. SLANEY said that after the expression of opinion which he had elicited from the government, he would not press his motion to a division. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then by leave withdrawn. THE FRANCHISE. - In reply to an appeal from

Lord J. RUSSELL, urging that the subject had al-ready been very amply and recently discussed, 'Sir DE LACY EVANS consented to withdraw his motion for conferring the franchise on every payer of rates and taxes. He, however, declared his intention of bringing the subject before the house on the first opportunity after Easter.

POSTAL ROUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.-Adair, R. A. S. Mr. MACKINNON moved for a select committee to Aglionby, H. A. ascertain the best postal route for communication Alcock, T. between London and Paris. Contrasting the time Auderson, A. required for letters sent by the general post to Armstrong, R. B.

Grey, and he called upon that right hon. baronet

unpaid commission. The hon. member proposed to the ballot was expedient in 1838 and 1842, it was chester, Ghorlton-upon-Medlock, Oldham, Crompfranchises had heen suggested by the hon. member for Montrose, but the materials on which to found them were yet to seek. There was a prevailing impression that this was not the time for any gene-ral amendment of the franchise, and in that view it against rascality and treachery otherwise than by might he of advantage to the ranchise. New that, under the present system, an appeal to the to dictate to dictate to dictate to bury, Bacup, dc. The Messrs. Fielden, Rev. Mr. Stephens, Mr. Pitkeithley, Mr. Mallilieu, and seve-ral amendment of the franchise, and in that view it against rascality and treachery otherwise than by

of those who abused the power and privileges of ing its importance, and at once worthy of the cause property.

Sir G. GREY believed that both the good and the evil of the ballot had beeen greatly exaggerated. There were cases in which it might shield the conscientious voter, but in the vast majority of instanbelieve the small advantages it could confer worth purchasing by the concomitant inconveniences. Mr. M. GIBSON would give the ballot, in order that the tenant-farmers might be enabled to give an honest vote. It was required as a protection for those—a minority it might be—amongst whom influence could be exercised : and to say it would be inoperative in a vast majority of cases was to injury to him.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS supported the motion.

Mr. HEALD did not admit that the ballot would

hoped from this inquiry. Still he believed that good | Mr. BRIGHT challenged the House to say honestly would result from the more frequent discussion of these subjects. Highly approving of the motives which had actuated the hon. member in submitting this mation he therefit is a submitting the formation in the list of the list the mation he therefit is a submitting the list of the list of the list the mation he therefit is a submitting the list of the list of the list the mation he therefit is a submitting the list of the list of the list of the list the mation he therefit is a submitting the list of the list of the list of the list of the list the mation he therefit is a submitting the list of the li this motion, he thought it would not be advisable to markable for its purity, the little cost of its elec-press it to a division.

no exception. Mr. MASTERMAN and Colonel SIBTHORP spoke against the motion, which Mr. Muntz and Mr. Hume supported; and the House having divided,

the motion was negatived by 176 against 121. The remaining orders having been disposed of, the House adjourned at a quarter-past 12 o'clock.

MR. HUME'S MOTION. MINORITY .- AYES. Adair, H. E. Kershaw, J. King, Hon. P. J. L. Lushington, C. M'Cullagh, W. T.

THE TEN HOURS FACTORY BILL.

3rd inst., in pursuance of a circular issued by Mr. hundred delegates responded to the call, from Man-Manchester, was called to the chair, and opened the friends. In the mean time all proceedings are in

and of themselves; so that henceforward unity of sentiment and uniformity of action might characterise their public proceedings. The meeting being now open for business, after certain preliminary matters had been gone through, Mr. Stephens stated that their faithful friend and adviser, Mr. Samuel Fielden, who was then in Manchester, and would personally address them afterwards, if the delegates wished him to do so, had requested him to lay before the metropolis. He regretted that the house had to his constituents, but with a very different appre- them a written communication of very great importance at the present critical juncture, which by their permission he would read forthwith, and then leave the consideration of its contents to their calm and deliberate judgment. The letter was as follows :---

"To the Factory Operatives in Delegate meeting assembled :

" Circumstances have recently transpired in connexion with the renewal of the agitation for the Ten Hours Bill, which compel me, however painful working classes, they would find it a great advan-tage to have the advice and assistance of such a restriction was imposed upon a man-the obliga-possession of some facts not fully known, I believe, tion of publishing his vote-the necessity of that to any of you, and, where known at all, very compulsory publicity should be shown, or it was an much misrepresented, and, consequently, very much misunderstood.

"When I was called upon at my father's death to be a protection; but if it were, the electoral body was no difficulty to overcome but that of powerful did not desire such a protection. It was a minority and determined opposition ; I supposed that the duced the subject. He believed the working classes to be suffering from the most painful social evils; but, looking at the results of late commissions con-nected with the condition of the working classes, in-but, looking at the results of late commissions con-nected with the condition of the working classes, intherefore, that everything would be fully explained to me by that body, and, that I should then have

only to place myself amongst the rest of your friends and, in conjunction with them and the Central Committee, do all in my power for your service. Judge, then, of my astonishment, when I found all things to be the reverse of this! It was difficult, even, to find out who and what the Central Committee was. Mr. Grant, (who, I understood, was not a member of that Committee,) I met at every turn, acting for it and in its name; but, otherwise, I had some difficulty in ascertaining that the Committee had a material existence ; indeed I have still some doubt if it has any existence distinct from Mr. Grant, for when I have had meetings and discussions with the members of that body (or some of them,) they have declined to say anything on their own account, replying to my addresses that what Mr. Grant said they said. This was, to my mind, anything but satisfactory conduct on the part of persons elected by the working people to represent them. So far from finding any definite course of proceeding chalked out, or a readiness to fully explain and discuss the state of affairs so as to arrive at a decision upon which all could act, I found nothing definite done or proposed to be done; nothing was ex-

pledging himself to stand fast to the Ten Hours

Act for the future. On this subject the Central

Committee appeared to have no doubt or difficulty in deciding. They were co-compromisers, of course,

but the fact that Lord Ashley had proposed a com-

promise seemed rather to increase than to abate

their confidence in him; whilst towards those who

doubted the wisdom of their opinions, towards even

the most valued of your friends, they behaved,

with such utter disregard of temper and common

civility, as at once convinced us that they must be

"Shortly after this the committee put out an ad-

dress, which we all thought calculated to cause a

stricken in years; broken in health; suffering bo

the ease and care of a home and family had become

a daily necessity, was again amongst us, at the risk

actuated by motives they did not choose to avow.

pressed from all quarters.

second resolution, but left the Central Committee in power to carry out the whole of their resolutions.

RE-ASSEMBLING OF FACTORY DELEGATES and, amongst others, the reconstruction of their AND IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS AGREED own body in due time. Instead of doing this, and то.

without any intimation at the time that they would not do it, but leaving the contrary to be inferred, A very numerous and important meeting of the not do it, but leaving the contrary to be inferred, representatives of the workers in mills was held in the Music-hall, Garratt-road, Manchester, on the dieto supervision. and at that meeting of a circular instruction of a circular instruction. came down from London to attend to protest Samuel Fielden, under circumstances the urgency of which will best appear from the documents and details of business which follow. Upwards of one meeting; thus sitting at defiance the only legiti-meeting; thus sitting at defiance the only legitimate authority under which they could act. breakunpaid commission. The non, memoer proposed to the ballot was expedient in 1838 and 1842, it was chester, Guerden-Green, Community, Cromp-exclude political changes from the inquiry proposed. Is a data in expedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He briefly noticed some to bad and inexpedient now. He bri ing up the harmony and unanimity which the wisrescue them. "The state of things then is this. The people have

obeying their instructions and insulting their confusion, your friends know not what to do. and the cause suffers. I have called you together in order to lay the facts before you, and to urge upon

"Before I thus called you together I considered very carefully whether I had any right to interfere with that which is purely the business of the working people. I have come to the conclusion that I have not only the right, but that it is my duty. I believe, that, had my father been now with us, he would not have shrunk from any effort to shield the factory workers from harm or danger, and that seeing their cause, as I now do, placed in great peril by the utter incompetence of persons, who, placed in power by the people, have usurped their au-thority and betrayed their trust, he would have ap-pealed to those working people, whose good sense and fidelity to a good cause, he over relied upon, at once to take their affairs into their own hands, and, in defiance of petty intrigue, carry on their

struggle for the health of their wives and children, the comfort of their homes and their moral and religious welfare.

"I advise you, then, not again to part till you have found the means of carrying into effect the resolutions which you passed on the 17th of Feb. last; and, in conclusion, I promise you that, whatever may be your determination. I will not cease in my efforts, however little their value may be, to frustrate the fraudulent attempt to deprive women take an active part in this agitation, I thought there and children of the very limited protection which the factory acts were intended to give.

"I am gentlemen, Your faithful friend,

Centre Vale, Todmorden, "SAMUEL FIELDEN." 2nd March, 1850.

The letter was received with much applause. The following resolutions were then severally con-sidered and adopted, all except the third, unani-

under the circumstances, in convening this meeting.' "That the resolutions of the meeting of the 17th ult. be confirmed."

" That the Central Short-Time Commuttee, having disobeyed the instructions heretofore given them by the delegates now assembled ; having set at defiance the resolutions unanimously agreed to at the former meeting of these delegates; and, having otherwise so conducted themselves as to seriously injure the cause they were elected to promote, that Committee has ceased to possess the

confidence of the working people." "That the people employed in factories, and this meeting, have perfect confidence in the ability and integrity of Lord Ashley, Lord John Manners, and Mr. George Bankes, jointly to conduct through the flouse of Commons a Bill to abolish the working by shifts or relays; and that the working people in the manufacturing districts will be grievously disap-pointed should those three gentlemen, or either of them, refuse so to take charge of the said Bill." "That Mr. R. B. B. Cobbett, Solicitor, be in-

structed to prepare a bill necessary for the above annsel and to consult such

Mational Lanv Company.

CARLISLE,-An adjourned-meeting was held or the 24th ult. The secretary read the statements of William Smith, (one of the allottees on the Minster Lovel Estate who have refused to pay their rent,

and the answer of the Directors to them. His state ments were considered to be of such a character as that the allottees on the several estates who have refused to pay rent for the places on which they have been located by the subscriptions of the rest of the Company is a base attempt on their part to defraud the other members of their chance of being located. And we would recommend the Directors to take advantage of every means in their power to thwart them in their dishonest attempts to injure, and, if possible, break up the Company; and to a nominal head, which sets them at defiance, dis- eject every one who will not fulfil the conditions upon which he took possession; to place others on who will fulfil them; and by all means make the pro-

perty reproductive as promptly as possible." trial for libel on the character of Mr. O'Connor was brought before the meeting, and the feelings of all were manifest by their expressions of indignation at the injustice done to him. It is another proof amongst the many which we have had before, that the man who steadily advocates the rights of the working classes will be annoyed and persecuted by all classes of men. A subscription was opened to defray the expense of the trial, and it is hoped that every Land member and Chartist will do his duty, and that within a month a sufficient sum will have been subscribed to meet all the demands of the case.

BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.-At a meeting of members held on Sunday, March 3rd, great surprise was expressed at the decision of the jury on the late trial for libel. The members have commenced paying one shilling each, and they call upon their brother members to do the same. Herewith we send £1 2s. 4d. as the first instalment to the "Honesty Fund."

TOWER HAMLETS.-At a general meeting of the Whittington and Cat branch of the National Land Company a discussion arose upon the propriety of dispensing with the Directors, seeing that the expenditure exceeded the income, and also blaming the Directors for not issuing a balance sheet since June, 1849. It was then moved by Mr. Drake, and seconded by Mr. Hitt:-""That seeing the injustice practised to Mr. O'Connor, we call upon all Land carried.

BIRMINGHAM. — The following resolution was passed unanimously by a "few" paid-up members of the Land Company meeting at Mr. Startin's, on Sunday evening, March 3rd :-- "We call upon Messrs. Clark, Doyle, M'Grath, and Dixon, to resign their situations as Directors of the Land Company, and we hope they will be as prompt in this as they were in giving up their Chartist Direcorships, to which no pay was attached, and if they decline to do so, we call upon Mr. O'Connor, as the Land steward, to stop their wages; we being of opinion they should have resigned long ago, as for some time past they have had nothing to do for their

pay. We, at the same time, beg to thank Mr. Harney for his manly defence at all times of the working men." GEORGIE MILLS.—At a meeting of this branch of the National Land Company, held for the special purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of Mr Clerk and his ather collection the conduct of the Are the poor who die in hospitals aware that doctors make money by selling their remains to medical students, who pay them so much for a leg, another so much for an arm, &c., &c. ? Down with unanimously agreed to :--- Moved by J. Chalmers,

and seconded by W. Micham :- " That this branch has lost all confidence in Mr. Clark and his three colleagues, namely, Dixon, Doyle, and M'Grath, and it is our opinion that the rest of our brother members of the country should unite and make a determined and special call for their removal from office, seeing that they are no friends to the true Mr. Clark to condescend to us, and resign his office in the Land Company, as he did to the small " knot " of Chartists in Birmingham (as he termed] them), as we shall be very happy to hand him over as a present to the *Dispatch.*" Moved by John Simmon, seconded by James Chalmers :---" That that the Company is in, we think that two Directors, with Mr. O'Connor, will be quite sufficient to conduct its affairs, and the two Directors b : c! o ien by universal suffrage, and that Mr. O'Connor give

moved, as an amendment, seconded by Mr. Wilkes, -"That the Company be forthwith wound up." On being put the original resolution was carried with three dissentients. 138 6d. was then collected. A vote of thanks having been awarded to the Chairman the meeting adjourned to Monday evening, March 18.

DR. M'DOUALL AND THE CHARTISTS OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR,-I have been directed by the Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead, to inform you, that the assertion made by you in the Star of March 2nd. "That the Chartists of Newcastle-upon-Tyne were indebted to Dr. M'Douall the sum of over £4, for a fortnight's agitation in the service of the National Charter Association," is totally untrue ; and as far as is known to the oldest member of the Charter Association here, they do not owe Dr. M'Douall a farthing. I was myself secretary to the association at the time the Doctor was here, and I can assure you he was never engaged as a lecturer by the The Chartists of Newcastle within the last six years. The time the Doctor was last here, he was sent by the Executive Committee, and it was in the month of April, 1847. He was then engaged by the Exc. cutive Committee of the National Charter Association ; and he had been in this district about two weeks, when he received a letter from the Executive, declining his further services, on account of the funds of the Charter Association falling so low that they were unable to defray his weekly salary. He was thus left in Newcastle without any notice, or any means of paying his travelling expenses home. Mr. Jude, and myself, wrote several letters to the Executive, requesting them to employ the Doctor some time longer, so that he might be enabled to lecture in the various towns between here and his home, but they would not accede to the request. The Doctor then said, that if we would get up a course of lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, he thought we should pay our ex-

penses, and have a surplus to take him home with. We therefore engaged the lecture-room-bought a set of retorts, and other implements, for a course of lectures; but, unfortunately, they turned out a failure: in fact, they left us above £3 in debt. Eventually, he was engaged as a lecturer by the directors of the Land Company; and we always thought here, that the doctor had a just claim upon the Executive Committee of the Charter Association for, at least, a fortnight's wages, to compensate him for being discharged without notice, and having members of the metropolis to meet at Mr. Fowler's, Golden-lane, on Sunday, the 10th, at three o'clock in the afternoon to take the necessary steps to support Mr. O'Connor." The resolution was and myself, have repeatedly written to the Executive, and to Mr. O'Connor also, to enforce the Doctor's claim.

Yours most respectfully, On behalf of the Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead, JAMES NISBETT, Cor. Sec.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH NEW-ROAD, LONDON.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN .- In the name of humanit and justice we ask how much longer are the remai. g of the poor to be cut up in the hospitals, in order to put guineas into the doctors pockets? Oh! the infamy !

Mr. Clark and his other colleagues, Mr. W. Somer- the odious traffic, say all Hygeists. Anatomy is ville in the chair; the following motions were perfectly useless in the cure of any disease. People arise !!

> Markels, Sc. CORN.

MARK LANE, Monday, March 4 .- The show of samples of office, seeing that they are no friends to the true wheat was small this morning, and the supply of foreign advocates of Labour; and that we also recommend moderate, but having further arrivals of English and French flour, the sale was slow, at last week's prices. In foreign there was little doing, but we do not alter our quo-tations. Flour met with very little inquiry, though offered on lower terms. Barley dull, unless for fine malt. as on Monday last. Linseed cakes without change. The demand for Foreign tares is only in retail, small selling at 27 to 28s, and large at 30s to 34s. Cloverseed sold at much the same rate as last week. by universal suffrage, and that Mr. O'Connor give instructions to all the branches, through the Star, to that effect.'' The business of the branch being 280lbs., 30s to 31s. WEDNESDAY, March 6-We are but moderately supplied with grain and flour this week, nevertheless, such are the with grain and flour this week, nevertheless. such are the dull accounts from the provincial and country markets re-received this morning, that the trade here is extremely heavy, with a tendency to further decline in prices. Arrivals this week: -- Wheat-English, 1,070 quarters; foreign, 2,430 quarters. Barley-English, 4,240 quarters; foreign, -- quarters. Oats -- English, 2,710 quarters; foreign, -- quarters. Irish, 1,300 quarters; foreign, 410 quarters. Flour-3,620 sacks. RIGIMOND (YONKSHIRE,) March 2.--We had a fair supply of wheat in our market this morning. Wheat sold from 4s 3d to 5s 0d; oats, 1s 6d to 2s 6d; harley, 5s 0d to 3s 6d; BREAD. BREAD.

is with the rapid transit fre-| Bass, M. T. quently accomplished by the newspaper expresses which travelled by way of Boulogne, the hon. member strongly advocated the adoption of the last-Blewitt, R. J. named route.

The Hon W. CowPER offered no objection to the Bright, J. appointment of the committee, but observed that | Brotherton, J. the chief object to be secured was, not so much the | Brown-Westhead, J. P. greatest possible rapidity upon certain occasions as Caulfield, J. M. the attainment of a regular and certain means of Clay, J. communication.

After a short conversation the motion was agreed to. FINES AND STAMP DUTIES ON FREEMEN. - Mr Alderman SIDNEY moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the fines and stamp duties paid on the admission of freemen into corporations in England and Wales.

The ATTORNEY-GENEBAL opposed the motion which after " talk," was negatived without a divi- Duke, Sir J.

DUTIES ON FOREIGN TIMBER. - Mr. MITCHELL moved for a committee to inquire, with a view ta Ellis, J. their total repeal, into the duties levied upon timber | Evans, Sir De L used in shipbuilding. The loss to the revenue from | Evans, J. the remission of those duties he calculated at Ewart, W. £35,000 per annum, at the utmost ; while the relief | Fagan, W. to the British shipbuilder and timber merchant | Fox, W. J. would be considerable and just.

Mr. LABOURCHERE would not enter into any controversy upon the principle involved in this motion. It would, he said, be a derelication from his duty if he allowed his speech to convey to any member of Hall, Sir B. the house any distinct idea of the intentions of go- | Hardcastle, J. A. vernment with regard to these duties. He urged | Harris, R. the postponement of the discussion until after the Hastie, Alex. financial statement had been laid before parliament. Hastie, Arch. After some remarks from Mr. CARDWELL and Mr.

HUME, in favour of the motion, Mr. HENLEY said that the evils of competition were now beginning to be discovered. He wondered where the discoveries would end. Every interest was pressing forward their claims to have a Jackson, W. nibble out of the surplus anticipated in the Ex- | Keating, R. chequer.

- 45

Ayes Noes Majority against the government ... -13

The 19th inst. was fixed for the house going into committee.

RAILWAY AUDIT .- Mr. STANFORD, in announcing his intention to withdraw his bill for establishing a railway audit, took occasion to lay down the principles on which an effectual audit ought to be based, and promised a conditional support to the bill introduced on Monday night in the upper house. The hon member was proceeding when the house was counted out at ten o'clock.

facilitating procedures in the Court of Session in of reform, at 115. Scotland ; another to make more effectual provision forregulating the police of towns in Scotland, and for paving, cleansing, and lighting the same; the third was for providing sanitary improvements and regulations throughout Scotland.

MARRIAGE BILL.-The adjourned debate on Mr. Stuart Wortley's Marriage Bill was then resumed. Mr. Hore opposed the second reading of the bill, chiefly on the ground that it would afford a prece dent under which the legislature would hereafter

be forced to legalise a variety of marriages, under degrees of affinity now prohibited. Mr. S. HERBERT consented to support the bill

not because ne was convinced by the arguments that, had been adduced in its favour, but for the sake of the members of those religious commu-nities who did not believe that such marriages were forbidden. Mr. SPOONER, Mr. M. MILNES, Mr. COCKBURN, Mr. ANSTEY, and Mr. COBBEN SUPPOrted the bill; and Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER, Mr. SHELL and Mr. GOULDUERY opnesed if when the cause of discass in a dead body !! Was there ever a more not because he was convinced by the arguments

SHEIL, and Mr. GOULBOURN opposed it, when the house divided-

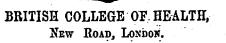
For the second reading 182 Against it 132 Majority for the second reading -52 The house then adjourned.

M'Gregor, J. Meagher, T. Marshall, J. G Milner, W. M. E. Moffatt, G. Molesworth, Sir W. Mowatt, F. Bouverie, Hon. E. P. Nugent, Lord O'Brien, Sir T. O'Connell, M. O'Connell. M. J. O'Connor. F. O'Flaherty, A. Clay, Sir W. Clifford, H. M. Osborne, R. Pechell, Sir G. B. Cobden, R. Collins, W. Peto, S. M. Pilkington, J. Cowan. C. Power, Dr. Currie. R. Devereux, J. T. Reynolds, J. D'Eyncourt, Rt. Hon. Ricardo, J. L. Roebuck, J. A. C. T. Sadleir, J. Salwey, Colonel Scholefield, W. Duncan, G. Duncombe, T. Scully, F. Smith, J. B. Strickland, Sir G. Stuart, Lord D. Sullivan, M. Talbot, J. H. Tancred, H. W. Gibson, Rt. Hon. T. M. Grattan, H. Tenison, E. K. Greene, J. Tennent, R. J. Grenfell, C. P. Thompson, Colonel Thompson, G. Thornely, T. Villiers, Hon. C. Wakley, T. Wawn, J. T. Wilcox, B. M'G. Headlam, T. E. Henry, A. Williams, J. Heyworth, L. Wilson, M. Wood, W. P. Horsman, E. Humphery, Alderman TELLERS. Hume, J.

Walmsley, Sir J. ANALYSIS OF THE MINORITY.

In 1849 the vote on Mr. Hume's motion stood ayes, 82; noes, 268; majority, 186. In 1850 it should be produced. Mr. Oastler saw the danger supporters of reform in the House of Commons, as indicated by this vote, are more numerous this year than they were last, its opponents fewer, and the majority against reform reduced by 40. A scrutiny of the division list shows that 29 members have voted for the motion in 1850 who did not vote on the superior in 1840. The learner that the superior is the superior in the superior the question in 1849. It also appears that 18 members who voted for reform in 1849 did not vote for dily and mentally under the effects of a long life it on Thursday night. But not one of the 18 voted of excessive toil, and not a little persecution, en-

against it, and with one exception all of them are countered and manfully endured by him in strug-WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The LORD ADVOCATE cluding the tellers) to estimate the minority in the people of the manufacturing districts—he, to whom obtained leave to bring in three bills-one for House of Commons, friendly to Mr. Hume's plan



FALLACY OF ANATOMY AS REGARDS THE CURE OF DISEASES—THE BURKING SYSTEM—DOCTORS BUYING DEAD BODIES WITH THEIR SHIRTS !!! ON!!

As persons are continually disappearing no one knows how, it may not be out of place to consider whether the burking system is not still carried on to a great extent. It dis noment that a body of men, professing to be and because Mr. Oastler had most properly reproved them for a folly (at the *least*) calculated to injure, Had it not been for the terrible discoveries made on Burke if not ruin, the cause in which all were engaged and Hare's trial, there can be no doubt that thousands would have been sent into the next world in order to feed

paid their money in order to find out, as they are to a more cause of disease in a dead body !! Was there ever a more infamous fraud? Where is the doctor who knows how to resolved that if it should become necessary to incure a disease from dissection? They all know it to be a troduce a Bill into Parliament, the question as to shameful piece of humbug, and they are not a bit the wiser from dissection, as far as regards the cure of diseases. It is all to make money! money !! money !! that the rasca-lity is kept up ; dust is thrown into the eyes of the public, the doctors tell the lie (the wicked lie!) that anatomy is

plained; there was impenetrable reserve and mysinay think proper." tery hanging over the Committee and all its pro-"That Mr. Oastler be invited, if possible, to ceedings. I tried to make some arrangements with

attend the public meetings about to take place, and them, but I continually found that they deceived that the Rev. J. R. Stephens be invited to attend and misled me; that which I understood they would do, they did not do; other things which I them also, together with such other of our friends

understood they would not do, they did. In short, I found myself thwarted and perplexed at every "That the electors of the various boroughs and counties in the manufacturing districts be urged to turn. And this was not the case with me only; use their influence with their several representayour oldest and best friends were treated in the tives in our favour; and that in the event of any same way, and I heard complaints and doubts exelection or elections in the manufacturing districts, care be taken that every candidate be questioned, "The first great difficulty we had to meet was and, if possible, pledged to support our cause, and that if he refused to do so, every effort be made Lord Ashley's unfortunate suggestion of a compromise. You all know, I believe, the history of that event. Your friends were divided in opinion, not as to prevent his refurn."

to the fact itself, but as to what was to be done " That a provisional committee of five be now appointed to carry into effect these resolutions, with Lord Ashley. Some, myself amongst the numwith power to take charge of all matters affecting ber, were of opinion that as the whole question be our cause until a Central Committee be appointed tween us and our opponents was virtually one of by the people of the respective factory districts in compromise or no compromise, we, who opposed all compromise, could never take, for our parliamenpublic meeting specially called for that purpose, the said provisional committee to issue instructions for tary leader, the man who was the first to propose a that election in time to enable the members then compromise. Others, on the contrary, so much dreaded the loss of a leader whose name had been chosen to meet in Manchester on Good Friday next." so long identified with our cause, that they thought it best to pass the matter over, upon the noble lord

" That copies of these resolutions be immediately forwarded to Lord Ashley, Lord John Manners, and George Bankes, Esq."

"That this meeting cannot separate without expressing its reverence for the memory of the late John Fielden, the man who, as a factory master, set an example to masters, and who successfully used, in Parliament, the influences of his upright character and his station, to procure for the labouring women and children in factories the Ten Hours' Act."

"That this meeting returns thanks to Lord Ashley for his valuable services to the cause, and to Richard Oastler, Esq., and the Rev. J. R. Stephens, the men who fought our battle against the powerful in their most powerful days."

general turn out. It was impossible for any man, conversant with the then state of the manufacturing " That this meeting acknowledges with gratitude the services rendered to the cause by Mr. Samuel districts, to believe that that paper could have Fielden; that it thanks him especially for having any other intended effect, or that any greater misfortune could befall our cause than that such effect come forward to rescue the factory workers from their jeopardy on this occasion ; that the delegates stands :--ayes, 96; noes, 242; majority, 146. The with great alarm, and published a powerful address present pledge themselves to him to do their utmost supporters of reform in the House of Commons, as to prevent the mischief. The Cental Committee effectually to perform the duty he has called upod them to discharge; and they beg he will permit them always to look to him in their hour of difficulty and danger as their friend, adviser, and leader."

The Provisional Committee, as soon as the meeting, which lasted several hours had broken up, immediately proceeded to the transaction of business.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Oastler in reply to an invitation to attend a public meeting at Ashton, which arrived too late to be read to the delegates, has been handed to us for publication, as expressive of the views of that venerable champion of the Ten Hours Cause on the subject under discussion :---

of his life, going from place to place, and meeting "I do not think my absence from your meeting, to meeting, to cheer up and encourage by his pre-sence and the sound of his voice, those for whom and from the series of meetings now in progress, is of any moment. I foresee that this is only the behe had already sacrificed so much, and for whom he ginning. Soon an agitation of a much more serious was ready to sacrifice all. Surely this was a spectacle to command the respect of all men! It did command the respect of all men, except that of the Central Short Time Committee. It was at this moment that a body of men, professing to be this moment that a body of men, professing to be disorder in our ranks, they now wait, expecting it will be an easy matter for them to obtain their own terms when we are divided. We must not suffer them to conquer; nor will we. Our present disorder is but the prelude to firmer and stronger. it was at this moment that this body thought prounion. When the whole case is brought before the public, as soon it will be, if those who arrogate to themselves the power to ride rough-shod over a properly constituted Delegates' meeting, persist in

the course they have (if I am correctly informed) begun, then, I am sure, every real friend will rally round the standard which has never been tarnished, and resolve on no surrender, either to false friends or open foes. I cannot write on the present position of affairs; because I cannot believe what I named place. hear-that a knot of unauthorised men should have the management of that matter should be deterdared, at the bidding of an individual, to declare mined only by another delegate meeting, to be the most numerous and most important meeting called for that purpose, and to which the old and of delegates, A FACTION ! and to pronounce its reso tried friends of the cause should be invited. It

ten shillings and fivepence was collected for the Honesty Fund, Mr. James Ashworth, Treasurer. The meeting was then adjourned to the 7th March. HEXWOOD.-At a meeting of members held at Mr. James Evenson's, 49, Manchester-street, on Sunday last, it was unanimously resolved :-1st. "That a subscription be entered into towards the Honesty Fund."-2nd. " That Mr. James Evenson be the collector of subscriptions .-- That the present amount, 3s. 6d., be sent to Mr. W. Rider. James Evenson 1s., Thomas Wrigley 1s., William Wrigley, 1s., Robert Clegg 6d."-3rd. "That this meeting seeing the scandalous manner in which Mr. O'Cornor has been treated by enemies, public and pri-vate, feel indignant at such conduct, and at the same time sympathise with him, knowing well, that no ordinary man could bear the abuse and persecution which he has had to contend with, in his endeavours to elevate the working classes to their proper social and political sphere. We duly appreciate his motives, and consequently place unbounded confidence in him."—4th. "That the shareholders in this and every other locality should forward their first subscription immediately, be it ever so little, and use their utmost in raising the fund to such a standard as will strike Mr. O'Connor's enemies

dumb."-5th. "That we adjourn until this day fortnight, March 15th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when we hope members will come better prepared than they ever have done. MACCLESFIELD, -A meeting was held on Monday

night, at Mr. Thos. Jones's, Silk-street, Mr. Saml. Weston in the chair, when it was unanimously agreed "That a subscription be entered into to defray the expenses incurred by Mr. O'Connor. in the recent trial for libel." The following sums were collected, and are herewith inclosed :--Mr. E. Place, 1s.; Mr. E. Dean, 1s; Mr. W. Smith, 1s.; Mr. S. Weston, 6d.; Mr. J. Stubbs, 6d.; Mr. T. Jones, 1s.; Mr. J. Dean, 1s.; Miss J. Blessington, Is.; Mr. J. Ward, 1s. ; M. H. Hargreaves, 6d. It was also announced that a meeting of members would be held on Monday night next, at the above

WESTMINSTER. - A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Two Chairmen, Wardour-street, Soho, Mr. John Milne in the chair. The chairman called on Mr. James Grassby to move the

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 41d. to 51d. per 4lbs. loaf. CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 4 .-- From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were somewhat less than those exhibited on Monday last ; neversomewhat less than those exhibited on Monday last; never-theless they exceeded the wants of the buyers, whose attendance was tolerably numerous. For the few prime Scots on offer the demand slightly improved. In prices, however, no advance took place, the highest figure for beef being 3s 8d per 8lbs. The middling and interior beasts moved off heavily, at barely stated prices. The general condition of the stock was good. The numbers of sheep were seasonably large. All breeds were generally slow of sale, at Friday's decline in prices of 2d per 8lbs. The very primest old downs in the wool, sold at 4s 2d to 4s 4d; those without the wool, 3s 6d to 3s 8d per 8lbs. There were about 1,400 shearlings on offer. For the few lambs in the market the demand was in a very sluggish state, at from 5s to 6s per 8lbs, Calves were in short supply, and slow in-quiry, at last week's currencies. The pork trade was heavy, in prices, however, we have no change to report,

in prices, however, we have no change to report, HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.—Friday.—Beasts, 725;

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD. — Findly. — Beasts, 120; sheep, 2,650; calves, 130; pigs, 240. Monday. — Beasts, 3,352; sheep, 19,800; calves, 105; pigs, 192. Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal.) — Beef, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 0d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d. NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, March 4. — Inferior

beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime large, 2s 3d to 2s 10d; prime small, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; large pork, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 2d; large middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime ditte, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 10d; ner 8lbs by the currents per 8lbs, by the carcase.

PROVISIONS.

LONDON, Monday.—We had not so large a business trans-acted in Irish butter last week as in the preceding. There-were fewer buyers from the country. The dealers here purchased merely to supply their wants. Prices were well supported. Stocks further decreased, and holders were equally confident of a classenge on fuvourable terms

