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amounts to £1 16s 7½d. The wages of the labourer, secured by Act of Parliament, were 4d. per day, and would purchase the above articles in sixteen weeks. Taking the wages of a day labourer in 1840, at 10s. per week, it would take the same wages to purchase the same articles. He had been in a district where they are weaving a sort of coarse dirty blue stuff they call chambray. After carrying 36lbs. of it from the warehouse, which was a distance of eight miles, winding it, and weaving it, which would occupy two persons four days, and then carrying it back eight miles to the warehouse again, they would receive the small sum of 8s. 6d.

under twelve weeks and three days. As 5s. per week is about the average of the hand-loom weaver's income, it clearly proved the diabolical robbery practised on the working classes. The speaker then animadverted upon the repeated strikes which have been made upon the industrious classes' interests by way of abatements. And now (said he) let me ask what is the compensation in value for the working

the security of property. At a certain mill in Manchester, a reduction of 5s. in the pound was offered by the masters. The hands, knowing that the wages were so low as to present as would be expected to keep body and soul together, resolved upon resisting any further encroachment upon their bare means of existence. Then what was the consequence? The man who had slave driver towards the industrious men who had the misfortune to be imprisoned under his Draco-like laws! In order to carry his order into effect, he compelled the hands to submit, happily to a parish officer, who resides at a considerable distance from Manchester, or upon some distant hill, to be taken and supplanted those men who had turned out. The

number was immediately made up, the overseer threatening them with instant starvation, by stopping their relief, telling them that at the same time as the authority of the white slave drivers of Manchester, that their earnings would amount to twenty-six shillings per week, while, at the same time, this deceitful wretch knew that the old hands, who had been accustomed to the work, had been reduced more than 17s. before the reduction took place. After alluding to the enormous burdens saddled on the working classes in the shape of National Debt, army, navy, &c. &c., the lecturer said, that one of our Queens, not the one who was adding our burdens to the people's stock of grievances, but one who had as useless lumber, being valued at £100,000 per year, which amounted to £273 19s. 5d., every day. At 2s. per day, this would maintain 2,730 working men; in addition to which she had two parks and three royal palaces. The amount of her expenses was £39,000 per annum; consequently, the Queen of

England had as much at her command as would pay him his wages for two hundred years to come. The Whigs had calculated that 1s. 3<sup>d</sup>. was sufficient to support an able bodied labourer in their new hells called workhouses, and by this standard of measurement, they paid over to one woman as much as is sufficient to support 350,000 able bodied men. Let us take a review (continued the lecturer) of another tired pauper, a man whose life has been spent in direct party killing of benevolence, and

the hours of suffering humanity to flow in torrents. He is receiving, as a pensioner, £4,000 per year; and also by the 53rd of George III., chap. 4, £100,000; amended by the 53rd and 54th of George III., £400,000; and again increased to £200,000; as Constable of the Tower, £3,000 per year; as Colonel of the Rifle Brigade, £238 per year; as Colonel of the First Regiment of Guards, £2,95 per year; as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, £474 10s. But, Gentlemen, it is useless to continue multiplying examples of the wisdom and extravagance of the aristocracy towards the

I might bring before your notice such sickening details as would keep you till morning, but I will just call their attention to an event that has just happened, which you will find an interesting one. This event has been blazoned through the Whig and Tory press, as if it was one of the greatest blessings which could come to the starving millions of this country, and in this way you have been mocked, while you can scarcely keep body and soul together. Then, again, look at the other side of the question. Compare the fuss which has been made with this poor little innocent child, and the thousands of pounds which will be squandered on this affair throughout, with the circumstance of the poor woman who, after making applications to be put in six different places, was refused at all of them in the midst of the most excruciating pains of child-bearing, and was actually delivered in the cab! ("Shame, shame," from all parts of the room.)

of the Poor, who so neglected their duty, they would have been brought up, and charged with wilful murder. Truth is at this time a dangerous commodity; but the time is coming when men, in spite of the consequences, will speak out; and, indeed, those who can see the wide chasm which separates men made between the rich and the poor, without uniting with their fellow-men to change a system so fraught with injustice, ought to be branded as the enemies of their species. Well, it is no use further laying before you the grounds of my opinion, of which you have had so much practical and painful experience; and, therefore, let us come to the question—“How are we to get rid of these evils?” That is the question after all. It is quite evident that the property of the labouring man is being daily depreciated, while all other descriptions of property have been enhanced in value. And how has that been done? It is not only that the property of the rich, drawn together from the labour of the people, has given them the power of the world (I mean would say) of the sucking-pump, but it has given them, also, a monopoly of political power, which is never failfully used to turn the wealth

promoted by the people to the selfish interest and aggrandisement of a few individuals. The Government schemes set forth, by way of sops, to engage the attention of the people from their true interests, under pretence of reforming abuses, are the same as those of *Manchester Times* of last week; while after ridiculing Universal and Household Suffrage, and likewise endeavours to engender a false estimate of the shining qualities of men who, compared with themselves, are as the sun to a farthing rushlight, goes on to tell that an education which is not in itself the only one that can give justice to the people; whilst in the same article this sapient instructor of the people tells us that the only way to the people in the agricultural districts can neither

read nor write. Where is the justice of a scheme which, according to the *franchise nine-tenths of the most useful and valuable people in the world*? But, then, these gentlemen are Corn Law repealers, and the Corn Law is the greater part of the profit-mongers (in this list we may find shopkeepers, merchants, manufacturers, all the Royal Family, land aristocracy and gentry, spiritual powers and established clergy, the army, the navy, the law, and distributive portions of the community, including commissioners, judges, barristers, counsellors, attorneys, auctioneers, brokers, and spies, informers, smugglers, swindlers, pedlars, duflors, hawkers, contraband traffickers, professional jobbers, and the like).

gipsies, owners of base money, common prostitutes, paupers, beggars, inmates of asylums, madhouses, lunatic hospitals, and infirmaries, paupers, and others; in short, all those who lay on the people's industry, and those who are brought down to the level of extravagance and misery, by the debauchery and profligate extravagance of the rich, would be subjects if they could read, and who would be the slaves of the idle and industrious man, whose labour furnishes bread and beer to the sapient editor himself, must, *foresooth*, be deprived of a vote, because he does not come up to the standard of *White Sulphur Springs*. If it were not for the intelligence and industry of these

the white nest of horrors who prey upon the ignorance of their victims, would be torn out and thrown through the streets in a state of nakedness; and by a law which, in their wisdom they have made, they would be obliged to wear, and them, be removed to a treadmill as a common nuisance. So much, then, for the nostrum of the editor of the *Abolitionist*, that the colored people, fellow working men, to adhere with firmness and unflinching integrity to the People's Charter, as the only sheet anchor on which to rely for the rescuing our common country from that disgraceful state of colonial vassalage to which the ignorance, the wickedness, and intemperance of the colored people are bringing us with such fearful

strides. Be not led astray by either this man or the other, unless he will say justice to the poor, and his labours honestly to the maintenance of himself and family. The Whigs are at this time stuffing, and trying all manners of schemes to wick the minds of the people, the better to serve the interests of the rich. The Tories would do anything sooner than give such measure to the working classes. But since we are the suffering, and we have no voice at all, we must without it, it does not require the foresight of a prophet to predict that this country will sink down to the miserable condition of the poor of Spain, Ireland. The lecturer sat down amid the acclamations of the assembly. The following resolution was then carried unanimously:

ing, collected,—"That this meeting do, individually and collectively, demand the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones to the office that they have heretofore given them their hearty co-operation to the general committee of Britain,ham for that detestable object." Moved by Mr. Leach, seconded by Mr. Murphy. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer. The voluntary subscription amounted to £2 9s. 2d.

LIBERATION OF MESSRS. BUTTERWORTH, RICHARDSON, DOYLE, SMITH, AND SCOTT.—The Committee of the Female Political Union, No. 1 District will hold a Tea Party and Ball at the Crystal Palace, Regent's Park, on the 20th, in the National Charter Association

Room, Brown-street, near St. Andrew's Church, for the purpose of honouring those brave patriots, on their liberation from prison, to whom the people have been deemed for manfully defending the rights of the people.



King's commissioner, in order that Dr. Guillard

mortal remains of Napoleon from any further decomposition. The outermost coffin was slightly injured; the leaden coffin was in good condition, and enclosed two others—one in wood and the other

in the—the ends of which were taken on with the greatest care. The last coffin was lined on the inside with white satin, which, having become detached by the effect of time, had fallen upon the

body, and enveloped it like a winding-sheet, adhering slightly to it.

It is difficult to describe with what anxiety, with what eagerness, the waiting waiters waited for the moment which was to expose to them all that death had left of Napoleon. Notwithstanding the singular state of preservation of the tomb and coffins, we could scarcely hope to find anything but some maimed remains of the least perishable portions of the costume, and hence, the anxiety, when, by the hand of Dr. Guillard, the shroud was raised, an indescribable feeling of surprise and affection was expressed by the spectators, most of whom burst into tears. The Emperor himself was not changed, he was perfectly recognisable—the hands were especially his—his well-known costume had suffered but little, and the colours were easily distinguished—the epaulettes, the decorations, and the hat, seemed to be entirely preserved from decay—his small black velvet cap, his buff waistcoat, and the fragments of the satin lining, which covered with a fine green several parts of the uniform, we might have believed we saw before us Napoleon still extended on a bed of state. General Bertrand, Marshal Marchand, who were present at the interment, quickly recognised the different articles which he had deposited in the coffin, and in the precise position which they had previously described. It was even remarked that the left hand, which Gen. Bertrand had taken to kiss for the last time, before the coffin was closed, was still in the position he raised it to, and the legs, near the hat, and the two raised arms, which contained the heart and entrails.

The two inner coffins were carefully closed over again; the old leaden coffin was strongly blocked up

with wedges of wood, and both were once more soldered up with the most minute precautions, under the direction of Dr. Guillard. These different operations being terminated, the ebony sarcophagus was closed as well as its oak case. On delivering up the key of the ebony sarcophagus to Count de Chambot, the King's commissioner, Capt. Alexander de Clare told him, in the name of the governor, that this coffin, containing the mortal remains of the Emperor Napoleon, was considered as at the disposal of the French Government, from that day and from the moment at which it should arrive at the place of

embarkation, towards which it was about to be sent under the orders of Gen. Middlemore. The King's commissioner replied that he was charged by his Government, and in its name, to accept the coffin from the hands of the British authorities, and that

he and the other persons composing the French mission were ready to follow it to James Town, where, as the Prince de Joinville, superior commandant of the expedition, would be ready to receive it and conduct it on board his frigate. A car, drawn by four horses, decked with funeral emblems, had been prepared before the arrival of the expedition, to receive the coffin, as well as a pall, and all the other suitable trappings of mourning. When the sarco-

phagus was placed on the car, the whole was covered with a magnificent imperial mantle brought from Paris, the four corners of which were borne by Generals Bertrand and Gourgaud, Baron Las Cases and M. Marchand. At half-past three o'clock the

funeral car began to move, preceded by a chorist<sup>1</sup> bearing the cross, and by the Abbe Coqueran; M. de Chabot acted as chief mourner. All the authorities of the island, all the principal inhabitants, and the whole of the garrison, followed in procession from the tomb to the quay. But with the exception of the artillerymen necessary to lead the horses, and occasionally support the car when descending some steep parts of the way, the places nearest the coffin

Middlemore, although in a weak state of health, persisted in following the whole way on foot, together with General Churchill, chief of the staff in India, who had arrived only two days before from Bombay. The immense weight of the coffins, and the unevenness of the road, rendered the utmost carefulness necessary throughout the whole distance. Colonel Trelawney commanded in person the small detachment of artillerymen who conducted the car, and took to his great care, not the slightest accident to the poor body should occur. From the moment of departure to the

arrival at the quay the cannons of the forts and the Belle Poule fired minute guns. After an hour's march the rain ceased for the first time since the commencement of the operations, and on arriving in sight of the town we found a brilliant sky and beautiful weather. From the morning the three French vessels of war had assumed the usual sign

Amie and Indien, which had been in the roads for two days, had put themselves under the prince's orders, and followed during the ceremony all the

"On arriving at the entrance of the town, the troops of the garrison and the militia formed in two lines as far as the extremity of the quay, according to the order for mourning prescribed for the English."

officers. The men had their arms reversed, and their swords  
army had craped on their arms with their sword hilts  
reversed. All the inhabitants had been kept away from  
from the line of march, but they lined the terrace  
commanding the town, and the streets were occupied  
only by the troops, the 91st regiment being on the right  
and the militia on the left. The cortège advanced  
slowly between two ranks of soldiers to the sound of  
a funeral march, while the cannons of the forts were

phins, the echoes being repeated a thousand times by the rocks above James Town. After two hours' march the *cortège* stopped at the end of the quay, where the Prince de Joinville had stationed himself at the head of the officers of the three French ships of war. The greatest official honours had been ren-

and the Emperor—the most striking testimonials of respect had marked the adieu given by St. Helena to his coffin; and from this moment the mortal remains of the Emperor were about to belong to France. When the funeral car stopped, the Prince de Joinville advanced alone, and, in presence of all around him, placed with his own hands, the precious

received in a solemn manner the imperial coffin from the hands of General Middlemore. His royal highness then thanked the governor in the name of France, for all the testimonials of sympathy with which the authorities and inhabitants of St. Helena had surrounded the memorable ceremonial. A cutter had been expressly prepared to receive the coffin.

During the embarkation, which the prince directed himself, the bands played funeral airs, and all the boats were stationed round with their oars shipped. The moment the sarcophagus touched the cutter, a magnificent royal flag, which the ladies of James Town had embroidered for the occasion, was unfurled and the Belle Pöple immediately sailed her

masts and unfurled her colours. All the manoeuvres of the frigate were immediately followed by the other vessels. Our mourning had ceased with the exile of Napoleon, and the French naval division dressed itself out in all its festal ornaments to receive the imperial coffin under the French flag. The sarcophagus was covered in the cutter with the im-

perial mantle. The Prince de Joinville placed himself at the rudder, Commandant Guyot at the head of the boat; Generals Bertrand and Gourgaud, Baron de Las Cases, M. Marchand, and the Abbe Coquereau, occupied the same places as during the march. Count Chabot and Commandant Hernoux were astern, a little in advance of the prince. As

soon as the cutter had pushed off from the quay, the batteries ashore fired a salute of 21 guns, and our ships returned the salute with all their artillery. Two other salutes were fired during the passage from the quay to the frigate, the cutter advancing very slowly, and surrounded by the other boats. At half-past six o'clock it reached the Belle Poule, all

the men being on the yards with their hats in their hands. The prince had arranged on the deck a chapel, decked with flags and trophies of arms, the altar being placed at the foot of the mizenmast. The coffin, carried by our sailors, passed between two rank of officers with drawn swords, and was placed on the quarter-deck. The absolution was

pronounced by the Abbe Coqueran the same evening. Next day, at ten o'clock, a solemn mass was celebrated on the deck, in presence of the officers and part of the crews of the ships. His royal highness stood at the foot of the coffin. The cannon of the Favorite and Oreste fired minute-guns during this ceremony, which terminated by a solemn absolution.

of the mission, the officers, and the premiers maitres of the ship, sprinkled holy water on the coffin. At eleven, all the ceremonies of the church were accomplished, all the honours done to a Sovereign had been paid to the mortal remains of Napoleon. The coffin was carefully lowered between the decks, and

placed in the English armada, which had been pre-  
pared at Toulon for its reception. At this moment,  
the vessels fired a last salute with all their artillery;  
and the frigate took in her flags, keeping up only  
her flag at the stern, and the royal standard at the  
mainsprit. On Sunday, the 18th, at eight  
in the morning, the Belle Poule quitted St. Helena

"During the whole time that the mission remained at James Town, the best understanding never ceased to exist between the population of the island and the French. The Prince de Joinville and his companions met in all quarters and at all times with the greatest good-will and the warmest testimonials of

sympathy. The authorities and the musicians have felt, no doubt, great regret at seeing taken away from their island the coffin that had rendered it so celebrated; but they repressed their feelings with a courtesy that does honour to the frankness of their character."











The daughter of the deceased being the principal evidence against him, she in her anxiety to have the blood of her father's murderer, thought to strengthen facts by interpretations of her own; and among other things she swore that, "in resisting the prisoner, he called her a bitch." This the prisoner denied, and swore he was accused wrongfully. He was convicted, however; and, previous to sentence being passed, upon being asked by the Court if he had anything to say in defence of the charge, he said he had nothing to say, and then, Mr. Lordship, isn't it too bad to murder a man with false oaths? for God above he knows I never called Jude a bitch. "If you had called her so, replied his Lordship, and not murdered her father, your crime would have been less."

Such is precisely BAKER's case. He was only the means of clearing Ballynary, while he swept the other denizens in person; and Mr. MANNA, very properly making no distinction between the acts, charged him with ALL; and BAKER says, "no; I never did, in person, eject the families from Ballynary; but does not deny the remainder of the charge."

What, we may ask, must be the consequence of this frightful action, when we find the most objectionable man in Ireland returned by the largest majority ever known in the county of Carlow, STRANGLER's Bill being the *causa belli*? Does it not clearly prove that those within the pale do not desire any addition to their society, constituted snugly as it now is; but would rather get rid of some of the poor fringe of the garment, if possible? Will this teach the Whigs a lesson? Will it teach the people a lesson? Will it teach the country a lesson? Will it teach O'CONNELL a lesson? The only balm for the wound is, that not a single pledge, in which the people are interested, was required of PENNANT; and, therefore, they have experienced no defeat; while the great sting of the triumph is to be found in the fact of many poor Catholics having voluntarily voted for the destroyer of their race, and the reviler of their religion. What WILL GIBBONS, the Liberal Member for the County, think of his chance of re-election upon the next occasion? The only moral effect produced, we fear, will be a delay of dissolution; and, doubtless, the Whigs, on the Carlow defeat, will witness the approach of general re-election.

Perhaps a trifling anecdote of Colonel BAKER may not be out of place just now. The gallant gentleman is supposed to be the very ugliest man in Ireland; and upon one occasion, when very flush of cash, he proposed to a kind of lady-mason, in a walk round his domain, the project of enclosing it with a brick wall, twenty feet high. The mason, who had the whole ear of his master, and whose wit recommended him as a kind of companion, laughingly observed, "Your honour, it can't be done." "Can't," responded BAKER, "why so?" "Why, it is impossible." "Impossible!" rejoined the Colonel, "nonsense; I may do it; money can do anything." "Oh, I ax your honour's pardon," said the mason, "there's one thing that money can't do." "What is it?" asked BAKER. "Indeed, then, I'll tell your honour—

"Why, then, all the money in BAKER's place 'Couldn't put a handsome nose on BAKER's face.'"

BAKER's nose is about an inch and a half in length, and is turned up short, like the end of an aged donkey's hoof.

This patriotic gentleman, in the year 1855, paid his countrymen generally the compliment of declaring them to be "all savages."

THE CORONER'S INQUEST UPON THE DEAD MURDERER, AND MR. WAKLEY'S LAW, WITH THE JURY'S FOLLY.

TRAVELLING by railway being likely to become the only mode of conveyance, and being as yet in its infancy, it is highly necessary that some defined and intelligible rules should be laid down for its regulation; and as the whole speculation is likely to be managed by, and for the profit of, the wealthy, at the expense of the lives of the community, it is also high time that the law should be defined as to the question of responsibility.

We are the more induced to enter upon a consideration of this subject now, in consequence of the extreme ignorance manifested by Mr. WAKLEY, the Coroner for Middlesex, and the misconception of the very dull jury, who succeeded in mystifying upon the inquest lately held, arising out of the Harrow accident.

Mr. WAKLEY, in his extraordinary charge, quoted largely from Judge FOSTER, but not a single case in point. In the case of the man who threw the brick from the window, whereby a passenger was killed, the man was living, and he alone was concerned; but if his master had been at hand, and had said, "throw those bricks out to save time," and if the passenger had been killed, as all are principals in murder, the master would have been guilty of murder. So with the reckless coachman, who, from his own delirium, faced the precipice, and having ensured the destruction of his passengers, jumped out of the box himself, before the moment of danger; but if the proprietor had said to the coachman— "The trustees or directors of the road to Blackrock have opened the new line and shut up the old; with positive orders not to use the old, in consequence of some bridge being broken down; and you save your mind; watch the opposition, and as you save two miles and the bill by going the old way, go it; now, in such case, we incline to think that the proprietor would be guilty of murder. Again; in the other case upon which Mr. WAKLEY seems to rely as being quite in point, of the driver of a cart, after sufficient caution, still persevering without due care, being liable for any accident which may occur. Here, likewise, suppose the cart had been ordered to go on, as usual, by his master, regardless of consequences, the master would, in such case, be guilty of murder; therefore, we say, that not one of Mr. WAKLEY's cases was by any means in point.

Let us tell him the maxim of law which should have directed him in his charge, and then show, from the evidence, how, under it, the Directors were the parties guilty of murder. The law says "quasi facti per alios, facti per se," who acts by another agent in person; so if an agent strain upon a tenant wrongfully, no rent being due, or illegally, by making distress at night, in such case the tenant has his action against the landlord. In like manner, if a sub-sheriff make a wrong return, or refuse to execute judgment, or execute it illegally, the party aggrieved has an action against the High Sheriff. So if a debtor make his escape from the custody of a gaoler, who is the Sheriff's officer, the creditor to whose debt he was confined has his action also against the Sheriff. So with a carrier, who shall neglect to deliver goods, or allow them, through negligence, to be damaged, the parties have their action against the master. But what is still more in point, is this, in our criminal interpretation of guilt: suppose a man keeps a wicked bull, or stallion, or dog, or any other animal, after he shall have done injury to any person; or that he keeps him after reasonable caution that he is likely to do mischief; he is not only held, but he is held to be answerable for every injury committed by the animal; and in this view we are inclined to consider the present case. It is evident that SIMPSON was the mad bull, of whose ferocity his masters had been warned. This appears from the fact of SIMPSON's having been fined a pound for neglect of duty upon a previous occasion. We care not whether the fine was justly imposed or not; that is not the question; the question is, whether or not the masters were justified in retaining in their service a person necessarily entrusted with the lives of number of persons, after having committed an act which justified, or even called for, a fine of a single penny.

It further appears that every breakman, fireman, policeman, and engine-driver upon the whole line, must have been cognizant of SIMPSON's recklessness; and that the Company knew nothing of a man who refused to obey signals, rattled through those placed for his guidance, "raved" the police who dared to stop him, and, in short, whose chief practice appears to have consisted in the disobedience of orders.

This is our view of the case; and, in conformity with this view, we have no hesitation in saying, that the verdict should have been, "Insanity," as regards SIMPSON, and "Wilful Murder" against the Directors, who kept a mad bull after having been warned of his ferocity; but WAKLEY is not likely to take this view of the case.

We need say nothing of the law, or the verdict, which makes a dead man guilty of the crime of murder! It is a fair conclusion that SIMPSON first lost his own life in the occurrence, and then murdered DAWSON! We may probably next week (we have not time just now) frame an indictment against SIMPSON for the "Wilful Murder," of such a nature as will fully justify Lord DENMAN in issuing a writ of "habeas corpus," in order that the grave-digger, or rather the road-digger (for the verdict deprives him of the rights of Christian burial) shall produce his body to take his trial for the wilful murder of Dawson at the next Old Bailey Sessions!

We also incline to think the verdict, as regards the dead, vicious, insomuch as the whole sum should have been laid on the whole train, or the immediate part of that portion which did the damage; but if there was any justification in the severance—that is, of laying a portion on one part, and a portion upon the other—common sense will show the fallacy of having laid it upon 62 engines, which was the only part of the whole which could not have killed SIMPSON and DAWSON. The verdict, then, should have been, "Insanity" against SIMPSON, "Wilful Murder" against the Directors, and a decision on a wheel of the engine No. 1, to Lord NOTTINGHAM, as Lord of the Manor. In fact, instead of enriching any person, its effect should have been to frighten those who cannot otherwise be brought to entertain sufficient respect for human life; and whose only object appears to be the making of as much profit as possible, a great portion of which arises from paying small wages to ignorant persons, instead of giving to merit its just reward, by employing able engineers, at proper remuneration and responsible salaries; whereby some guarantee would be given for the safe arrival of those who commit themselves to their guardianship, instead of placing valuable lives under the kind protection of "mad bulls."

We are not for hanging; but let one third-class carriage full of Directors go as convicts from Kirkdale to the hulks, along the whole line of road from Liverpool to London, with iron wrist-bands and garters, and our lives for it there would be some high qualification required for engineers on all the lines now open, and hereafter to be opened.

Something must be done to stop the murderous system. We are informed that the Directors of Insurance Companies are deliberating upon some clause in policies upon life insurances, to guard them from liabilities in certain cases of railway accidents; and we opine that upon the occasion referred to, equity (if we had such a commodity) would, in case of a man being killed whose life was insured, have mulct the Railway Company in the full amount of the premium.

THE GLASGOW ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN, AND VILLANY OF THE LORD PROVOST.

We need no more than direct the particular attention of our readers to the important meeting recently held in Glasgow, for the purpose of voting a fulsome address from a few slaves to her Majesty, upon the presentation of a very dear child to her loving, very poor subjects, and the rejection by sheer villany, falsehood, and fraud, of the address really carried, and truly speaking the language of friendship, sincerity, and loyalty, without blemish.

The Lord Provost, as he is called (the Lord help and defend us from such lords), presided; and now, be it observed, that he was the only man in all Scotland who was not eligible, and for this simple reason, because he was interested; having the hope of knighthood before his eyes, and which hope the Charterist address would have dashed to pieces, because, even in the event of being declared carried, it would not have been presented. Well, the Queen may be knighted the wretch, but we defy her to be gentleman him. We only hope that the brave fellows who, in defiance of the threat of force, so nobly did their duty, will now call a meeting, and put "hay upon the horns" of the Lord Provost, which the Queen cannot take off, by declaring him unworthy of the confidence of his townsmen, and by hissing him most lustily whenever he presumes to intrude his particularly obnoxious presence in decent society.

Perhaps the most valuable part of the whole proceeding was the glorious following up of the triumph, by the affirmation of the tellers, Messrs. ROSS, CAMERON, and JACK, that they counted seven hundred and eighty-five who voted for the amended address, and this in a room only capable of holding twelve hundred. These men know how to win the battle, and how to enjoy the triumph; such men as MOIR, ROSS, CAMERON, JACK, and THOMPSON are an honour to their country, their cause, and themselves.

In connection with this we would also draw attention to the splendid meetings at Manchester; where the humanity humbugs were fooled and routed in their camp, with their ablest advocates, Mr. THOMPSON, the most eloquent speaker, and the cleverest tactician at a public meeting, that we ever met with. But the time has gone by for the people to be humbugged even by him.

The best part of the business was the indignant refusal of the unwashed to be palvered into the giving up of their true position to the wait-a-while-till-they-have-done request of the palterers who would have had them reserve their amendment for subsequent resolutions. We rejoice to see the fustian jackets awake.

MR. HETHERINGTON AND "PLAIN JOHN'S" BLASPHEMY PROSECUTION.

We did purpose to make some comment on the spirit and tendency of such prosecutions as the infamous one alluded to in the heading of this article; but, as we find it well done to our hands by a daily contemporary, we shall content ourselves with transcribing the following from the Sun—

"We regret to announce that Mr. Hetherington was yesterday found guilty of publishing a blasphemous libel, but the Court postponed passing sentence on him. We hope it will be a lenient one, for his spirited defence deserves the approbation of all the friends to free discussion. The Judge (Lord Denman) spoke of his exertions with respect, and the Court will, we therefore trust, be convinced that justice will be best satisfied with the smallest possible punishment."

"As long as certain doctrines are merely used for the enrichment of the priests, and spiritual terror is only employed to coax the wealth from industry into the lap of a Sybaritic clergy, they may be regarded by politicians with indifference; but when, in despite of philosophy, which says that no man is answerable for his belief, and in despite of common sense, which requires that the doctrines on which the priesthood build their power over the human mind, and use other means to the subjection of the subject, a man is sent to prison, not for investigating those doctrines, but for publishing the investigation of another, the question becomes of very great importance. Punishment is thus appropriated to guilt, but there can be no more useful virtue than to strip the mask off hypocrisy, and expose to merited contempt those who claim our reverence from being particularly holy. But how can this be done, if investigation is to be stopped by those crying out blasphemy at every step whose pretensions are to be investigated? The decision of yesterday is a severe blow to free inquiry, and the law, which is said to be the perfection of human reason, does all which it can, by such a decision, to bolster up hypocrisy, if it exists, and maintain the domination in the church of a selfish priesthood. No doubt the Jury meant honestly, but they pronounced ignorantly, and their decision strikes a blow at truth, freedom, and virtue."

"As long as men may be prosecuted and punished for publishing opinions, we shall bow in vain of our freedom. In Germany, the subjects which we must not discuss are open to every man's investigation. There it is held to be no offence to subject both the Old and New Testaments to a critical examination, and to treat those parts as historical which are so, and explain, if they can be explained, those parts which are mythical. The consequence is, that in Germany there is a great deal of genuine religion and no hypocrisy, while both the Old and New Testaments are treated with great respect. They are not supposed to be obstacles to science, nor are they used by a party to uphold a system of political slavery."

"We apprehend the case is not very different here amongst our supporters. The subject of the great formidable opponent Christianity has yet met with, is freely imported, both in the original language and in the French translation, and even Blackwood has read and praised the libel. The Attorney-General seemed to feel the force of Mr. Hetherington's remarks, that his offence consisted in calling blasphemy as it called, cheap. It is quite true that it is bound up in a two-guinea volume it is freely circulated; it is only when the discussion assumes the form of a penny pamphlet, and goes into the hands of the working classes that it is pronounced to be dangerous. The upper classes, including the clergy, whose education, founded on pagan books, makes them take pleasure in all sorts of profane writing—enter into the discussion of anti-religious subjects. In fact, there is more fifth and more profane to Ovid and Horace, and the other so-called classical books, which are the basis of the education of the upper classes, and which they habitually read and quote, than is to be found in the writings of all the infidels from Spinoza to Strauss. The great object, however, of the discussion of the law is to keep the lower classes, and the prosecution of Mr. Hetherington is to be considered as another instance of the determination of the priesthood and the aristocracy to continue the slavery and the political portions of the community. The jury would probably have been in the same state of mind, and were the point in controversy (although adverse to the established religion of the country) properly and conscientiously set forth, it might be a question whether the charge of blasphemy could be substantiated, but in the present case there was nothing of the kind; there were abundance of ridicule, grossness, and positive assertion, without anything that could allow the exercise of the mind, and the work was more especially pernicious to the ignorant and youthful portions of the community. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Attorney-General prayed immediate judgment; but Lord Denman deferred passing sentence until he should have the opinions of the full Court, which will be about the 13th or 14th of January."

SUNDAY SCHOOL. This morning, Joseph Robinson, a fine young man, a private of the 9th Lancashire, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing two Bibles, value 10s., and an inkstand, value 6s. 6d., the respective properties of Messrs. Sele and Forster, stationers of Kingsway, in the Strand, London. It appeared, from the evidence, that the prisoner entered the shop of Mr. Sele on the day above-mentioned, and selected two Bibles, which he had wanted to show to a comrade outside, but he never got to the shop of Mr. Forster, and sold them to a friend, and on leaving the shop, stole the inkstand, which was found on his person. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour.

THE MIDDLESEX CHARTISTS, AND THE WINDMILL. This morning, a meeting of the windmillers of the parishes of St. Marylebone and Paddington, was held at the White Lion, Edgware-road, to adopt measures for procuring a repeal (or, at least, a revision) of the windmill-tax; the meeting lasted seven o'clock, but at a personified hour of the day, the windmillers were dispersed. The meeting was held in the evening, and was attended by a large number of the windmillers, and was presided over by Mr. Farrow, a "pseudochartist," was "performing a clap-trap," by showing how nearly knocking off the millstones to the three numerous kings and queens, supported by this country, would enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to repeal the windmill-tax, a cry of "Go with us for the Charter, first!" was raised; which was responded to by the countess of the windmillers, who, in the meantime, were engaged in a discussion, which was not exactly the thing for the "lads;" and accordingly, when Mr. Farrow, a "pseudochartist," was "performing a clap-trap," by showing how nearly knocking off the millstones to the three numerous kings and queens, supported by this country, would enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to repeal the windmill-tax, a cry of "Go with us for the Charter, first!" was raised; which was responded to by the countess of the windmillers, who, in the meantime, were engaged in a discussion, which was not exactly the thing for the "lads;" and accordingly, when Mr. Farrow, a "pseudochartist," was "performing a clap-trap," by showing how nearly knocking off the millstones to the three numerous kings and queens, supported by this country, would enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to repeal the windmill-tax, a cry of "Go with us for the Charter, first!" was raised; 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