## Foreign Kntelligence.

### FRANCE.

EXCROACHMENTS OF THE PEIESTS .- A fresh topic of avitation has arisen, which promises to throw additional interest into the approaching debate upon the Secret Service-money Bill. The Archbishop of Lyons Secret Service-money Dill. The Archoisnop of Lyons has been summoned before the Privy Council for abuse of authority. The Archbishop assuming a power, the existence of which will certainly never be recognised in France, to condemn by his mandement any book deemed dangerous to the spiritual interests of his flock, has undertaken to brand with sacerdotal censure M. Dupin's celebrated work upon the liber-ties of the Gallican Church. M. Dupin's work is one of a strictly legal character, being little more than a compilation of historical documents of unquestionauthenticity, showing the independence of the Gallican Church of the See of Rome. The Cardinal Archbishop deals his anathemas upon all those documents, asserting that the so-claimed liberties of the Church have no foundation ; that the interference of the state is a usurpation, and, in fact, calling upon the French to fling themselves at the feet of Rome, concluding by a defiance addressed to the Privy Council to censure him, as they had no legal power to do so. This is the right way to go to work; the sooner the cowled monsters throw off their hypocritical disguise, and exhibit themselves in their true, their unchanged character, as the enemies of free thought and man's right, the better for the interests of the many. Such pranks as those played by the Archbishop of Lyons will soon bring the reaction, and then we to the priests !

### SPAIN.

GO FROM HOME TO HEAR NEWS .- According to the Madrid journals of the 10th and 11th, much sensation has been created in the Spanish capital by the receipt of letters from London, mentioning that General Espartero had sent a hostile message to the Spanish amhassador, because of some rudeness to Madame Espartero in his Excellency's chapel, who, perhaps, neousciously had taken possession of that part of the gallery usually assigned to the ambassador.

### GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, FEB. 14 .- An official document was FRANKFORT, FEB. 14.—An official document was sent a few days ago to all the printing offices in Bam-berg, requiring the proprietors to forward for the future, to the office of Censorship, all the manuscripts intended for publication, in order that they may be examined before they are printed. Hitherto only po-linical journals and periodicals were subjected to the conserving the Bayania censorship in Bavaria.

### SWITZERLAND.

THE JESUIT AGITATION .- We regret to learn from in masse. A general popular meeting, assembled upon Montbesson, at Lausanne, has established a provisional government, composed of nine members, of which M. Druey, councillor of state, has been named president. These events have taken place because the grand council had not paid sufficient deference to the prayer of 32,000 petitioners for the expulsion of the Jesuits, and occurred upon the days of the 14th and 15th of February.

### UNITED STATES.

ANTI-RENT MOVEMENTS .- There appears to be no



## Amperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THUBSDAY, FEB. 20. The Lords assembled, and having had a petition presented by Lord Campbell, complaining of the stealing of newspapers passing through the post, -a subject which that Learned Lord announced his intention to bring more fully before the House ; and after a little ' small talk" about the time when their new House would be ready; the second, and all but powerless branch of our "system of checks and counter-checks" adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, FEB. 20.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock A report was brought up that the committee re-commended that the standing orders should be dis pensed with in respect to the London and York Railway; and also that the standing orders had been complied with in the case of the Pontefract and Goole Railway.

Mr. CONDEN gave notice of his intention, on a future day, to move for a committee to inquire into the operations of the Corn Laws on tenant-farmers. Sir JAMES GRAHAM said it was his intention on an early day to ask leave to bring in a bill to settle the law with respect to orders of magistrates in bastardy cases. This bill had been rendered necessary by a recent decision of a Learned Judge, who had held that the orders of magistrates were at present illegal.

### ITALIAN REFUGEES.

Sir CHARLES NAPLER wished to put a question to the Right Hon. Baronet opposite with respect to a state-ment which he had made the other might regarding the two sons of Admiral Bandiera, and twenty other

individuals. The Right Hon. Baronet had stated that in the expedition in which these individuals had The Paris papers that the excitement caused by the  $J_{CEN}$  is in Switzerland is still on the increase, and that the Government at home had been taken by sur-serions disturbances may be anticipated before the prise. He wished to ask the Right Hon. Baronet question is settled. The canton of Lucerne has re-solved that the education of the people shall be placed home of the circumstances, and whether any instrucander the controul of the Jeguits; and against this tions were given by the Home Government to the resolution not only many of the inhabitants of that Governor of the Ionian Islands as to how he was to canton, but the Governments of Berne, Zurich, and row the provisional Government of the Pays de Yaud, have protested against the introduction of this system of education into the Federation, and seem disposed to resist it by force. On this important subject the Great Council of Vaud had been engaged for three days, at an extraordinary meeting held at Lau-sanne, which terminated by the Council abdicating danger. He wished to know whether the Governor had represented to the two Bandieras, and twenty others, that they had communicated with the Govern-ment what he knew of their intentions.

Sir R. PEEL said he had stated all he knew of this matter the previous evening ; but, for the satisfaction of the Gallant Officer, he would endeavour to answer is question. No communication had been made by Lord Seaton to the Neapolitan Government, respecting the intended landing of these twenty-two indi-viduals until after they had sailed. Lord Scaton stated to the Neapolitan officer that one of the Ban-

dieras had arrived in the Ionan Islands in the month disposition among the Anti-Renters of Rensselaer of February ; that he then went to Malta, and sub-county to surrender their organisation, and submit sequently returned to the Ionian Islands, and then he tranquilly to the operation of the laws. The presence | had conducted himself there in a manner not to ex- | that a select committee be appointed to ascertain if cite any suspicion whatever : that on the 12th

Secretary of State ; but he would at the same time require that after a reasonable time the letters examined, inless detained for judicial purposes, should be de-

livered up to the owners, stamped, so as to show that they had been opened. Notwithstanding, he thought the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Duncombe) was entitled to know whether his letters had been opened. The Government had given explanations in other cases, why not in this ? This was a question of "privilege' in a high and peculiar sense; for nothing could be more important than frank and unreserved communications between Members and their constituents : and nothing was more intolerable than that such a correspondence should be subjected to inspection by their political opponents.

Mr. WORTLEY endeavoured to defend the Home Secretary, on the plea that the same thing had been done by his predecessors. Mr. WARD was of opinion that after the speech of

the Hon. Member for Finsbury (Mr. Duncombe), the House would not be justified in refusing inquiry. It had been stated that the correspondence of that genthe been stated that the correspondence of that gen-tleman had been opened on account of his connection with the Chartists; but he would ask, were not all public men, and especially Members of Parliament, subject to be engaged in similar correspondence? (Hear, hear.) The duties which Honourable Members

had to perform were as important as the duties of those who had the care of the functions of Government ; and therefore that those gentlemen were from their position liable to have letters addressed to them from "suspected" persons. He then enlered at

some length into that part of the question relating to the letters of Mr. Mazzini, and the proceedings of the Bandiera family, respecting which he partially defended the conduct of the Government, though he thought they were not altogether to be held blameless. The opening of the letters of Mr. Duncombe was a stigma on the Government, which could not he considered those disturbances to be no excuse for a be wiped away; and if that Hon. Gentleman had one tyrannical act. IIe looked upon this power as calculated

spark of manly feeling he would never cease until he obtained the inquiry sought. Lord JOHN MANNERS would support Mr. Duncombe

f he made his motion for inquiry into his own case ; but he could not agree to the general proposition before the House. As far as the case of the Hon. Member for Finsbury went, satisfaction ought to be given. To have such suspicion attached to him as was implied in the treatment to which his letters had been subjected, was to make him a degraded man. As the question stood he would abstain from voting on the notion before the House.

Sir ROBERT INCLIS and Mr. BORTHWICK expressed themselves in favour of the proceedings of the Go-vernment, and defended the report of the Post-office Committee.

Mr. BERNAL thought the motion should be more restricted, in which case he should be glad to support t. He was decidedly of opinion that Mr. Duncombe, in justice to his own character, and to satisfy his constituents, ought to have satisfaction by a full inquiry being allowed

Mr. CHARLES BULLER made a very able speech, in support of the motion of Mr. Duncombe. He recommended that the Right Hon. Bart. should, as one, acknowledge that he had opened the letters in question, as the only means of getting rid of the difficulty in which he was placed.

Lord Howick moved an amendment to the effect the letters of any members had been opened, and of his situation-that such a power did lawfully appertain they knew the reason why. He supported the motion to the office of Secretary of State, and could by that funcin a very vigorous and argumentative speech. M. D'ISRAELI seconded the amendment ; in doing tionary be lawfully exercised,

Mr. COLOUHOUN spoke at length against the motion and amendment, and defended the conduct of the Home Secre-THE LATE HORRIBLE CASE OF DESTITUTION .- The excitement occasioned by the discovery of a girl, only

Mr. WILLIAMS challenged the Government to make out a case to justify the treatment the Hon. Member for Finsbury had received at the hands of the Home Secretary. He was much surprised that the Hon. Gentlemen on the Ministerial side of the House could for a moment entertain the idea that the Hon. Member for Finsbury could in any degree be connected with the employment of the hand grenades and infernal machines, to which allusion had been inquiry being made. The report of the secret committee ever, could not excite surprise, seeing that Mr. Duncombe's ame was excluded from that committee-a proceeding anparalleled in the annals of this assembly.

Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE said it was a well-known fact Mr. BLEWETT, in a brief address, said he should have

acted precisely as the Hon. Member for Finsbury had acted, had his letters been opened. He thought the Government had acted very improperly.

Lord C. HAMILTON defended the Government, and in the course of his observations, employed several very illnatured personal remarks towards Mr. Duncombe. Mr. WATSON made a very able speech in favour of an

Anne, and the subsequent Act of Victoria, made the openof State, a misdemeanour. For his part, he held that in

a constitutional point of view, there could be no such power as that exercised by the Secretary of State. With respect to the discontent exhibited in the North in 1842,

to revive every evil associated with the spy system. He called upon the Solicitor-General to state upon what principles of constitutional. Yaw he defended the practice of opening letters. He dared that officer to lay-the warrant, by which Mr. Duncombe's letters had been delayed, on the table of the House, or acknowledge it in any way which would get the instrument into the courts, He held that the warrant of the Secretary of State to make such search could not be there maintained. A oath; and the Secretary of State could not administer such oath, and consequently could not receive an information. The warrant must also set forth the name of the party it implicated, and specify the offence. All these onditions were necessary to make a warrant legal : and ie ventured to assert that were the warrant issued by the

vast importance to public liberty. The Solicitor-GENERAL, in a long and wordy ha-

angue, travelled over the same ground taken by his colleagues in defence of the espionage, without at all im-proving their position. He acknowledged that the power to open letters was not conferred by any statute; but was a power formerly a portion of the prerogative of the sovereign, then had been exercised by the responsible advi-

sers of the crown, and was recognised in the statutes of

two points. In the first place he begged to assure Mr.

Duncombe that in his former remarks he had never

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

IG years of age, in the loft of a ruinous cowhouse in the Wandsworth-road, in a state of unparalleled the street ran to the aid of the unfortunate deceased, destitution, the particulars of which appeared in last and after much trouble at length succeeded in extinweek's Star, has been great in the extreme, and inquiries continue to be made daily by the gentry resident in Clapham and Wandsworth respecting the poor creature's condition. It will be recollected that expired in the course of nine hours from the effects when this miserable girl, Mary Loveday, was ad-mitted into the Wandsworth Union on Wednesday made. Such allusions, made in connection with that last, she presented an appalling spectacle, being Hon. Gentleman's name, showed the necessity of a full frightfully emaciated and horribly infested with was most unsatisfactory to the public mind. This, how upon a thread, and had she not met with the most iumane and almost parental treatment from Mr. and Mrs. King, the master and matron of the establish-ment, death must in a short time have terminated her sufferings. Owing to their care, however, and that the system of espionage prevailed extensively in the attention of Dr. Connor and his assistants, she France, yet the people did not complain. It was neces- lias been increasing in strength daily. ... The vermin sary that to a certain extent such a power should be vested have been wholly exterminated, and the poor creature has been removed from the foul ward into the infirmary. It was stated in the previous accounts that the feet of the unfortunate girl presented all the appearance of incipient mortification. These omi-

noussigns of a speedy dissolution have not disappeared; and, although the lotions applied to the feet have effected a more favourable change than could reasonably be expected, still Dr. Connor is far from sanguine as to her ultimate recovery, and is of opinion that if inquiry into Mr. Duncombe's charge. The statute of Anne, and the subsequent Act of Victoria, made the opening of a letter, without a warrant from the Secretary system being too low and her masticatory powers too

ESCAPE FROM TAIN PRISON .- On Wednesday night last, a daring escape was effected by a prisoner named David Young, a native of Perth or Dundee, and confined since October last, on a charge of theft by housebreaking, in order to be tried at the Court of Justiciary. He occupied the low cell in the prison, the iron-grated door of which is securely fastened on the outside by an iron chain, and locked with two padlocks. On the gaoler entering the prison that evening, he found the door of Young's cell wide open, and the inmate away. The manner in which he warrant could not issue without previous information on effected his escape seems to set all gaol security at defiance, since it would appear that he broke the two substantial locks of his cell by a board taken from his bed, and afterwards another strong lock which secured the room in which the keepers sleep, Having thus got access into the gaoler's apartment, he changed his clothes, and managed to find the key Secretary of State taken before the Judges, it would be of the door that leads to the bartizan. He then tore scouted out of court. He should like the Government to up the blankets of his bed, and knotting them togegive an opportunity of trying the question. It was of ther, tied them to an iron bar in a narrow slit in the turret, on which he slid down, and alighted in the old court-house, the windows of which look into the High-

street, and are secured by deals, which he managed to break and leap into the street. Officers were despatched in all directions in search of him, and through their exertions he was found near Fowlis .-Tain Journal.

MILLWORK AND MACHINERY .-- On Monday a return, printed on the motion of Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary Anne and Victoria. He gave it as his opinion-an opi-if nion expressed with a full recollection of the responsibility declared value of all millwork and machinery exported from the united kingdom in each quarter of the years 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844. The declared value of millwork and machinery exported from the United kingdom in the year ended the 5th Lord JOHN RUSSELL held that the law had been established in the reign of Queen Anne; it existed now; and of January, 1842, was £551,361; in the year the Home Secretary was not to be held blameable for the ended the 5th of January, 1843, £554,653; in the practice which had always been associated with his office. year to the 5th of January, 1844, £713,474; and in the year ended the 5th of January last, to £773,187, showing an increase on every year in the value of millwork and machinery exported.

840 Thand Lond he complained of being very unwell, but would not allow the parish doctor to be called to his aid. A allow the parish doctor to be called to his aid. A person named Wilson, who lived in the same house, very kindly gave him some tea and toast. At night he said he was better, but on the following, morning (Monday) he was found stretched on the floor, quite dead.<sup>10</sup> Mr. Coward, the parish surgeon, gave it as his opinion that apoplexy was the cause of death. The jury returned a verdict of Matural Death.

CORONER'S INQUEST. -- DREADFUL DEATH OF A' YOUNG WOMAN.-- Yesterday afternoom (Friday) Mr.-Higgs held an inquest at the Prince's Head, Princes-street, Westminster, on the body of Harriet Selina Schollar, aged 17 years, of No. 6, Rams Mews. From the evidence it appeared, that on Wednesday last the deceased was engaged cooking some fish, when her apron became ignited, and before the fire could be extinguished the poor creature was enveloped in flames. Her mother was present at the time, but on account of her being a cripple she was unable to render any assistance. Several persons who were in guishing the flames, but not before she was fright-fully burned about the face, neck, arms, and chest. She was removed to Westminster Hospital, where she of the burns. Verdict-Accidental Death.

FATAL WAGGON ACCIDENT.-Yesterday (Friday), Mr. Iliggs held an inquest at the Prince's Head, Storey's-gate, Westminster, on the body of William Rogers, aged 31, of No. 13, Tash-street, Gray's innlane, a horse-dcaler, and clipper. The deceased, it appeared, on Wednesday last, was in the act of climbing on to the shafts of a waggon, in order that he might pass toll free over Waterloo-bridge. In so doing his foot caught the near wheel of the vehicle, and he was pulled down, and before the animals could be stopped, the fore-wheel passed over his right leg, and fractured his thigh. He was taken to Wes minster Hospital, where he died in the course of four hours. Verdict—Accidental death, with a nominal deodand of 1s. on the horses and vehicle.

## Forthcoming Meetings.

CITY OF LONDON. - The public discussion on the question "Are the Irish Repeal Members justified in absenting themselves from the Imperial Parliasystem being too low and ner massionator, portant of ment?" will be resumed in the Hall, Turnagam-name, weak to admit of her partaking of solid food. South Whits Electrics.—On Saturday Mr. Syd-ney Herbert was re-elected for South Wilts, without he Metropolitan District Council will meet. In the A

evening, at seven o'clock, Mr. J. Sherrard will lecture. Tower HAMLETS.—On Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock, Mr. Philip M'Grath, president of the Excentive, will lecture at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green.

EMMETT'S BRIGADE .- Mr. T. M. Wheeler will lec-ture at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-grove, on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock precisely.

WESTMINSTER. - A meeting will be held at the Clock-house, Castle-street, Leicester-square, on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH .- A meeting will be held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening next, at eight precisely.

SOUTHWARK AND LAMBETH .-- Mr. J. F. Linden will lecture at the St. George's Temperance Hall, Blackfriar's-road, on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock precisely.

HAMMERSMITH.-A meeting will be held at the Dun Cow, Brook-green-lane, on Tuesday evening next, at eight precisely.

SAFFRON HILL .- The members of the Saffron Hill locality are requested to attend on Sunday morning next, at eleven o'clock.

GREENWICH .- A meeting will be held at the George and Dragon, Blackheath Hill, on Tuesday evening next, February 25th, at eight o'clock precisely.

A MEETING will be held at the Feathers Tavern, Warren-street, Tottenham-court-road, on Monday evening, March 3rd, 1845, to take into consideration the formation of a Chartist Benevolent Harmonic Society ; chair to be taken at eight o'clock ; admission free. MRS. ELLIS'S COMMITTEE will meet at the Hall, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday afternoon, at five o'clock. DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.-The central committee will meet on Wednesday evening next-cliair to be taken at half-past eight precisely-and every suc-ceeding Wednesday evening, at the Parthenium Club ooms, St. Martin's-lane.

have a tendency to subdue their spirit .- New York

ANOTHER ANTI-RENT OUTBREAK .- The Philadelplia Ledger notices an Anti-Rent outbreak in Laneaster. An agent of the Hamilton estate arrived in that place to collect ground-rents, when some persons collected, formed a procession, and waited upon him at his hotel, but were unable to procure an interview. They then resolved that they would pay no more ground-rent, which was received with acclamation. It was in the same county that the meeting was recently held, at which they resolved not to pay any more State taxes, unless the State Government should reform, and its representatives grow more honest .- Ibid.

THE CASE OF GOVERNOR DORR .- THE ALGERINES of RHODE ISLAND.—The Rhode Island legislature having passed a bill for the liberation of Governor Dorr, provided he agreed to take the oath before the Supreme Court to support the present constitution of the State, and he having refused to comply with these conditions, the following remarks thereon have apwared in the New York Sun :-

CASE OF GOVERNOR DORB.-RHODE ISLAND CRUELTY AND INJUSTICE .- We have already noticed the nonacceptance of the pardon to Gov. Dorr passed by the Rhode Island Legislature, and several journals have been loud in assailing him for declining to accept the kenity exhibited by the Legislature. There are some principles connected with this act of grace which should be known. The pardon is a conditional one. He must swear allegiance to the Constitution of the State. Now there is nothing wrong in this, excepting its peculiar applicability to Dorr. The people's constitution received 14,000 votes, and Dorr received that number of votes as Governor. Not one of the 14,000 was imprisoned or required to swear to the new constitution. Why select Dorr alone to swear fdelity to it, unless it is to make him acknowledge that he has acted wrong in consenting to receive 14,630 voics for Governor, and preferring ano-ther Charter. But there is a point of more impor-nance involved in this pardon, as will be seen by the inner destruct from the Larre of Phole Lind. annexed extract from the Laws of Rhode Island :-The 8th section of chapter 8, of the Act of Jan. 1838, and the 122nd in the present Digest, enacts 'That every person who shall be sentenced, under any provision of this Act, to imprisonment for life, or or the term of one year or more, for any one offence, shall for ever thereafter be incapable of being elected io any office of honour, trust, or profit in this State, and of acting as a freeman therein, and of giving testi-mony as a witness before any tribunal in this State, unless such sentence be reversed." Now the sentence has not been reversed. A conditional pardon has been tendered to him, without a reversal of the sentence, in case he accepts the pardon. So that he will be a convict out of prison, as much as he was in Prison, without right, privilege, or citizenship. If this was intended by the Legislature, it is anything but an act of grace. Again, section 180 and 181 of of the new Digest, authorises administration on the convict's estate, and provides that in cases of "imprisonment for life, such prisoner's estate shall be divided among his heirs at law, and distributed in the same way as if he was dead." Here his estate is seized upon and divided. He is dead in law with a aving pardon in hand-deprived of property and Gvil rights! Under this inhuman ban Dorr has rothing to gain in accepting the so-called pardon. Rhole Island seems intent upon making herself a sort of Algiers among the States of the earth.

broken. The deceased was ninety years of age, and Gov. DORR AND THE USURPERS. - The usurping existence of the odious power at all. It was not wanted another occasion. POST-OFFICE ESPIONAGE. the mother of twenty-one children. Her husband, Terence M'Manus, having admitted that he did the gislature of Rhode Island have passed an Act offer for any honest purpose by any honest Government. The Lord JOHN MANNERS asserted the independence of quested to be addressed to Thomas Batty, Wild's-yard, On the motion of Mr. T. DUNCOMBE the order of ng to liberate Gov. Dorr, on such conditions that he Kirkgate, Wakefield .- Mr. Doyle will also lecture at statement made by Mr. Duncombe, was one which the Members on his side of the House. They were not to be the day for the adjourned debate on the Post-office deed, was taken into custody, and was present at the would be entirely deprived of the rights of citizenthe following places: — Thesday, Dewsbury; Wednesday, Littletown; Thursday, Cleckheaton; Friday and Saturday, Bradford; Sunday, Halifax. tied up with the Ministry, just to do the Minister's bid-House was bound to notice, and notice in a satisfactory inquest. From his debilitated appearance and inquiry was read. thip. Of course he has refused, and his father has manner too, if it would maintain its own honour and in- ding. Though they might act with them generally ; still Mr. MONCETON MILNES considered the explanation of Lord Aberdeen, as far as the Bandiera family were dependence. Both were compromised in the alleged on questions affecting their own honour, and the inde-Petitioned the tyrants for the privilege of visiting his sen during his sickness, from a complicated disease, morose manner, it was supposed that he was labourconcerned, perfectly satisfactory. At the same time he admitted that the whole of the proceedings in-unjust and un-English practice had pleaded the state of pendence of the House, they would exercise their own ing under insanity; more especially as he had at MR. CLARK'S FIRST FORTNIGHT'S ROUTE IN NORTH LANCASHINE.-Bacun, 24th; Haslingden, 25th; Osthich it is feared will end his life ! If Gov. Dorr is opinion, and register their votes as justice dictated. This tempted to cut his own throat a few weeks since ; but the in the prison, it will be the foulest volved a very serious question; for if such a proceed-the character of this Union that it has ever ing was recognised, the Austrian Government would ret received; and, especially will it be an eternal dis-the character of the an eternal dis-the character of the an eternal dis-the country in 1842 as a justing on the suspicion for the suspicion and practices towards Mr. Duncombe; but let him ask have nothing to do but to get the sanction of the to have been objects of suspicion much sooner than Mr. from the evidence of several witnesses, and the conwas one of those questions : and in it they should yote against the Government, because they held the conduct of duct and language of the prisoner himself during the waldtwistle, 26th; Preston, 27th; Blackburn, 28th: inquest, it became quite evident that he was perfectly sane : and from the evidence of Dr. Gwynne it ap-Clitheroe, March 1st and 2nd ; Sabden, 3rd ; Bar-noldswick, 4th ; Colne, 5th ; Wheatley-lane, 6th ; Government to be utterly indefensible. Tace on the poor men of the present age, of whose cause he is the champion. I know not whether Gov. Dury identities the champion. I know not whether Gov. Mr. JERVIS made a smart speech, going over much of the old ground. He strongly supported the motion for peared that the attempt to cut his throat was only Marsden, 7th ; Haggate, 8th ; Burnley, 9th. Duncombe, had been subjected to similar treatment Dorr advocates the right to land or not, or whether be ever had his attention drawn to the subject; but I know that he is suffering for his advoczcy of the could not be obtained without bloodshed, as is evi-dent from present proceedings in this State - and delusive-that it was a mere scratch-and done for inquiry : and he also bore out Mr. Watson's opinion as to ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE .- Mr. Dixon will lecture in some sinister purpose. The prisoner made more than the illegality of the warrants, inopposition to the Solicitorthe Charter Association-room, Bentinck-street, on one confession of the dreadful deed. It would appear Sunday evening next, at six o'clock in the evening. General, that he must have murdered his wife with a thick Mr. MUNTZ should vote for inquiry, and also for doing The delegates attending the next delegate meeting in door-bar, as such an instrument was found, with fresh blood and hair upon it, in the house. M'Manus, away with the power entirely, Ashton-under-Lyne, will please take notice that the deat from present proceedings in this State; and therefore I know that it is the duty of all honest men, and of poor and landless men especially, to do what they can to liberate Gov. Dorr at all hazards, how Hampshire associations are forming to libe-in New Hampshire associations are forming to libe-wary vague - but it was not so as far the Ham There being loud calls for a division, Charter Association-room is not now in Charlestown, who is sixty-seven years of age, appears to be a man | but in Bertinck-street, near the new square. Mr. DUNCOMBE said, he would not detain them long of the most ungovernable temper at times ; while at with a reply, considering that the debate had been so other times he is equally morose and stubborn. The IIALIFAX.—Mr. Benjamin Rushton, of Orenacia, protracted. He denied that there was anything personal evidence so clearly established an opinion in the lane on Sunday evening next, at half-past six o'clock. in his proceeding. He had no object in view, but to put minds of a respectable jury of eighteen persons, that lane, on Sunday evening next, at half-past six o'clock. In New Hampshire associations are forming to libe-rate Gov. Dorr "by force of arms." - New York very vague; but it was not so as far the Hon. or copied? If not, he thought the odious power of the Member for Finsbury was concerned : and therefore Home Office had not been exercised impartially. As far an end to an odious system of espionage. Some gentle-men had suggested that he should bring his proofs unanimously and immediately returned a verdict to will meet in their room, Bullclose-lane, on Monday Working Mass's Advocate. unanimously and immediately returned a verdict to | will meet in their room, Bullclose-lane, on Monday A LIND OF LIBERTY. - Some thirteen free men of the (Mr. Milnes) was of opinion that the gentlemen on his side of the House ought to accede to the request for inquiry made by that Hon. Gentleman. It was that this dealt how to exist at all. It might possibly, in ex-that this dealt how the power to open anybody's that this dealt how the power to open anybody's that this dealt how the power to open anybody's that this dealt how the power to open anybody's that this dealt how the power to open anybody's letters ought not to exist at all. It might possibly, in ex-that this dealt how the power how the pow to the bar of the House, for thus, as yet, he had that effect; and Terence M'Manus was committed next, Feb. 24, at eight o'clock in the evening. nroduced no evidence of his letters having been for trial upon the coroner's warrant. ovened : he begged to state that he should submit a motion BRADFORD.-On Sunday evening a lecture will be inte states of the union, were yesterday placed in CORONER'S INQUEST .- On Wednesday afternoon delivered in the Chartist room, Butterworth-buildfor that purpose, and that he should bring his proofs to confinement by the second municipality police, in pursuance of the Act forbidding free persons of the country, that this should be set at rest. No doubt it would be surmised what were the reasons treme cases, be of use in detecting offences; but it might ings, to commence at half-nast six o'clock. A meeting Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Admiral Keppel, the bar. (Loud cheers.) He would make a motion to of the members and shareholders of the Co-or, erative also be most grosely abused, and used for the worst call to the bar the officers of the Post-office, who Hoxton Old-town, on the body of John Bolton, aged which had led to the opening of that Hon. Gentle-man's letters, as his name had been mixed up with persons who had been brought under the sentence Provision Store, Chapel-lane, will be held on Wed-nesday, the 5th of March, at eight o'clock in the purposes against the liberties of the people colour to come within the limits of the state. Such must have committed a breach of privilege if they had 70, who died in the most horrid state of destitution, Mr. Ferrand concluded by showing how odious this an impertment interference with our internal laws as onened his letters without a warrant from the Home and who, it was reported, was a very wealthy miser. that of which Massachusetts has been guilty but power of opening letters might he made in forwarding evening. Secretary. As there appeared a strong feeling in the He lived in a small room on the ground floor of a the machinery of that system of centralisation to which tends to increased vigilance on the part of our police House in favour of the amendment, and as he thought it miserable hovel in Barrett's-Buildings, Hoxton; on Rocupale.-Two lectures will be delivered in the of the law. Charter Association room. Rochdale, on Tuesday next, by Mr. Wm. Dixon of Manchester. At the close of each lecture a collection will be made for the the Home Secretary was so much attached ; and especiin these matters .- New Orleans Picayune. the jury viewing it, it was filthy in the extreme. and prudent to get a little inquiry sooner than none at all, Mr. DUNCOMBE.-Name them. the only thing in the place in the shape of furniture was an old broken bottomless chair and a small ally to the carrying out of the provisions of the New Poor he should withdraw his motion in order that the sense Mr. MILNES.-One gentleman was an individual Law. On these grounds more than on any other, he was for whom he had himself a very great respect, Mr. of the House might be taken on the amendment. desirous not only to take away this power from the Home The House afterwards divided on Lord Howick's Heywood turn-outs. RISERS' MEETINGS IN YORKSHIRE. - Mr. Septimus dirty tattered bed, on which the body lay, an object William Loyett. He need not mention any others, Secretary, but also from every other Minister of the amendment, which now stood as a substantive resolution MANCHESTER .- A lecture will be delivered in the of complete emaciation, one of the ears having been Davis, who has visited the following places in York-thire during last week-Dudley-hill, High Town, Melthan as one name was as good as another. It could not Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday evening next, at half-past six o'clock, by Mr. Wm. Jones of Liverpool. Crown. nearly eaten away by the swarm of rats that infested when there appeared but be admitted that the Hon. Gentleman had made the place. The scene was altogether one of the most revolting description : everything bespoke the greatest privation, and how the deceased could have lived in Meltham, and Huddersfield-calls on the different schimself, if not an object of suspicion, at least a per-Mr. STRUTT, as a member of the secret committee, de For the motion..... 145 son in communication with suspected persons. He cieties of Miners, in Yorkshire, to take into their LONGTON, POTTERIES.-On Sunday evening Mr. W. Kelsall will lecture in the Working Man's Hall, at fended the decision it had come to, and said the Govern Against it.,.... 240 therefore thought the warrant had not been issued ment had done everything in their power to assist the serious consideration the propriety of sending a dele-gate to the General Trades' Conference, to be held unwisely, though he thought the Hon. Gentleman committee in its investigations. He considered the the wretched state his remains were found in, was a Majority against it..... 95 half-past six in the evening. in London on Easter Monday. matter of great astonishment to the coroner and jury. Right Hon. Baronet, the Home Secretary, had been had a right to a full explanation. NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE. - The next delegate meeting The evidence showed that for the last nine years he Mr. DUNCOMBE, on the numbers being announced, in. Mr. MACAULEY said he could not vote for the moharshly dealt with, and as he thought neither the moof the North Staffordshire Miners will be held in the had been in the habit of hawking fish about the The Sherffield Comemakers are attempting to tion as it then stood, because it might be taken as a tion nor the amendment would lead to any practical good, because it might be taken as a tion nor the amendment would lead to any practical good, because it might be taken as a tion nor the amendment would lead to any practical good, because it might be taken as a tion nor the amendment would lead to any practical good, because it might be taken as a tion nor the amendment would lead to any practical good, because it might be taken as a tion nor the amendment would lead to any practical good, because it might be taken as a tion nor the amendment would lead to any practical good, because it might be taken as a tion nor the amendment would lead to any practical good, because it might be taken as a tion nor the amendment would lead to any practical good, because it might be taken as a tion nor the amendment would lead to any practical good, because it might be taken as a tion nor the amendment would lead to any practical good, because it might be taken as a tion nor the amendment would lead to any practical good, because it might be taken as a tion nor the amendment would lead to any practical good, because it might be taken as a tion nor the amendment would lead to any practical good, the should decime support in the taken as a tion as it then should be taken as a tion as it then should be taken as a tion as a tion as it then should be taken as a tion as a ti mediately gave notice that he should. on Tuesday next, within an equalisation of wages; they are, however, he appearing to be in the name of the making will be taken as a general defence of the Bost-offices the parties whom he should decime supporting them. He then entered into the should decime support to the bar of the House to answer for the breach of privi-to the bar of the House to answer for the breach of privi-to cleanse himself and his abode; in fact, they proffer. The was frequently solicited by the neighbours to cleanse to legislation. Pike-street at half nast six cleanse to legislation of the specific to the street. The should committee the should decime support to cleanse to legislation of the power that the officers of the country in 1842 sufficiently justified to show that the officers of the power that might have been employed to cleanse to power that might have been employed to cleanse to power that might have be Working Man's Hall, Longton, on Monday, March was allowed by that parish 25. ou. a nech as our good Bairstow, will deliver a lecture in the Association to cleanse himself and his abode; in fact, they proffer. room, Pike-street, at half-past six o'clock. Subject ed their services to do so, but he refused. On Sunday "Sir R. Peel's Financial statement." ontimakers are sanguine of success if properly sup-world by their brother operatives Ported by their brother operatives The House immediately afterwards adjourned.

they sailed, the Governor did not suspect their inten-tions, because they left unarmed. Sir C. NAPIER said that what he wished to know

was, whether Lord Seaton had communicated to the Bandieras, after he had received the remonstrances of the Consuls, so as to warn them of the danger which they were incurring by attempting to land on the coast of Calabria? Sir R. PEEL said that about ten o'clock in the evening of the 12th of June the Bandieras had sailed from Corfu, and that Lord Seaton had not previously had the least conception that it was their intention to sail from the island. On the 13th the

Consuls had made their representations alluded to. The Hon. and Gallant Officer asked if Lord Seaton had made any communication to the Bandieras. Now, it was impossible that he could have made any communication to them before they sailed, because

them on the subject, the reply was, that most certainly Lord Seaton had not. Mr. MONCKTON MILNES asked if there was any

papers connected with this subject. (Cries of All, all ! its legality. After making several other obformation.

SIR R. PEEL was not aware whether or not th correspondence contained matters which would ren der it inexpedient to produce the whole of it. He had no objection whatever to lay before the House the substance of it, but it could not be expected that he could pledge himself to produce the whole of the correspondence without having carefully perused the dispatches of Lord Seaton.

MR S. W. Hore said he might state. from having been in possession of the correspondence, that the Government had received no notice whatever, and on further search he had not been able to find any, of the arrival of the Bandieras in the Ionian Islands the only notice of their being there was an applica tion from the Austrian Government to have them delivered up as deserters from the Austrian naval service, which there was no power or wish on the part

of the Government to do. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE.-Did the Austrian Government give you any notice of the Bandieras being at Coriu ? Mr. HOPE said the Government received no notice whatever.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE.-Why, it was in Mazzini's let ers !---(Great laughter.)

Mr. MACKINNON presented a bill to secure the abatement of the smoke nuisance in large towns, which, after some little opposition on the part of Mr. Knight and Mr. Hawes, and speeches in support from Mr. Ferrand, Mr. Milnes, Mr. P. Borthwick, Mr. Beckett, Mr. Gill, and Alderman Copeland, was laid own character, and to the country, to grant the inquiry on the table.

Mr. WATSON moved for, and obtained leave to introduce a bill for repealing "pains and penalties" on Roman Catholics. During the short discussion that ensued, Sir James Graham stated the fact that the Commissioners for the Consolidation of the Criminal Law were engaged in consolidating the statutes into one great code, under two separate and distinct heads. Sir J. Graham briefly moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the appointment and payment of clerks and other Officers of the Courts of petty and quarter sessions of the peace, over and terminer, and had a rather hard fight. He should therefore explain gaol delivery.

which he delivered a very effective speech, and dealt some very hard hits at the Government and Sir R.

Mr. ROEBUCK said, nothing but the most ample inquiry would satisfy the country on this subject. If there had been any improper exercise of that power, however, it ought to be inquired into ; and in order to It was important that the character of the Right Honourable Member for Finsbury should have learn this, and to do justice to all concerned, he was prejustice done it. Nothing but the most search-ing inquiry ought to satisfy him. The matter had pared to support the amendment of the Noble Member for Sunderland (Lord Howiek). He did this because inquiry been shrouded in such mystery that until a full in- was due to Mr. Duncombe, who stood before the House in quiry was granted it was difficult to know what course | such a peculiar position ; a position which, without inhould be taken. He hoped that the House quiry, would inflict gross injustice on that gentleman. would see the necessity of doing this. If the Right Honourable Baronet the Home Secretary He must also condemn that new mode of exercising the power which had been adopted by the Foreign Secretary, in stopping the letters of refugees, and communicating the would only take a tangible case, the matter could he had entertained no suspicion whatever of their in-tention to leave the island. If the Hon. and Gallant Officer intended to ask whether Lord Seaton had man at the Post-office, in order to examine a letter their knowledge had led to most deplorable results : for sent a boat after them to make a communication to of the Hon. Member for Finsbury, and afterwards there could be no doubt but that the two Bandieras had been entrapped to their ruin. For such an exercise of place the warrant on the table of that House, he had

the power the Foreign Secretary was blameable; and he no doubt but that twenty-four hours would not pass (Lord J. Russell) would agree in a vote of condemnation before Mr. Duncombe would institute proceedbjection to lay before the House some portion of the ings in the Court of Queen's Bench to test of such principle, to prevent other Ministers from following the most objectionable practice, and tarnishing the and cheers.) It was a matter that had created an servations on the general question, the Hon. Gen-intense interest throughout the country, and the country would not be satisfied without further in-porting the Hon. Member for Finsbury in demanding Sir ROBERT PEEL rose and said that, as he had spoken Sir ROBERT PEEL rose and said that, as he had spoken

an inquiry. After several other Members had spoken, an ad-

journment was moved, when there appear	ea	
For the adjournment	29	
Against it	269	

Majority against the adjournment 240 Immediately afterwards a great number of the

Members left the House ; seeing which, Sir Robert Peel with great reluctance consented to the adjourn- also remark on the extraordinary speech of Mr. D'Israeli, ment, and the debate in consequence was adjourned on the previous night. If such a speech had come till to-morrow (Friday) night.

## FRIDAY, FEB. 21.

The order of the day for the adjourned debate on the it. He could deal with his foes, but he could not do POST-OFFICE SPY SYSTEM was read, and

with those who broke his head with kindness. He Mr. COLLETT addressed the House. He explained why then set the House right as to a statement made by Mr. he had moved the adjournment the night before, contend- D'Israeli, affecting one of the Government officials. Such ing that "little" men in debate, like hinself, had no statement was without foundation. He then complained. chance of having a "say," unless it were at the beginning and bitterly, of the conduct of the opposition, in joining of the evening. The "great guns" could demand atten- in the demand for fresh inquiry. Such conduct was not tion at any time: but when the hour was late, and a generous; it was not just. The Government had been speaker of minor rate presented himself, great disinclinatried once; they had been acquitted; and why were they tion to hear him was manifested. The remedy for this would to be tried again ? He hid the Whigs beware. He had not perhaps be to time each speaker, giving half an hour to so acted towards them, when in opposition, and since he the mover of a motion, and a quarter of an hour to each had been in power he had not used his influence in visitspeaker afterwards. He should support the motion of the | ing on their heads the condemnation their conduct was eld to have merited, though he had been solicited to do so. exceedingly ill-used; and the House owed it to him, to its He plainly told them that there had been no use made of the own character, and to the country, to grant the inquiry lower now so much complained of, for which the Whigs had asked for. Mr. Duncombe was well known to be a bold, not furnshed a precedent. As to the continued existence o the power, he would not now offer an opinion. He would manly, and independent man ; he was known all the world over as "honest Tom Duncombe;" and he was at all not purchase an acquittal for the Government at the expense of the power itself, by an offer to give it up, or any cents, entitled to fair play at the hands of the House. He trusted the Hon. Gentleman would not rest satisfied portion of it. The question before the House should go until he did receive a full acquittal from the imputations on its own merits; and if the Government were sent to a fresh trial, on the heads of those who sent them be the

thrown on him. Mr. FERBAND had been inclined to have given a silent vote, had it not been possible that his doing so in the

Mr. D'ISRAELI gladly embraced the opportunity of manner he intended might be construed into a desire to unreservedly, publicly, and sincerely apologising for the statement he had, without premeditation, made the night bear hardly on the Home Secretary, with whom he himself previous. He would not reply to Sir Robert Peel's twentyfour hours' conned-over impromiu, but reserve himself for the grounds on which he voted. He disagreed with the

consequences.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT .- On Monday, at noon, the inhabitants of Regent-street, Lambeth-walk, were thrown into a state of great alarm in consequence of loud explosion on the premises of Mr. Fenwick, the

vell-known artist in fire-works, residing in the same street. It appears that a young man named William Hook, a journeyman firework-maker, was engaged in making a quantity of rockets, for the completion of shipping order, and whilst ramming one of them with a mallet, the contents suddenly ignited, which communicated with a large quantity of combustible materials in front of him, the whole of which exploded with dreadful violence, forcing off the roof of the shop, and setting fire to some portion of the building, which was speedily extinguished by the other workwhich was speeding exchiguished by the other work-men. The poor man Hook was found lying on his back, frightfully disfigured about the face, hands, and chest, and in dreadful agony. He was removed with all speed in a cab to Guy's Hospital, where he was promptly attended to by Mr. E. Cook, the house surgeon. Very slight hopes are entertained of his before, he should not take advantage of his position to speak again to the general question. He would, however, avail himself of the opportunity to explain one or

DARING BURGLARY IN THE CITY .- Some time before six o'clock on Saturday evening last, a most daring

dreamed of implying that he had been mixed up with the Chartist plots and rebellions of 1842. Such an idea never burglary was effected in the warehouse of Messrs. M and S. Hyams, clothiers, 9 and 10, King-street, Cheapside. There were stolen from the premises 1864 entered his head. He was shocked when such an outyards of silk velvet ; 600 yards of silk surge, in rolls ; rageous meaning had been put on his words. He must 4951 yards of satin in pieces ; and £13 in gold, silver, and copper. A reward of £50 was offered yesterday (Monday), to be paid on the apprehension and con-viction of the thief or thieves, or on the recovery of from one of the opposition, where he expected to meet with generous foes, he should not have been surprised : but coming from a "friend," and from the property, or in proportion to any part thereof. The police are making active search after the a "candid friend," too, he scarcely knew how to brook burglars.

> THE ROBBERY OF ROGERS'S BANK .- We find the following, with reference to this mysterious transaction, in our Paris correspondent's letter of Sunday's date ; but we have authority to state that the notes found in the possession of the arrested partics form no part of the property stolen from Messrs, Rogers. This has been ascertained beyond doubt :--"Two Englishmen have just been arrested here on suspicion of having been engaged in the robbery of the bank of Rogers and Co., in London. It appears that they had been for some time busily occupied in changing English bank-notes into forcigh gold and paper, of which a large amount was found upon them. It is even said that some of the notes stolen in London were in their possession at the time of their arrest but this is not stated positively. Information of the affair has been given to Lord Cowley, and an inquiry is going on, which it is hoped will lead to valuable disclosures."-Globe.

DREADFUL MURDER IN NEW SOUTH WALES. — The same paper (the Sydney Guardian) contains the follow-ing :- On Friday, the 9th instant, an inquest was held at Livingston's, the Glasgow Arms, in Church-street, Parramatta, on view of the body of Sarah M'Manus wha was found on the previous evening with her skull fractured in two places, her arm near the shoulder broken-literally crushed-and several ribs

Somers Town.-Mr. W. Matthews will deliver a lecture at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, Cromer-street, on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven precisely.

Tower HAMLETS .- A lecture will be delivered by Mr. M'Grath, president of the Executive, next Sunday evening, at Mr. Bartram's, the White Horse, May-street, Whitechapel, to commence at eight preciscly. An adjourned meeting of the members of this locality will be held the same evening at nine o'clock.

CAPTAIN MARGARIT .-- A ball and other entertain-ments, for the benefit of Captain Margarit, the Spanish refugee, will take place on Monday evening next. Feb. 24th, at the Cheshire Cheese, Grosvenorrow, Chelsca. Tickets may be had at the bar of the Cheshire Cheese, and of Mr. Matthews, 88, Westbourne-street, Sloane-square. The committee hope that their efforts to assist this brave and uncompromising democrat will meet with the co-operation of their brother and sister democrats of the metropo is, who will thereby prove their faith in the glorious maxim-" The world is my country, and to do good my religion."

OLDHAM, -On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. J. K. Tay. lor will deliver his second lecture on the Life, Writings, and Genius of Robert Burns, in the Char-tist Room, Greaves-street, at six o'clock in the evening.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, - A general meeting of the Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead will be held at the house of Mr. Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Sunday evening, Feb. 23rd, at six o'clock, for the purpose of entertaining proposiions for the election of the Executive, &c.

Nortinghan.-Miss Blatherwick will lecture in the Democratic Chapel next Sunday evening, at six o'clock.-A Ratepayers' Meeting will be held at Mr. Watson's, Dobb-park, Basford, on Sunday next, at five o'clock.—A General Meeting of the Members of the Provident Co-Operative Society, held at Mr. Dorman's, No. 16, Clare-street, will take place on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock.

PILKINGTON.-TEA PARTY AND BALL.-A tea party and ball will be held in the Chartist School Room, Higher-lane, Pilkington, on Monday evening, March 3rd. Tea on table at five o'clock. Mr. William Bell, of Heywood, and other gentlemen, will attend.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING .- The next nceting of the South Lancashire delegates will be held on Sunday (to-morrow), in the Chartist Room, Charles Town, Ashton-under-Lyne, at ten o'clock in the morning, when it is requested that each locality will have their representative present, by whom they are to send their quota for the Executive, which will be the morning by the security to that body be transmitted by the secretary to that body.

NORTH LANCASHIRE.—All communications for the North Lancashire district must be addressed (post-paid) to Henry Holland, Burnley, Lancashire.

MR. Dorle, of the Executive, will lecture in the Association Room, George and Crown-yard, Wakefield, on Monday evening, the 24th inst., to com-mence at eight o'clock. All communications are re-

### PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THE extraordinary success of this medicine is the wonder of the age; it has been tried by hundreds of thousands as an aperient, and has in every instance dong good; it has never in the slightest degree impaired the most delicate constitution. Tens of thousands have tes. tified that perseverance in the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS will completely cure any disease, and are living witnesses of the benefit received from this invaluable medicine. Sheets of testimonials and the "Life and Times of Old Parr" may be had (gratis) of every respectable Medicine-vendor throughout the kingdom. Read the following account from Mr. Hollier, Dudley :\_\_\_

· To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

Dudley, Sept. 14

Gentlemen,-I forward you the copy of a letter sent to me (as under), and which you can make what use of you I am, your obedient servant, think proper. E. HOLLIER, Dudley,

### Tipton, Staffordshire.

I, Joshub Ball, hereby testify that I had been dreadfully afflicted with Rheumatic Gout for seventeen years, so that I have, at times, kept my bed for months together, and could not get anything to do me good till I took Parris Life Pills, which I am very happy to state have nearly restored me to perfect health. As witness my hand, this 11th day of September, JOSHUA BALL.

To the Public .- No sooner is a medicine well usia, blished in public favour, than a host of imitators arise, who, for the sake of gain, not only wrong the proprietory of the genuine medicine, but inflict a serious injury on the of the genuine measure, and their base counterfeit trash. These observations apply with increased effect to the medicine which is now so well known as " Parr's Life Pills." This famous remedy has been established by undoubted proofs of its efficacy, and by a mass of evidence and testimonials which no other medicine ever yet called forth. These facts have had the effect of producing a very large salemore than 15,000 boxes per week. When this large sals came to the knowledge of some unprincipled persons, who incautious various imitations, and in order that pur chasers may be able to detect these frauds, care must be taken to look at the Government stamp pasted round each box, and be sure it has the words "Parr's Life Pills" in white letters on a red ground engraved therein, and forma court, Flect-street," is painted with the directions wrapped round each box.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and familypackets at 115. by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's ; Barclay and Sons, Farring. don-street : Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard, London ; Mottershead and Co., Manchester; J. and R. Raimes and Co., Edinburgh; and by all respectable druggis; and patent medicine retailers throughout the kingdom. Directions are given with each box.

### TO MR. PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON Doneaster, September 26th, 1844.

S IR,-The following particulars have been handed to us, with a request that they might be forwarded to you, with permission for their publication, if you should deem them worthy of such.

### J. BROOKE & Co., Doncaster.

"Elizabeth Brearley, residing in Duke-street, Doncaster, aged between forty and fifty, was severely afflicted with rhoumatism, and confined to her bed for a period of nearly two months, with scarcely the power to lift her arm ; the was signally benefitted after taking two doses of BLAIR's GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS; and after finishing two boxes was quite recovered."

The above recent testimonial is a further proof of the great efficacy of this valuable medicine, which is the most effective remedy for gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, bach, Mrs. Peover, Druggist; Warrington, Mr. William | tic doloroux, pains in the head and face (often mistaken

It is also gratifying to have permission to refer to the following gentlemen, selected from a multitude of others, whose station in society has contributed to advance this popular medicine in public esteem :-J. R. Maudall, Esq. George Sibary, Druggist; Stoke-upon-Trent, Wm. Dean, Habits, Youthful Imprudence, or Infection ; terminating Druggist ; Newcastle-vpon-Tyne, W. Fordyce, 15, Grey- coroner, Doncaster ; the Rev. Dr. Blomberg, the Cheva. treet; South Shields, Bell and Co.; Walsall; J. H. Wat- lier de la Garde; Mr. Miskin, brewer and maltster, Dart

# TRADES' JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED in Leeds in 1837, and since then the leading Provincial Journal in the Kingdom, is now published at No. 340, Strand, London.

The object of the Proprietor in establishing the Northern Star was to furnish a fearless and faithful organ for the representation of the Labouring Classes, whose interests BREARY instant, at half-past Ten o'clock in the forenoon, from time immemorial have been shamelessly neglected. and by further adjournment from thence will be holden The removal of the Star to London has enabled its conductors to supply the reader with the latest intelligence, as well as the most interesting news; in consequence of AND PERSONS INDICTED FOR MISDEMEANORS, when all Ju- which its number of readers have materially increased in rors, Suitors, Persons who stand upon Recognizance, and the Metropolis, and its country circulation can be equalled others having business at the said Sessions, are required by few, even the most extensively circulated Metropolitan ewspapers.

From the extensive circulation of the Northern Star, to gether with the fact that it is read by all classes of society as the organ of the movement party, Advertisers will find it to be a medium of communication with the public at large worth notice.

Books and Publications for review must be addressed (post paid) to the Editor, 340, Strand, London. Advertisements and orders for papers to be addressed to Feargus O'Connor, 340, Strand, where all communications will be punctually attended to.

The following extract from the Newspaper Stamp Returns for October, November, and December, 1843 (since which no returns have been made), show that the Northern Star is far at the head of many old-established London Weekly Journals :---

NOBTHERN STAR .. .. .. 117,000 News of the World.. 86,000 United Service Ga-60,000 
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 Atlas
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 Age and Argus
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 Nonconformist
 30,000
 Sentinel
 22,500

 Bell's New Weekly
 Journal of Commerce
 13,500

 Messenger
 22,500

### Observe the Office, 340, Strand, London.

The following Books are published at the Northern Star office, 340, Strand, and may be had of all Booksellers and News Agents.

Just published Price Fourpence (forming a Pamphlet of 56 pages demy 8vo., in a stiff wrapper),

A FULL and COMPLETE REFUTATION of the PHILOSOPHY contained in a TRACT recently published by the MESSRS. CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh, entitled the "Employer and Employed."

This valuable little work contains the most complete defence of the demands of the Working Classes for their fair share of the enormous wealth created by Ma. chinery, as well as a justification of Trades Unions. The numerous appeals that have been made to Mr. O'Connor from nearly every part of the kingdom for the publication, in pamphlet form, of those Dialogues that have recently appeared in the Star, have determined him

to gratify what appears to be the almost unanimous wish of the Labouring Classes, "The Employer and the Employed," \* \* by Feargus O'Connor, \* \* beats anything even of its author's.

Complete in one Vol., neatly Bound in Cloth, A PRACTICAL WORK ON SMALL FARMS.

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writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps they do not understand the practice of Farming so well as Of A. Heywood, 58, Oldham-street, Manchester ; J the theory; and, therefore, mystify that which they cannot explain, by some long chemical term, which the plain reader may pass over as a "hard word," hard to pronounce, and harder to understand when it is pronounce The reader will find that Mr. O'Connor has avoided all

those hard names, and suited the language to the toiling labourer, whose college is generally the workshop, or, at best, the Sunday School. Though the work is

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notions of justice. For instance, if a community of labouring men purchase a quantity of land, and hire labour for its cultivation, however just their intentions and pure their motives, they will nevertheless feel themselves justified in raising the price of the land, according to the improved value conferred upon it by the labour of the hired workman. This power of steadily trenching upon the rights of others is one of the greatest disadvantages against which the labourer has to contend; and those hired by a community, at the end of twenty years would be in no better condition than they were at starting, while the community of proprietors would have increased the value of their property twenty-fold; that is, they would have robbed those labourers, by whose industry the value was increased, of nineteen shillings in the pound."

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RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions of mAK-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disgualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., CONSULTING SUBGEONS,

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ton, Briggate, Leeds; Strange, Paternoster-row; Han-nay and Co., 630, Oxford-street; Purkis, Compton-street, Soho, London; Guest, 51, Bull-street, Birmingham; and by all booksellers in town and country. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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oughly conversant with the treatment of a class of com plaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day. The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are apprehensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to re commend it to a caveful perusal."-Era. "This work should be read by all who value health and

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THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM.

in no shape can he be consulted with greater safety and Is a gentle stimulant and renovator of the impaired secrecy than in ' Lucas on Manly Vigour.' The initiation functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of into vicious indulgence-its progress-its results in both such complaints as arise from a disorganization of the Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising from Syphilitic disease; and is calculated to afford decided relief to those sexes, are given with faithful, but alas! for human nature, with afflicting truth. However, the authors have not exposed the evil without affording a remedy. It shows who, by early indulgence in solitary habits, have weak. how 'Manly Vigour' temporarily impaired, and mental ened the powers of their system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a deplorable state, and that nervous mentality kept up and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consequences of which places the individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of life. The consequences arising from this dangerous practice, are not confined to its pure physical early indiscretion-afraid almost to encounter his fellowman, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage. result, but branch to moral ones ; leading the excited de-The work is written in a concise and perspicuous style, viating mind into a fertile field of seducive error-into a displaying how often fond parents are deceived by the gradual but total degradation of manhood-into a per outward physical appearance of their youthful offspring ; icious application of those inherent rights which nature wisely instituted for the preservation of her species how the attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart, bringing on premature decrepitude, and all the habi-tudes of old age. Constitutional weakness, sexual debiderangement of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train of symptoms indicative of consumption or gelity, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions neral decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes ; and inof certain evacuations, total impotency and barrenness stead of being the natural results of congenital debility or are effectually removed by this invaluable medicine. disease, are the consequences of an alluring and pernici-Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one 11s. bottle

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### Bankrupts, &c. ~~~~

## BANKRUPTS.

(From Friday's Gazette, Fcb. 14.) Algernon Lindsey Flint, Aldermanbury, City, warehouse-man — William Alexander Christian, Newcastlo-street, Strand, innkeeper—John White, Great St. Andrew-street Seven-dials. leather-seller-Robert Mayow Herbert, Read ing, tea-dealer-Joseph Turner and Samuel Weeks, South. Hull, iron-founder - William Howell, jun., Liverpool, bookseller-John Sanderson, Liverpool, merchant-Fraz-cis John Rawlings, Cheltenham, cabinet-maker-Samuel Watson, Ilighbridge, Somersetshire, stone-mason-Richard

### BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, Feb. 18th, 1845.)

Edward Closson, Lower Holborn, stationer-John Pear Birley, Brompton-row, Brompton, plumber – Ichabi Hagg, Colchester, tailor—Thomas Wilkinson, Hartlepool, Durham, draper—William Hall, Durham, grocer—Thomas Rees, Liverpool, porter brewer-Joseph Scott, Liverpool, paper dealer-Samuel Crew, Bristol, coal-merchant-John Hutchings, Bath, bootmaker-William Knight, Manchester, oil cloth manufacturer-James Schofield, Oldham, Lancashire, grocer-John Holman, Exeter, victualler-Thomas Griffiths, jun., Wein, Shropshire, wine-merchant

### DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

R. Lang, Mill Bridge, Yorkshire, tallow-chandler-first dividend of 3s. 2d. in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Hope, Leeds.

R. Chapman, Scorton, Yorkshire, innkeeper-first and final dividend of 3s. in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Hope, Leeds.

### DIVIDENDS.

March 12, W. Perkins, Portsea, Hampshire, upholsterer --March 11, H. Cleeve, Rettendou, Essex, cow-kceper-March 11, J. P. Davies, Davies.street, Berkeley-square, apothecary--March 11, T. B. Hall, Coggeshall, Essex, grocer--March 11, T. Benson, North-place, Grays'inn-road, account-book-maker--March 14, A, and D. Winton, and J. Wabher, Wood streat, Chappide, warehousementand J. Webber, Wood-street, Cheapside, warehousemen-March 14, G. Harriot, Ormskirk, Lancashire, beer-brewer -March 11, T. Eskrigge, Warrington, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer-March 11, S. Clough, Eccleston, Lanca-shire, alkali-manufacturer-March 14, J. Drewe, Keptshaw, Somersetshire, scrivener—March 14, J. W. Green, Dartmouth, Devonshire, ship-builder—March 14, C. S. and W. Heywood, Manchester, warehousemen—March 11, M. Atkinson and J. Laidman, sen., Temple Sowerby, West-morland, bankers-March 13, J. Whitehead, Ainsworth, Lancashire, common-brewer-March 14, T. Worsley, Stockport, Cheshire, hosier.

CERTIFICATES TO BE GRANTED, UNLESS CAUSE BE SHOWN

TO THE CONTRARY ON THE DAY OF MEETING. March 11, W. Byers, Skinner-street, City, woollen-wate houseman-March 11, J. Sedman, Queen-street, Cheapside Goulson, Great Clacton, Essex, innkeeper-March 19, J. Law
 Coulson, Great Clacton, Essex, innkeeper-March 19, J. Law
 Morth Hilborough, Norfolk, miller-March 19, J. Law rence, Northampton, tobacconist—March 13, T. Rollings, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, wine-merchant—March 11, B. Perkins and S. Woolley, Stamford, Lincolnshife, drapers—March 13, J. Michael, North Shields, general dealer-March 13, B. Creigh, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cat-wright-March 13, J. Ward, Manchester, engineer-March

ous practice, alike destructive to the mind and body."-Bell's New Weekly Messenger. s saved. "Although a newspaper is not the ordinary channel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of a medical nuine without the signature of work, this remark is open to exception in any instance where the public, and not the isolated and exclusive mem-

bers of the profession, are the parties addressed. Upon will form its own opinion, and will demand that medical works for popular study should be devoid of that mysterious technicality in which the science of medicine has hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work before

unknown, generally misunderstood, and treated on principles correspondingly erroneous and superficial, by the present race of medical practitioners. Hence the neces sity for the publication of a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor ; or, where debility has made threatening inroads, the means of escape and the certainty of re-

there are none to whom, as parents, guardians, heads of families, and especially of public schools, is confided the care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment devoid of that information and those salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of generative debility neglected by the family physician, but they require for their safe manage ment the exclusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the routine of general practice, and (as in other departments of the profession) attentively concentrated in the daily and long-continued observation requisite for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities,

"If we consider the topics touched upon either in a moral or social view, we find the interests and welfare of mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, indiscriminate, and secret indulgence in certain practices, are described with an accuracy and force which display at once profound reflection and extensive practical experience."-The Planet.

" The best of all friends is the Professional Friend, and

"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness incapacity, suffering, and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are almost

in the United Kingdom.

storation. The evils to which the book adverts are extensive and identical in their secret and hidden origin, and

arm;	I can only compa Sworn at the Mar this 8th d		he City of London,
	Before me,	JOHN	PIRIE, Mayor.

plcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated cancers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lum, bago, likewise in cases of Piles-the Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of muschetoes, sand-flies, chiego-foot, yaws, and coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

The PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will against Mr. O'Connell. be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, with out exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever disco vered, and oUGHT TO BE USED BY ALL !

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Containing a review of Mr. O'Connell's conduct during the agitation of the question of Catholic Emancipation together with an analysis of his motives and actions since he became a Member of Parliament. The whole forms a somplete key to the political actions of Mr. O'Connell, and reconciles all the apparent contradictions in the acts of one of the greatest agitators of the present day.

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All persons desirous of completing their sets of the still remain on hand.

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The following particulars of rapid cure of Asthma, of fourteen years standing, are from Mr. J. E. Bignell, Holyhead-road, Wednesbury, and addressed to Mr. Ladbury, Surgeon, there .---Sept. 6th, 1844.

Sir,-When I had the first box of Dr. Locock's Wafers from you, I was labouring under one of those attacks of asthma, to which I have been subject now for about fourteen years. I have had the best medical advice the neighbourhood could afford, including two physicians at Birmingham and one at Wolverhampton, but with no success. My breathing was so very difficult that I expected every inspiration to be my last; as for sleep, that

was impossible, and had been so for several weeks. The first dose (only two small wafers) gave me great relief; the second more so : in short, the first box laid the ded union, through a secret fear of unfitness for the ground-work for the cure, which only four boxes has effected, and I am now quite well.

I remain, sir, your most obliged,

G. E. BIGNELL. Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and a rapid

cure of asthma, coughs, colds, consumption, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, as in two hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the LANCASTER TRIALS, may yet do so, as a few copies power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste.

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Sold in Leeds by Mrs. Mann, Reinhardt, Briggate, and . Hall, Briggate; Halifax, Mr. Waterhouse, chemist;

Emmett, John Frost, Dr. M'Douall, and Feargus O'Con- Huddersfield, Hall, chemist ; Dewsbury, Gloyne ; Knares. nor ; plate of the Trial of Frost and others at Monmouth ; borough, Acomb ; Hull, Reinhardt ; and most medicine plate of the First National Convention, and plate of the venders in the kingdom.

surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to a deeply important branch of study. The tone of this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well-written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suffering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No human being can be the worse for its

perusal ; to multitudes it must prove a warning beacon. a well-told appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the production of a mind long and practically conversant with the diseases of the most delicate division of the human organization."-The Magnet.

"The security of Happiness in the Marriage State is the chief anxiety of all ; but many dread entering upon weddischarge of matrimonial obligations. This essay is most particularly addressed to all suffering under a despondency of the character alluded to ; and advice will be found calculated to cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to renovated health."

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of their application ; and in all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be relied on.

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11, W. Lutwyche, Birmingham, brass-founder-March 12 A. Seed, Liverpool, licensed victualler-March 13, J. and H. Colville, Liverpool, merchants-March 11, C. B. Rey-nolds, Devizes, tailor-March 11, G. Harrold, Birmingham, merchant-March 11, A. Lequitre, Chingford Mills, Esser miller-March 11, R. Tucker, Dean-street, Westminster farrier.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. W. Ridgway, H. Ford, and H. E. Ridgway, Manchest ter, attorneys; as far as regards H. Ford-S. C. Blodge and N. Hinrichsen, Liverpool, ship-chandlers-L. Llord and J. J. Birchal, Manchester, commission-agents-R. W. and B. W. Hood, Church-street, Hackney, linendrapers-J. Stanley and J. Schofield, Oldham, Lancashire, colliers -R. and T. Julian, Cork, coach-builders-K. Broadhent, and A. Whitcombe, Scalurith advect the colliners and A. Whitcombe, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, milliners -C. C. and G. Williams, New-crane, Shadwell, paw-brokers-W. and E. Leigh, Liverpool, glass-dealers-t, H. Walker, W. Fowler, and W. Fowler, Farnley, Vorkshire, lab. dw. B. M. Fowler, and W. Fowler, Farnley, Vorkshire, Blat. cloth-dressers ; as far as regards J. H. Walker-R. Har cloth-dressers; as far as regards J. H. Walker-R. Har-man and W. Bayley, Hastings, Sussex, merchants-J. Street and W. Howe, Norfolk-street, zinc plate-workers-G. Dobson and G. Handley, Pontefract, Yorkshire, col-liers-J. and C. Hollands, Tenterden, carriers-J. D. Piper and E. Baker, Hadleigh, Suffolk, printers-E. J. Redmond and M. T. Duggan, Conduit-street, Regent-street, milliners-J. B. Chantrell and T. Shaw, Leeds, architects-J. Phillips and J. C. Harris, Bristol-W. S. and C. Gates, Uxbridge, grocers-W. and T. Woodward, Sidbury, Worcestershire, cabinet-makers-J. Mitchell and J. Scott, Monkwearmouth, Shore, Durham coal-fitters.

MR. BENJAMIN WOOD, M.P.-In answer to inqui-ries made yesterday, it was stated that the Hon.

Member continued as before, without the manifestation of any visible change either for better or worse. Such is the havoc made on his constitution, that he day.

## Poetry.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE OF NATIONS. INITATED FROM BERANGER. Insatiate War his bloody wings unfurled. And fled the fields his demon hands had torn And heaven-born Peace descended on the world. Flinging around her flowers and ears of corn. " 0!" said the goddess, " hear, ye nations, hear !

English, French, German-all contending lands-Form an alliance holy and sincere, And join, join hands !

"O man ! poor lamp of sanguinary mud; Open your eyes, and be no longer blind ; Why should ye rage and shed each other's blood Because some tyrant thinks his realm confined ? Why, when he mounts his chariot should ye cheer, E'en though his hot wheels crush the trodden lands Form an alliance holy and sincere,

And join, join hands! " Lo ! 'mong the corn, now bruised and trampled down, Ten thousand soldiers breathed their dying groans; And at each border, fort, and frontier town The barren soil grows rich with human bones : The lurid war-torch, blazing far and near, Has filled with terror all the suffering lands. Form an alliance holy and sincere, And join, join hands!

" Should millions perish in their cursed strife, Still monarchs think their battles cheaply won : What do they care for wasting human life ? They gain a province and the thing is done ! Then up to heaven their haughty heads they rear, And prate of glory to the bleeding lands. Form an alliance holy and sincere, And join, join hands!

"Why should your glory, founded on your woe, Dazzle your eyes, and yoke you to their car ? Are ye the gainers by their warlike show ? Fools that ye've been, short-sighted that ye are, Why should these tyrants trouble thus your sphere, And with their quarrels decimate the lands? Form an alliance holy and sincere,

And join, join hands ! "Yes, free and happy let the world repose-Sheathed be the sword-and be the cannon dumit And let the memory of your former woes" Make you the wiser in the days to come. Then shall ripe corn-fields all your labours cheer, And the red vintage gladden all the lands. Form an alliance holy and sincere,

And join, join hands ! Thus to the nations spoke the scraph Peace-The vintage ripened and the rich corn grew-Men hade their struggles and their warfare cease. And youths and maidens danced upon the dew. Then hear, ye nations! hear, ye peoples. hear! Freedom and wealth shall gladden all your lands, When that alliance, holy and sincere,

Has joined all hands !

NEVER GIVE UP.

Never give up ! it is wiser and better Always to hope than once to despair : Fling off the load of Doubt's cankering fetter, And break the dark spell of tyrannical care : Never give up ! or the burden may sink you-Providence kindly has mingled the cup, And, in all trials or troubles, bethink you, The watchword of life must be, Never give up ! Never give up ! there are chances and changes Helping the hopeful a hundred to one, And through the chaos High Wisdom arranges Ever success-if you'll only hope on : Never give up! for the wildest is boldest, Knowing that Providence mingles the cup : And of all maxims the best, as the oldest, Is the true watchword of Never give up!

Never give up !--- tho' the grape-shot may rattle. Or the full thunder-cloud over you burst, Stand like a rock,-and the storm or the battle Little shall harm you, though doing their worst : Never give up ! if adversity presses, Providence wisely has mingled the cup, the best counsel, in all your distresses, Is the stout watchword of Never give up !

THE NORTHERN STAR.

the other sex to imitate Venus.

Your affectionate friend,

ADVOCATE-THE COMMUNIST CHRONICLE.

A BOWL OF "PUNCH," FRESH BREWED.

"THE HEALTH OF THE LABOURER."

its wondrous agency is turning the huts of the labour-

Lincoln's-inn-fields.

THE CHRONICLES OF THE BASTILE. T. C. ing it over his head, with the butt-end laid him senseless Newby, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square. at his feet : the next moment he hung suspended in the air : he had commenced his frightful descent ! Continued from the Northern Star of February 15th.

Meanwhile, the other sentinels rushed to the succour of Vive la Revolution ! must be the involuntary extheir comrade, but stupified by exposure to the inclement clamation of all who read this most excellent work. night, looked about for the fugitive in every direction-Fearful was the struggle, deadly the strife, the com-mencement of which saw the destruction of the hated save the right one-discharging their pieces in the air, in order to rouse the garrison. The alarm now became ge-Bastile; but though many a deed of horror was perneral, though some time elapsed first, for the wind was petrated in that Revolution which the lovers of liberty so high, it drowned the vociferations of the soldiers on the must ever deplore, few conversant with the previous towers-bawling out to their comrades on the roundstate of France will be found, we think, who will not away-who knew not where to look, nor what to do, until regard that change as the happiest event which the human race has yet witnessed. We hear much of the horrors of the "reign of terror;" but let any one read and at which he levelled his musket, and fired, but withone of them perceived a white figure dangling in mid-way for very humbly imitating them in some of their amusethis work, and then say whether that terrorism was out effect, although it served to put his companions on the proper track.

not unavoidable, and the necessary consequence of the damnable despotism which preceded the Revolution. St. Leu had by this time descended more than halfway, Historians have counted the victims of the Revolubut his position was frightful in the extreme; having notionary Tribunal; but they have mostly been alto-gether silent as to the number of victims who year by thing to steady his descent, he was swinging about back. wards and forwards, in imminent danger of being dashed year, for centuries, had been silently sacrificed in this to pieces against the massive stone-work, and owed his accursed den; their only offence that they had insafety only to his presence of mind, which he still retained, curred the dislike of the reigning tyrant, or some even at that critical juncture. His sole aim was to reach royal courtesan or minister. Men were seized on the the ditch beneath him, which he saw was frozen over, for authority of a lettre-de-cachet, and without being ac-quainted with their alleged offence were immured in fore continued lowering himself, heedless of the uproar, fore continued lowering himself, heedless of the uproar, this horrible dungeon, where they remained during the or of the strife of the elements that raged above, and will of their persecutors. If their death was deemed around, and on all sides of him, his only fear being as to more necessary than their continued incarceration, they were either secretly dispatched, or put into the the strength of the rope, upon which the strain increased every moment, causing it now and then to crack, and rehellish cages, where death after a time relieved them minding him of the frail materials that it was composed of their sufferings. Within forty-six years, the num-ber of prisoners who mysteriously disappeared from the Bastile, without any vestige remaining to attest of, so vividly, that his fingers seemed to interrogate each | low, has died in the belief of being wept over by his counthread, as if to ascertain the safety of that particular one on which his life was at that precise moment hung. their fate, amounted to two thousand ; these being He had yet a distance of some twenty-five or thirty feet over and above the number of prisoners who during to descend, when to his utter dismay, he came to the end cursed plant of fire and blood. Count up all the crowns that time were liberated, or who died a "natural of his rope-and at the same instant he felt that somebody death." It is fortunate for Captain WARNER that he was pulling it above : a moment's hesitation-only a mo-

they worth one summer cabbage ? was not born a Frenchman-a Frenchman, we mean, ment's-but what a moment that !- he loosed his hold. of a century back ; had he been so unfortunate, his and dropped ! a rush of air-a suspension of breath-a lit so noble a sight ? Be assured, if you can teach your blowing-up discoveries would assuredly have blown stunning blow, a sensation of his bones being all broken | eyes to look through the spectacles of truth, there cannot him into the Bastile. In the reign of Louis Quinze, at once-and the next instant he was immersed in water, be a sadder, a more rueful exhibition-one reflecting more an individual named BRUN DE CONDAMINE having in-vented a kind of exploding bullet, communicated his life-life-was his only thought, notwithstanding ! He satory of the wisdom and goodness of man-than thouan individual named Brux DE CoxDAMINE having in-vented a kind of *exploding bullet*, communicated his discovery to Monsieur de SARTINES, then Lientenant of Police, in hopes of inducing the Government to purchase the secret, but instead of which he was shortly afterwards arrested and conveyed to the shortly afterwards arrested and conveyed to the to encounter another.

Bastile. Hence, he attempted to escape, and had succeeded in lowering himself from the parapet of the towers, when unfortunately the cord broke by which he hung suspended, and he fell into the ditch; taudiere and the Baziniere towers, a distance of nearly be the towers in the fell into the ditch; taudiere and the Baziniere towers, a distance of nearly be beneficence of heaven! But then, I have odd thoughts-He was yet separated from the small moat, which he thousands of soldiers drawn up, with a bright sky shining the sentinel fired at and wounded him, and brought seventy yards, in traversing which his person would offer strange opinions. him before the Governor, De LAUNEY, who ordered a sure mark to the sentinels on the round-away, who were him to be cast into the dungeon of the ditch for eight now aware of his position ; fortunately, however, the days, and to be fed only on half allowance of bread biting wind blew direct in their face, driving before it a begin the battle at all. It may be very humane to apply shower of tiny, frozen arrows, that nearly deprived them the salve after you have dealt the gash-but surely it and water. The register does not state whether this unfortunate man was liberated ; the probability is, of vision, the intolerable pain diverting their attention therefore, that he was either secretly murdered, or succumbed under the tortures to which he was sub-wards on all-fours-the ice cracking, and bending, and wards on all-fours-the ice cracking, and bending, and breaking under him, until he reached the middle of the which I trust is speedily becoming bankrupt, you will jected. This same Governor De LAUNEY was on the storming of the Bastile, on the 14th of July, 1789, great ditch, when a shot from one of the sentinels-for he never, with my consent, purchase into the army. hewed in pieces by the triumphant people. Righ-teous retribution ! So perish all the accursed agents was now within twenty yards of the round-away--took effect on his person, passing obliquely through the fleshy part of his arm. Regardless of the anguish, and of the

additional danger to which he was now exposed, he started In the limits we are necessarily confined to, we have found it impossible to detail the plot of the to his feet, bounded forwards, and reached the small Chronicles, we have therefore been compelled to leave moat. it to the reader to judge of the work by the speci-

This most - which likewise formed the outermost boundary of the gardens of the arsenal-communicated will be found an excellent promoter of the good cause with the Seine, and was about forty feet wide, and of the same depth as the great ditch ; over it, at about fourteen or fifteen yards from its point of junction with the latter, fell a triple draw-bridge, defended on the inner side by a corps-de-garde. Hearing the shots and the shouts of their comrades, the soldiers on duty here lowered the

bridge and rushed, in a mass, to the first outer court, in THE ESCAPE OF ST. LEU FROM THE BASTILE. order to learn the cause of the outcry; they passed within Judging of the height of the towers from that of his cell, from the number of stories, and the space between each, he calculated upon requiring about a hundred and

more tempted me to emulate them, than the reading of rising from the Freemasons' Tavern. East, west, a cast of the sarcophagus in which it was found, at the Newgate Calendar would make me yearn to turn foot- north, and south they separate upon their glad mis- the Polytechnicon." Sir Henry Ellis stated that the the Newgate Calendar would make me yearn to turn foot-pad or house-breaker. Some, carrying loaves - some, meat-some,

At best, soldiers are the evils of the earth-the chil. kegs of nut-brown ale-some, new raiment-and all would, as early as possible, be exhibited to the public. dren of human wrong and human weakness. Under- of them alighting at the labourer's fireless hearth, The vase, by Wedgewood, it appears, is only a modern stand me; I would not have men ground arms, and, with and calling cheerfulness and hope into his face, and quaker-like submission, cry "frieud" to the invader. Nevertheless, do not let us prank up a dire necessity with all sorts of false ornament, and glorify wholesale homicide. You say war is the pastime of gods. Homer tells Labourer !" It is the "Open Sesame" to the heart

us as much. And pretty gods they were who played at of the country. the sport! In my time, I have known many men who, And even when the labourer fails to receive the the sport! In my time, I have known many men who, substantial sweetness of these fairy gifts, it is plain ments, have died on the gallows or withered on board the he is largely benefitted, though all unconsciously, by hulks. I trust the time will come when it will bring as the magical toast. Therefore, let him take heart great shame to men to mimic Mars, as it now deals upon True it is, he may wither on seven shillings a week but then, does not a Duke drink his health ? and such You talk glibly enough of the bed of glory. What is it ? | condescension must more than double the miserable A battle-field, with thousands blaspheming in agony stipend.

about you ? Your last moments sweetened, it may be, with the thought that somewhere on the field lies a day you have wanted food—at night you need shelter There are sullen thoughts clouding your bleeding piece of your handiwork-a poor wretch in the and firing. There are sullen thoughts clouding your death-grasp of torture! Truly, that is a bed of greater brain ; there is, too, a slow, withering heat at your glory which is surrounded by loving hearts-by hands | vitals; night is coming on, and you know not where uplifted in deep, yet cheerful prayer. There are thoughts, too-it is my belief-better, sweeter far than thoughts of recent slaying, to help the struggling soul from out its tenement. You talk, too, of the nation's tears! In what museum You talk, too, of the nation's tears! In what museum does the nation keep her pocket-handkerchiefs? Depend Health of the Labourer !"

upon it, nations that love to fight, are not the nations You are breaking stones in a Union yard. Let that love to weep. I grant it, many a fine, simple felthe thought of the toast touch your brain with music, and somehow try and hammer on the granite a grate- so highly indignant at the conduct of one of their try, who has nevertheless been shamefully defrauded of ful accompaniment to-" The Health of the Lahis dues. My dear boy, never sell your life for imaginary | bourer !"

Well, labourer, you fall sick ; it may be in the parish of Iver, in Buckinghamshire ; in the county drops of water. And then you rave about laurel-an acof his rope-and at the same instant he felt that somebody of Cæsar, and for the honest, healthful service of man, are of "the farmer's friend." You are carted to Isleworth, and you ask for bread for yourself and wife. of the House of Commons, on the subject of selling You cannot move; but your wife, poor wretch ! has of seats, as "notorious as the sun at noon-day," but yet some strength, and so she is ordered to trudge we certainly did not expect to find the "great Agita-from Hillingdon to Uxbridge—and from Uxbridge tor" exhibit in one which even Sir Boyle Roche back to Isleworth, having walked in the cutting might have envied. While speaking in favour of the You would wish to see the German review-you think of the father of wickedness. In my time, I have seen Wretched for you to wait the return of your wife on vexatious opposition to it. He would then come back her hard pilgrimage of three-and-twenty miles. But to Ireland, and ask his countrymen, 'Are you for take heart ! Be of good cheer ! Disease and famine Repeal now ?'" Although O'Connell, in his time, You say it will be sweet, the battle over, to solace the

wounded. My dear boy, it will be sweeter far not to bourer !" And, labourer, it may be you are just turned in howling winter time from a comfortable gaol. You would be better wisdom, truer humanity, to inflict no were sent thither for straying in search of work, that you might take your wife and offspring from the hurt. And, in time, men will learn this truth ; they are union. You could not make out the offence ; but the learning it; and as I. would not see you in a profession magistrates, hawk-eyed, saw it, and you were sent to gaol. There; you slough your labourer's rags, and are warmly clothed. Your sentence is suffered, and you are discharged; the warm convict clothing is BENJAMIN ALLPEACE. taken from you, and your labourer's tatters restored. As a satirist of existing frauds and follies, few, if You shiver at the gaol's threshold ; for the icy wind | quantum of blue and red fire, and all other ingredients, any, writers of the present day can compete with DougLAS JERROLD. This volume is another added makes you know the difference between the snug will be found an excellent promoter of the good enuse of right against wrong. The letters are illustrated by KENNY MEADOWS, whose cuts are admirably in keeping with the satire of the author. We earnestly recommend this work to our readers, and hope that it will have an extensive circulation. THE PENNY NOVELIST, AND LIBRARY OF ROMANCE OF CANT. — "Of all the cants working man. Well, you trudge on; but you have palpitation at the heart, and it is sore travelling with you. At length you crawl into a wayside hovel; and with one loaf, in withering December, you fight famine the blighting cold. Terrible thoughts must visit you in that lone hovel; you cannot but hold awful com-munings with the midnight blast, howling, to your with a Bible and Tracts and have also approach on the process ears, like humanity about you. Nevertheless, you are ROMANCE. Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street. twe better to conceal himself, crouched down into the snow; he saw them run across the bridge, and heard not forgotten. No: wrong not humanity-landlordeach, he calculated upon requiring about a hundred and twenty feet of rope, but great was his dismay when he dis-covered that every available article of wearing apparel their halloos to their comrades—he heard, too, the chains that he possessed, added to the sheets and blankets of his bed, would not, when twisted into strands of the requisite strength, make up more than half the necessary quantity; still, he wrought on, with increasing assiduity, until he bed no more metanials to vork with scree his outward the detaward the divector he had taken to shout of explanation he had taken to bed would not, when twisted into strands of the requisite still, he wrought on, with increasing assiduity, until he had herewed the divector he had taken to shout of explanation he had taken to bed would not, when twisted into strands of the requisite strength, make up more than half the necessary quantity; still, he wrought on, with increasing assiduity, until he had herewed the divector he had taken to had herewed the divector he provide a divector here had taken to had herewed the divector he had taken to had herewed the divector herewere and of the contents of the volumes already published are panper's ground ; and whilst the priest utters Life—life—liberty—Julie : and again he rushed on-wards—gasping—exhausted : Another shout ! they were nearer ! another effort, and he could place the massive outer wall of the Eastile between them and him ! On ! Mysteries of Paris : Paulia Monti, or, the Hotel Lam-the January of the source of t 

British Museum had also one of these copies, which copy, and not east from the original. Sir Henry Ellis also stated that the vase had not sustained so much injury as was expected: that the principal figures were preserved, and two persons, named Doubleday and Buldock, employed in the Museum, would be able to put it together again.

3

Tit Bits.

THE SURPLICE QUESTION. By a Benedict. A VERY pretty public stir Is making down at Exeter, About the surplice fashion ; And many bitter words and rude Have been bestow'd upon the feud, And much unchristian passion. For me, I neither know nor care Whether a parson ought to wear A black dress or a white dress; Fill'd with a trouble of my own-A wife who preaches in her gown, And lectures in her night-dress. Hood's Magazine.

THE LAST FROM PUNCH .-- The Chartist ranks feel late lecturers, that they have determined on sinking a vowel in his name, which will render it M'Do-all. O'CONNELL'S BULL-ISM.-That Irishmen commit solecisms, or, as they are commonly termed, "bulls," is, to use the words of Lord Colchester, when Speaker have hold upon you; but let this thought make them powerless—all that can be done, is done for you; for amidst hurrahs and cheering chamours, somewhere in London, they drink "The Health of the La-beument" were ready to attend the House if circumstances required, and die at their posts. We think it will be a matter of congratulation to many of the tradesmen at the West-end if some of them remain in Ireland. "Boz" has given an excellent description of the par-tiality of Irish labourers to standing at their posts in St. Giles's, but we opine they never had an idea of dying there, unless from the combined effects of shil-lelaghs and whisky. If this memorable tragedy is ever to be represented on the floor of the House, we trust Fitzball will be engaged to give the adequate

to produce a due scenic catastrophe.—Satirist, THE QUINTESSENCE OF CANT.—"Of all the cants missionaries to preach to them on Sundays, and other days of the week. Is it during the day, or after the men have left work, that they are preached to? Messrs. Grissell and Peto have long been, not only before the public, but before committees of the of the presentation, without a corresponding reduction of wages to pay for the books and the missionaries, we shall make inquiries on the subject .-- Ibid. CHEAP IMMORTALITY .- The destroyer of the Portland vase, valued at upwards of one thousand pounds, in default of bail. If a man can excite Europe, and hurl to "immortal smash" one of the most beautiful and valuable specimens of antique genius the country can boast of—if he can live in history, be the "ob-served of all observers," gain a lasting immortality for the astonishing low price of five pounds, or two months' imprisonment, there is little doubt but spimonths' imprisonment, there is indicated out our spir-rited young gentlemen who wish to adorn a page of (newspaper) history with their exploits, will now go a cheaper way to work; and since Parliament has passed a bill that has been a "heavy blow and great discouragement" to poppers at her Majesty, will now seek to achieve a deathless fame by aiming at works of art. Who explored for a nicke at Ma when too late, the smasher of the Barberini vase will soon have rivals in the field.—*Ibid*. AN ORTHODOX FINISH .- The illness under which the respected Bishop of Ely is labouring is, we perceive, apoplexy, which is reckoned the most orthodox disease for a Bishop at any time, and therefore highly becoming his sacred "order." When the time arrives, as it must, for a Bishop to be translated to the heavenly world, it is perhaps best that the attack which is to send them to paradise be sudden and speedy, inasmuch as such spiritually-minded men can have no reason to dread being cut off in the "blossom of their sins," or brought to a quick account, seeing that, unlike the present Lord Mayor, they are naturally always prepared for such contingencies, A short cut to the realms of bliss must be the best in the case of a Bishop .- Ibid.

## Reviews.

CONINGSBY; or, THE NEW GENERATION. Br B. D'ISBAELI, Esq., M.P.-London : Colburn, Great Marlborough-street.

(Continued from the Northern Star of February 1st., twice-laid," completed a rope of tolerable strength, and The opening chapters of the second volume exhiof fourteen lengths, each length averaging about five bited Coxixosby arrived at Manchester, whither he has feet.

of tvrannv !

rarely successful :---

mens we have from time to time given. In our last

number we gave an extract descriptive of one of the

modes of torture to which the unhappy prisoners were

sometimes subjected. The following extract describes

a successful attempt at escape from this accursed

edifice ; an attempt but rarely made, or at least but

been led by curiosity to see the wonders of the capital As the only materials he now had at hand, to finish of manufactures. Mr. D'ISRAELI paints the manuthe rope, could not be used without attracting Ru's attenfacturing system so couleur de rose, that we apprehend both employers and employed will be astonished at his descriptions. The former will be mightily surtion to their disappearance, St. Leu found it necessary to fix upon a night for making the contemplated attempt, purposing to attain the platform by means of the chimney, prised to learn that they are the good and amiable and thence, with the assistance of the rope, to decend masters represented ; while the latter will wonder how into the great ditch, and gain the Seine through the small Mr. D'ISBAELI ever came to dream of such happiness moat by which the former was fed.

being their lot as he has depicted. According to Mr. He had no time to wait for a favourable opportunity, Wishield, the female weavers, working a thousand wherefore as the nights at that season were very long, and or fifteen hundred together in a room, are decked in "coral necklaces," "some pretty, some pert, some very dark, he chose the following evening-the sixth "coral necklaccs," ""some pretty, some pert, some graceful and jocund, some absorbed in their occupation ; after his interview with Julie-though the difficulties that threatened him were materially augmented by the a little serious some, few sad." Again, in describing fact of a large quantity of snow having fallen, rendering the locale of the elder MILBANE, we have pictured a "green valley," "a broad meadow land," "and very old elm trees," and here stands the mill of Oswald delay might prove fatal to his project! delay might prove fatal to his project ! That day fled, but slowly ; the night came, and waned

had so anxiously looked forward to had arrived.

As soon as Ru had paid him his last visit, St. Leu took

out the rope and examined it, length by length, subjecting

tion : the sacking of his wretched couch-the old, and

half-rotten green serge of the same that served for cur-

tains-all that remained of his bedding, even to the tick

of the mattrass-his own outer garments-coat-waist

coat-neckerchief-every shred of raiment, was turned

to account ! He stationed himself near the narrow win-

dow of his cell, and listened as he worked to the chimes

ten ! still his task remained incomplete ! eleven struck-

then midnight! another half hour and all would be ready

Having again assured himself of the strength of his

rope, as far as the means for so doing would allow,

he coiled it over his left arm, breathed a brief prayer,

and with a firm heart commenced his perilous adven-

With some difficulty, he forced his way up the narrow

chimney as far as the elbow, where the obstruction ex-

isted which he had cleared away, as related in a former

chapter : here, over his head, an iron bar, similar to the

one he had already bent aside, stopped his egress : how-

ever. he at last succeeded in removing it also, and soon

gained the aperture above, which was scarcely large

mough to afford his body a passage-indeed, had he re-

tained his clothes, he could not have got through it. He

was rejoiced to find that the storm continued with un-

at last his work was done !

ture.

MILLELNE. The workers at this mill live in a " picturesque village" close by, which village has its "lecture room," "library," and "reading hall." The great millowner, it appears, had built "churches, schools, and institutes," for the benefit of his workers. He had also built for them "houses and cottages on a new system of ventilation," had provided them with "garden allotments." and established "singing classes," This "happy valley" is situated three miles from Bolton, whether north, east, south, west, or which of the intermediate points of the compass, Coningsby saith not. A voyage of discovery, an expedition in search of this region of the blessed, would surely be worth the while of others besides Mr. D'ISRAELI. Should any of our Bolton readers be disposed to make the trial, we hope they will let us know the result of their abours. The discovery of the much-sought northwest passage, would be nothing to the discovery of Mr. D'Israeli's Lancashire Eden. Alas! for this gentleman's fauciful pictures, the stern realities of the manufacturing system are too well known to need recapitulating in opposition to Mr. D'ISPAELI's baseless visions. Before that gentleman again ventures a description of Lancashire life, we advise him to apply that marked the fleeting hours ! eight o'clock-nineto Lord AshLer for a few useful facts ; and instead o sentimentalising at the Manchester Athenaum with

CONDEX and Co., let him apply himself to the Manchester workers, visit their homes, and learn from their lips, male and temale, the workings of the system he so mistakingly lauds. The elder MILLBAXE, even with all Mr. D'ISRAELI'S

varnish, stands out the unmistakcable representative of his "order." Envious of the landed aristocracy, it is not their exclusive privileges he wars against but against the fact of his own exclusion from a paricipation in those privileges. Ile denounces as ridiculous and monstrous that dukes and earls who are not "richer than we (the millocrats) are" should be law-makers for the nation. He is not, however, opposed to an aristocracy, but is for what he calls "a real, a natural one" :--

A MILLOCRAT'S IDEAS OF A "NATURAL" ARISTOCRACY. "And where will you find your natural aristocracy ?" asked Coningsby.

"Among those men whom a nation recognises as the leward of the sentinels. The night too was very black, most eminent for virtue, talents, and property, and if you though the snow that had fallen--and which still con-please, birth and standing in the land. They guide opi- tinued to drift blindingly in every direction, save straight nion ; and therefore they govern. I am no leveller ; I down-rendered surrounding objects perfectly distinguishlook upon an artificial equality as equally pernicions with able, so that he could even plainly see the sentry-boxes diactitious aristocracy ; both depressing the energies, and at the further end of the platform ; one of these stood thecking the enterprise of a nation. I like man to be not forty feet from the aperture he lay concealed in, which. ire; really free; free in his industry as well as his fortunately for him, was situated at the angle the tower of ", abod

The reader will observe that the most eminent for property, birth, and standing, are to be the aristocrats of the (cotton lord's) new regime. True, "virtue" and "talents" are not omitted, but these, we suspect, will, as heretofore, stand but a poor chance of ennoblement when unaccompanied by "property." We subjoin two more specimens of a millocrat's political Views :-

THE SOURCES OF THE ENGLISH PEERAGE. When Henry VII. called his first Parliament, there were

only twenty-nine temporal peers to be found, and even

had no more materials to work with, save his outward had betrayed the direction he had taken !

garments, the sacking of his bed, the slight cords that held it together, and the bed-clothes themselves. In this dilemma, he feigned indisposition, in order to have a show of excuse for not getting up, and so far imposed upon Ru, as to induce this individual to supply him with an additional blanket and a coverlet; these rapidly shared the fate of the others, so that on the fifth day from the comnencement of his task, he had, by weaving all these articles together in strips, into what is, by sailors, called

thickness of the wall-forming the junction between it advantage to those who may desire to have and the moat of the arsenal gardens. But here-between this singular romance separate from the mishim and his liberty-a formidable barrier interposed itself, cellaneous tales of the Novelist. To aftempt in the shape of a harrow-formed grating, fixed into the the slightest sketch of the varied and arch and descending to within a foot of the water-mark, | tertaining contents of the first four volumes, in adand at the bottom of which bristled a chevaux-de-frize : dition to the works of EUGENE SUE, is impossible, so he hesitated : it was only for a moment : the voices, and numerous are the romances, novels, tales, &c., of this the tramp of footsteps in his rear told him he was lost if surprising work. The Novelist must be seen to be

he paused longer : he drew one long breath, burst through understood-once seen, it cannot fail to be read, and moment, filled his ears! still be groped on beneath the whole of the numbers from the commencement may moment, filled his ears! still be groped on beneath the whole of the numbers from the commencement may water, guiding himself by the bank — then his head be had. 'To those who have not read, but who are touched a substance; with his last remnant of strength, he forced upwards—he breathed again—the last barrier was passed—he was free! "We believe some fourteen or fifteen numbers of this work are published, of which we have as yet re-

but more slowly still ! Would to-morrow never dawn ? oh ceived but eleven: when the remaining numbers will do well to procure the back and current numbers come to hand they shall be duly noticed. In the containing it. The four volumes already complete yes! the morrow came, and with it. snow and wind! noon-tide too passed, and still the snow fell, and the wind blew : night succeeded, with more snow and more wind ! meantime, we earnestly recommend the Chronicles to St. Leu watched the white flakes as they descended, and the reading world in general, and to every lover of listened to the howling of the storm ! the sound pleased liberty in particular. him! Seven o'clock struck ; his heart leaped : the time he

PUNCH'S COMPLETE LETTER-WRITER. By DOUGLAS JERROLD. Punch Office, Fleet-street.

ill, do blow some good ; and of this we have an inwhich will cause his name to be held in disreputable remembrance long after his official career shall have JERROLD.

beg to intimate that their re-perusal in their present form will be found a treat which might hardly be anticipated; for the fact is, that the Complete Letter Writer is now made really complete, its attractions being greatly increased by the letters being collected and placed together. Those who had not the plealooked for by the reader of the monthlies. sure of reading the letters as they appeared in Punch, will do well to purchase the volume without delay. We promise them that their only regret when they come to the conclusion, will be that, instead of fifty letters, there are not five hundred of the like excel-

Where all are excellent it is impossible to single out particular letters for special praise. But as our readers will expect a specimen of the contents, we abated violence, and that the wind, which blew most select the following, by a guardian in reply to a young gentleman (his ward), who has expressed his desire to enter the army. We cannot afford room for the bisterously, came from the north-east, placing him to young gentleman's letter, but we should premise that the writer expresses himself as being passionately enamoured of a soldier's life. It is not, he alleges the outward trappings that attract him, but the abstract glory : his heart throbs at the achievements of conquerors; the game of war is a pastime for gods: he exults in the idea of death, in the bed of glory, and a whole country weeping over his ashes; he wishes to see the sublime spectacle of a German review ; above all, after the fury of battle is passed length solved. To the Duke of Richmond, we believe, how glorious the privilege of succouring the wounded and protecting the helpless. In reply to these ravis to be attributed the happy discovery. Doubtless, when the full success of the plan is made manifest ; when, throughout the length and breadth of England,

ANSWER OF THE GUARDIAN TO THE YOUNG GENTLEMAN.

crimination. I believed that you knew me better than to when it is calling smiles into the labourer's cheek,

and knees to the nearest embrasure, and, under cover of its instruments are, I know, not the opinions of the crect bearing and independent look of God's primest another room, and although it appeared to us to be familiar shall quite startle and repel us by breaking think—much guilt, much misery, if they were so. You, doubtless, believe your letter the result of an honest enthusiasm; and yet, to my fancy, it is nothing of philanthropic genius which has worked such blessed field-artillery with which it was furnishe world; it would save the world--I am vain eno the piece proceeded to attach his rope to the wheel thereof, taking the think—much guilt, much misery, if they were so. precaution to cast the coil over the battlements, ready for honest enthusiasm; and yet, to my fancy, it is nothing of philanthropic genius which has worked such blessed as ever it was in a few minutes, although the profesuse. This operation occupied some time, for his hands and more than the folly of a boy, who, unconscious of his wonders. It has been so with the inventor of print-prompter, writes with a fiend dictating at his elbow. Ing; with the discoverer of the motive principle of six years."—This narration is decidedly inferior to limbs were not only chafed, swollen, and lacerated, but deadcned from the effects of cold, so that he could hardly use Yes, my boy, a fiend; he is too often busy among us-one steam. Be it then our rewarding task at once to the clever story about the inhabitants of the moon, of the vilest and most mischievous demons of all the claim for Richmond his inalienable right to the gratithem : at length, however, he completed his task in safety, and having ascertained that the rope was securely fastened, cautiously raised himself for the purpose of commencing brood of wickedness. To be sure, he visits men not in tude of England's labourers. He has discovered the ago as a veritable scientific discovery. But whether his fearful descent, when the sentinel suddenly came out his own name-oh no! he comes to them in the finest infallible remedy for all their social ills. It is simply it is to be ranked in the same category, or in that of

-on-on! St. Leu had now gained that portion of the smaller moat where it was traversed by the outer wall of the Bastile, a small arch of about five feet in length—the forming two distinct works. This is a great him when dead.

## Science and Art.

A New Engine of Destruction .- A Mr. Benning, of Jersey, has, we understand, after a lengthened period employed in constructing an electric gun, sucthe rotten ice with his feet, and plunged! a long half-minute followed! a noise as of a thousand drums beating all at once, or of as many guns going off all at the same that the work is stereotyped, and, therefore, that the structive. The continuous and rapid flight of balls for five pounds. Parliament having passed a special discharged is scarcely credible. The simplicity of Act to protect her Majesty from potboyism, it had this wonderful work of mechanical art, as a pro- better do as much for works of art, or they may find, jectile, is such, that it can be easily removed from place to place. It contains within itself the means of continuing to an indefinite period its power and capability of destruction.

MORE WONDERFUL THAN CREDIBLE.-Some time ago, a paragraph went the round of the papers mencontaining it. The four volumes already complete may be had, handsomely bound, of the publisher. We shall return to a further examination of the *Penny Novelist* as soon as we can afford room. The following account, purporting to be written by an eye-witness, we quote from an American periodi SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE-FEB. cal called the Magnet, where it is gravely set forth, We have received this Magazine so late in the month as to render it impossible for us to do without comment, under the head "Extraordinary boody good;" meaning that most winds, however ll, do blow some good; and of this we have an in-tance in the work before us. Too much of any-tance in the work bef thing but good is, we fear, too chargeable to Sir essay by J. F. CARGILL, Esq., to which was awarded the application of cold of different degrees of inten-thing but good is, we fear, too chargeable to Sir essay by J. F. CARGILL, Esq., to which was awarded the application of cold of different degrees of inten-JAVES GRAHAM : and not the least of the odious acts the premium of £100, offered by the Earl of ELGIN, cause the human body to become torpid, without Governor of Jamaica. The fourth of the valuable essays on "The Whale and Whaling," by EDWARD WAREFIELD, Esq., is given in this number. The truly anterining "Lawred of a Variation of the truly in this state, bodies may remain a great number of Post-office espionage. Atrocious and odious, how-ever, as were the acts of the Minister in this parti-cular matter, it is, we believe, to these malpractices, or at least the discovery of them, that the public are indebted for the excellent letters which, under the above title, have been given to the world by DouoLAS JERROLD. "New Zealand Affairs;" and "The Annexation of taken out, shewed unequivocal signs of life; but it Texas." We should have much liked to have given some extracts from the article on "Upper California," the rock occasioned his death in a few hours after. but our review page this week was already occupied before the arrival of the Magazine. So far as we have King of Sweden, was, that it must have been in before the arrival of the Magazine. So far as we have found time to peruse the contents of the present that situation for at least seven thousand years ; number, it appears to be fully equal to the best of its his calculations being drawn from the different layers of strata by which it was surrounded. From this hint predecessors, lacking nothing in talent and sound information ; and not destitute of that variety usually the professor proceeded to make experiments ; and after a laborious course of experiments for the last on all occasions for a go of rum or a go of any other twenty-nine years of his life, he has at last succeeded in perfecting this great discovery. No less than sixty EVILS RESULTING FROM THE GAME LAWS, ADDRESSED thousand reptiles, shell-fish, &c., were experimented TO YOUNG ENGLAND-THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE on, before he tried the human subject. The process These are each good in their way, and each worthy of perusal. The Communist Chronicle is a monthly publication, edited by Goodwin BARMBY, is not entirely laid before the public as yet, but I had the honour, in company with a friend, of visiting the professor. I shall give a slight description' of one of the outer rooms, containing some of his preparations. Previous to entering we were each furnished with an and published by B. D. Cousins, No. 18, Duke-street. india-rubber bag, to which was attached a mask with glass eyes. This was put on to prevent the tempera-PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED .- The Christian Mythology Inveiled-The London Entertaining Magazine, part 3 The Dungeon Harp—Good ! a Proposition on the National Debt—The Atrocitics of the Dictator Rosas.

gniss eyes. This was put on to prevent the tempera-ture of the room from being varied in the slightest degree by our breathing. It was a circular room, lighted from the top by the sun's rays, from which the heat was entirely disengaged by its passage through glass, &c., coloured by the oxide of copper (a late discovery, and very valuable to the professor The room is shelved all round, and contains nearly one thousand specimens of animals, &c. One was a The great social difficulty that has beset us in the Swedish girl, aged, from appearance, about nineteen amelioration of the condition of the labourer, is at years, who was consigned to the professor by order of the Government, to be experimented upon, having been found guilty of murdering her child. With the exception of a slight paleness, she appeared as if asleep, although she has been in a state of tornor for two years. He intends, he says, to resuscitate her in five more years, and convince the world of the soundness of his wonderful discovery, The professor, to

KICKED THE BUCKET. Here lies Joan Kitchen ; when her glass was spent, She kicked up her heels, and away she went.

AMERICAN TOMBSTONE .- "Sacred to the remains of Jonathan Thompson, a pious Christian and an affectionate husband. His disconsolate widow continues to carry on the tripe-and-trotter business at the same place as before his bereavement."

THE SAINTS ASHAMED .- Two cardinals found fault with Raphael for having in onc of his pictures given too florid a complexion to St. Peter and St Paul. "Gentlemen," replied the artist, ill pleased with the criticism, "don't be surprised, I paint them just as they look in heaven. They are blushing with shame to see the Church below so badly governed."

PUBLIC BATHS FOR THE POOR .- From time immemorial England has been a maritime nation, but at present she displays her affection for the sea with redoubled energy. The temperance movement is enough to convince any man of the futility of asking spirituous liquor, when he must reflect within himself that now-a-days water's "all the go." And when we remember, likewise, that legislators are proverbial for treating the people like so many pigs, we cannot be surprised at their at length proposing to erect washhouses for their convenience. This is refinedsatire. The notion of presenting a half-starving population with tanks to bathe in, and soap and vater to scour their clothes with, is in fact tantamount to offering a man "a glass of water with the chill off and a cinder in it."-Great Gun.

CURIOUS DRESS .- A member of Parliament writes thus to the Times last week :-- " Please to mention that I attended the great agricultural meeting in one your earliest impressions."-Ibid.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL is to be raised to the peerage, by which elevation the excellent baronet hoped to get rid of his not very euphonious name. And so he will ; but that wicked wag, Sir Robert Peel, has insisted on creating him Lord Bullock Smithy, of Bullock-Smithy, in the county of where is it? So Sir Edward thinks his hat fits him as well as his coronet could do. -Great Gun.

CHARACTER IN A LAUGH .- How much of character is there in a laugh? You know no man till you have heard him laugh-till you know when and how he will laugh. There are occasions-there are humake so foolish a proposition. My opinions on war and and putting flesh upon his bones, and giving him the gratify us, took a small snake out of his cabinet into mours when a man with whom we have been long many a heart a sweet angel slumbers unseen till some happy moment awakens it, so there sleeps often in gracious and amiable, characters deep in the back ground a quite vulgar spirit, which starts into life when something rudely comical penetrates into the less frequented chambers of the mind.-Blackwood's Magazine.

ings we give the

With the stealthiness of the cat, he crept on his hands

ceived: the unlooked for circumstance startled him at first, but a few minutes sufficed to restore his courage, for he soon remarked that the sentinel had taken refuge within, leaving the road comparatively free: hardly daring to draw breath, he gradually emerged from his hiding-place, shivering and benumbed, and as the neighbouring clocks struck one, set his foot upon the platform : there was now no receding.

# the Bertaudicre formed with the masonry that connected it with the Baziniere, so that he could reconnoitre unper-

it to the heaviest strain he was capable of, with a view to test its strength ; the result proved satisfactory : to complete it was his next task, and to this he applied himself with an earnestness and an energy of purpose that the emergency increased tenfold. Every article in the cell, available as a substitute for yarn, now came into requisi-

These letters originally appeared in *Punch*; but to those who have read them in their original shape, we

ent quality.

My Dear Arthur,-I thought more highly of your dis- | ing poor into abiding-places of substantial comfort--

some of them took their seats illegally, for they had been attainted. Of those twenty-nine not five remain, and they, as the Howards for instance, are not Norman nobility. We owe the English pecrage to three sources : the spoliation of the church ; the open and dagrant sale of its honours by the elder Stuarts; and the boroughmongering of our own times. Those are the three main sources of the existing peerage of England, and, in my opinion, dis-Fraceful ones.

INCTILITY OF A SECOND LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER. Why should a popular assembly elected by the flower of a nation, be precipitate? If precipitate, what senate could stay an assembly so chosen ? No, no, no; the thing has been tried over and over again ; the idea of restrainceived. ing the powerful by the weak is an absurdity; the quesion is settled. If we wanted a fresh illustration, we need only look to the present state of our own House of Lords. It originates nothing ; it has, in fact, announced itself as a mere Court of Registration of the decrees of your House of Commons,

reader will hear more anon.

clothes and under the prettiest alias. He is clothed in this : it is to drink their health. of his box and began parading the platform, passing backwards and forwards within twenty paces of the embragay colours-has yards of gold trimming about him-a fine feather in his cap-silken flags fluttering over him-music at his heels-and his lying, swindling name is-water. The Duke of Richmond performs his benevo-ments. sure in which he now again lay crouched, a prey to the severest mental and bodily anguish that can be con-

Glory. Strip the thing so called, and how often will you | lent hocus-pocus with a glass of wine ! Twice, when the vigilant guardian's back was turned, find the abhorred nakedness of a demon. Be assured of it, did St. Leu creep towards the embrasure, with the design fife and drum make the devil's choicest music. He blows of placing that barrier between them, and twice was he and beats—for, being a devil, he can do this at the same press the very manhood out of thousands, to see a seriously fractured and mutilated, is considered by Sir compelled to forego his intention, for the soldier's walk time-and makes the destructive passions of men twist nobleman-philanthropic as Promethous-rise in a Honry Ellis to be capable, to a certain extent, of reand wriggle in the hearts of even peaceful folk, and with tavern hall; and with a voice melodious as ten silver storation, so as still to remain extant in shape for tho was so short, his face might be said to have been turned almost always one way : but hesitation now was madness,

The vaunted antiquity of the "hereditary incura-bles" is admirably smashed, as Brother Jonathan Would say, in the first of these extracts. But, in the Scond it. parchment, has been sacrificed not to the gods but devils. mission : by the almost divine power of his discovery : the menibers on the subject, said in reference- 'It second, the millocrat is made to prove too much for litself, St. Leu bounded towards the battlement, when a bis amount of the litself. "The Health of the Labourer !"

those truths which are "stranger than fiction," our

Mr. Lane tells us, that the Egyptian magicians readers are left to determine in accordance with

RESTORATION OF THE PORTLAND VASE .- The public O, it is soothing to the soul, wearied and despond- and connoisseurs will learn with sincere gratification the magic of his tattoo drives them on to mischief. You trumpets, give - "The Health of the Labourer !" admiration of the world of art. At a meeting of the know, people say I have strange, violent thoughts. Well! There is no mistaking the look, the presence of the Society of Antiguaries, on Thursday evening week, by the Mexicans, conveyed on board the ship St. I think every sheep whose skin is turned into drum-I think every sheep whose skin is turned into drum-man. He is rapt, sublimated by the greatness of his Mr. Windus, at the close of the evening, addressing Juan, from which she attempted to escape with the was but too true that nothing could restore to them

Second, the mill or at is on the second as on the second as on the second to any or the binding sleet and snow into the for graves the other uselessness of a firre gust drove the blinding sleet and snow into the single struggles, she was re-caughts eight sight of the strange figure before him—the click is the strange fig

EXTRAORDINARY NARRATIVE ..- The Harrison (Texas) Times contains a series of remarkable papers, under the following title, viz: "The Female Warrior: an interesting narrative of the suffering, singular and surprising adventures of Miss Leonora Siddons, who: led on by patriotism, joined the Texan army under Gen. Houston, fought in the ever memorable battle of San Antonio, where she, after seeing all her comrades slain, was shot down and left for dead. Recovering the following morning, she was captured by the Mexicans, conveyed on board the ship St. surgeon in a storm, but being soon missed from the ship, they were pursued by six men in a boat,

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

STREAM AND CONTRACTORS IN A STREAM

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE .- Lloyd's, Friday Night .- The late snow storm was attended with the most melancholy disasters along the coast. The wrecks that it occasioned were truly dreadful, many having foundered with their hapless crews, all of whom perished. Along the coast, to the northward, fronting the German ocean, the losses were very numerous. At about half-past six o'clock on Tuesday morning, the Preventive Service belonging to the Southwold station received information of a vessel being wrecked near the Barnard Sands. and that the crew were clinging to the rigging. They instantly started off in the direction, and succeeded in rescuing the crew, who were brought ashore in a shocking state; many of them insensible, and their clothes covered with ice. The vessel was the Emerald. of London, Charles Harrison, master, bound to Aberdeen.-At Whitburn, near Sunderland, a vessel called the Betsy, belonging to that port, got on the rocks and became a total wreck. The crew saved themselves by the boats .- The schooner Emily, Shaw master, belonging to Wisbeach, while on her way to Middleborough for coals, was lost under similar circumstances on the coast, about a mile to the south of Scarborough .- Another vessel was lost at Montrose. It was the brig St. Andrew's, of Arbroath. The lifeboat was launched, and the crew were saved by it .--The True Blue, of London, Mr. Fleming master, was wrecked off Redcar during the storm. It is supposed that all on board perished.-At Ennishowen, near Londonderry, another fatal shipwreck happened. The ill-fated craft was the Harmony of Ramsey, Brayden, master : she struck on a shoal called Glasheady, situate about half a mile off the beach. The numbers lost are reported to be thirteen.—To be added to the about of having been concerned in this shocking outabove, are those of the Victoria, of Newquay; an American packet-ship, the Ville de Lyon, on the coast of Barfleur ; the Bee, wrecked at Camber, near Rye ; and also that of a Dutch vessel, the Hopende, of Rotterdam, lost near the South Rock Light. The crew of the Bee were saved by the Coast-guard boat. The American packet was a very fine vessel, and her loss is given out at £50,000. The mail from New York, which arrived at Liverpool on Thursday night. contains intelligence of the loss of fourteen vessels, the greater portion belonging to England. Among them was the following :- On the 19th of last month the wreck of a large barque, supposed to be the Lord Seaton, of St. Andrew's, was discovered on the eastern point of the Isle of Hant, in Pendlescot Bay. Two bodies were found aboard

LLOYD'S, SATURDAY.-The Trewartha arrived yes-terday at Liverpool from Cork, with damage, having been in contact off Tuskar with the Titania, bound to Smyrna, since put into Waterford .- The Sir R. A. Ferguson, Rhode, from Clyde to Malta, foundered off Tuskar, 11th instant; two men drowned, having been in contact with the Hopewell, bound to Maranham, since put back .-- A ship, name unknown, was partially dismasted, Dec. 1, off Agulhas Bank, during a sudden squall, in sight of the Athol, arrived in the Clyde.—The Hornet, Shiels, from Middlesbro' to Yarmouth, was dismasted off Flamborough Head, 5th inst., and subsequently wrecked on Sand Hale crew saved.

SERIOUS COACH ACCIDENT .- The Brighton Herald states, that as the Defiance, Portsmouth and Brighton four-horse coach was proceeding on its way on Thursday, the horses took fright as they were about to enter Arundel, and galloped through the narrow streets of that town at a tremendous rate, ultimately dashing out of Farrant-street, fronting the Norfolk Arms, across the intervening road, clearing the stable gate with the fracture only of a splinter-bar, entering the yard at full speed, and not being able to stop themselves, ran into a shed at the other extremity of it, against the roof of which the coachman was carried with great force, and was immediately struck off by a blow on the breast. Fortunately there was some little space between the beam and the roof of the coach, or he must have been crushed between them, and the prot the wall. Mr. Loveride ton, who was sitting by his side, stooped so as to avoid a concussion which must have been fatal to him, and escaped with a slight blow on the head, but his hat was crushed to pieces ; he clung to the iron rails of the coach. His fellow-passenger, who was sitting would fail to supply material for fresh excitement, behind, was thrown off by the concussion, and was much injured. The two inside passengers escaped without injury. The coachman is less injured than spect, however, they were most agreeably disapwas at first supposed, and is pronounced out of danger. It appears that her Majesty and Prince ing, eloquent, able, convincing, and even telling Albert were exposed to great danger by the above occurrence. The Royal party (says the same paper) were on the way to Arundel at the time, and had scarcely passed the Norfolk Arms-not by more than | Politicians may value the secrecy of correspondence two or three minutes---when the coach came dashing at a tremendous rate across the road which had just been traversed by the Royal equipage. A minute or two carlier on the part of the coach, or later on the that secrecy necessary for the protection of speculapart of the Royal carriage, and a collision must have taken place, the consequences of which are too appalling for the mind calmly to picture to itself. SUPPOSED MURDER AT RENDLESHAM,-HORRIBLE AFFAIR .- Information has just reached us, from what | in the violation of such confidence the awful and aswe have every reason to believe to be authentic sources, that a frightful murder was committed late on Saturday night last, on the estate of Lord Rendleskam, Suffolk. Report states, that his game-keeper, who lives close to the hall, returned to his home late on the above named night, in a state of intoxication, and after a few minutes' time desired to leave again. His wife remonstrated against this, and shut the door to prevent his getting out; a quarrel then ensued, and the maddened gamekeeper at length snatched his gun, levelled it at his wife, and, report says, blew her head to atoms! He was on Sunday committed to the Bridewell, at Woodbridge. He declares that he did not intentionally murder her, but, fear they are too correct. Rumour is busy, but we Feb. 18. 19th of October, a prisoner, named Lawrence Phillips, made his escape from the llford House of Correction, and although every exertion was made, and a reward was offered for his apprehension, he eluded detection till Monday morning, when he was taken into custody in Whitechapel by Mr. Anderson, the governor of the gaol. The prisoner had been concealed in the neighbourhood of Houndsditch, perhaps one of the best vicinities for "putting away" a thief in the metropolis. Upon seeing Mr. Anderson the prisoner started off at full speed in the direction of Petticoat-lane, but was overtaken before he reached a matter of great difficulty to find him if he had once turned the corner. He was convicted of picking pockets, and is well known as a thief, several of his companions being at this time in the prison. He resisted on being apprehended, but Mr. Anderson obtained the assistance of Mr. Glenny, of Ilford, who accompanied him, and the fellow was securely deposited in a cab. The mob were greatly disposed to favour and aid the prisoner, who cried aloud to them that he was no thief. FIRE NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE .- On Tuesday afternoon the neighbourhood of Lower Thames-street was alarmed by the outbreak of a fire upon the premises belonging to Mr. Robert Fenwick, bottle merchant, No. 74, in the above thoroughfare, nearly facing the Custom House. The flames originated in the cellar. amongst a quantity of straw and packages. Owing to the combustible nature of the same the fire soon obtained a strong hold. Engines belonging to the Custom House and parish, and four belonging to the brigade, promptly attended, but the smoke was so time enter the place. Mr. Braidwood gave orders to one of the men to put on the patent smoke-proof dress, the invention of Lieut. Paulin. This was done, and guished, the damage being confined to the destruction of baskets, straw, wood, and bottles. LAMENTABLE SUICIDE OF MR. LAMAN BLANCHARD .and a highly respectable jury assembled at the Spread Eagle Tavern, Canterbury-road, Lambeth, to inquire into the cause which led the late Mr. Laman Blanchard, the well-known contributor to the metropolitan periodicals, to commit suicide. The jury. on deceased, No. 11, Union-place, Canterbury-road, to view the body, which was lying in the bedroom. On the re-assembling of the jury, the Coroner stated, On that what they had to inquire into would be the state act of self-destruction, and upon the cvidence ad-duced they would find their verdict accordingly.-From the statement of the nurse, it appeared that about twelve months since the wife of Mr. Blanchard was attacked with illness, which, in the end, termi-nated in insanity. At different periods Mrs. Blanshe exclaimed to the deceased that she was afraid she was attacked again, and shortly afterwards her intellect disappeared. On that occasion Mr. Blanhad been observed to labour under a great depression years of age, slept with him. The result of the loss of Mrs. Blanchard, acting upon the susceptibility of the mind of the deceased, created a disorganisation, which ended in the prostration of the nervous system, wich was between nine and ten o'clock, he retired country has been favoured. : his bed-room, accompanied by his son. and attended in the nurse. The deceased, as was his usual custom, performed his devotions, which he concluded by

be in the full enjoyment of his intellects. The nurse. on the termination of the evening prayers, left the room, and in three minutes afterwards the deceased committed suicide. The boy, on seeing the blood gush from the throat of his parent, sprang towards him, and catching hold of his hand, exclaimed, "Oh, father !" when the deceased fell, and in all probability died. Medical aid was called in, but the deceased had ceased to exist. It was further stated, that since the death of Mrs. Blanchard the deceased had been most desponding, and, although giving existence to those charming pieces which pleased all who read them, he was sinking under a most painful state of mind .- The coroner, at this stage of the proceedings, remarked that the son of the deceased, who, it appeared, had slept with his father since the death of Mrs. Blanchard, was in attendance; but from what had come to his knowledge, he felt satisfied that no additional information could be arrived at. The fury said they were perfectly satisfied, and returned verdict-That the deceased destroyed himself while labouring under temporary insanity. It is to be regretted that the deceased has left four children to

ament his untimely loss. THE POACHING AFFAIR AT CROOME .-- WORCESTER, MONDAY .--- Three more men, supposed to have been of the gang of poachers who attacked Lord Coventry's keepers on the night of Dec. 19, in the course of which affray one of the latter, named Staite, was so badly hurt that he died a few days afterwards, have been apprehended, and two of them have been remanded for further examination. The disclosures which were made by them, and the witnesses examined on that occasion (last Thursday), have led to the aprage. Their names are William Bloomfield, George Brant, William Cosnett, Joseph Tandy, and Samuel Turvey. The last mentioned (Turvey), it will be remembered was in custody some six weeks ago, on the charge of poaching on the night of the 19th of December last, but was set at liberty, for want of sufficient proof, which, it is thought, has now been supplied. Brant, Bloomfield, and Cosnett were apprehended by Superintendent Harris, of the Pershore division of the Worcestershire constabulary; and Tandy and Turvey, by Petford, of the Upton division. Last Saturday all five were taken before three magistrates, at the Worcester county gaol, when they were remanded for further examination on Tuesday. At the same time Cooke (examined on Thursday) was also remanded to Tuesday, and the proof of Wheeler's criminality being defective, he was discharged.

MURDER AT THATCHAM .- On Friday the coroner's inquest on the body of Ellen Jennings, an infant. was concluded, and a verdict was returned-That the deceased died of poison, wilfully administered by her father, for the purpose of destroying life. The coroner immediately issued his warrant for the committal of the father, who is in custody.

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1845.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SECRETARY FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN SPY DE-PARTMENT.

redeem his pledges to the country, re-opened the backwardness, assuring them that Derby, Leicester, Post-office delinquency practised by Sir JAMES GRAHAM Nottingham, and Birmingham were ready to "be up -a delinquency attempted to be smothered by the and doing;" precisely as the Austrian spies assured secret committee" appointed by the Right Honourable Baronet himself. Much as Mr. DUNCOMBE's perseverance and resolution were admired, still some of and who were thus marched blindfold to meet the his friends somewhat doubted the prudence of his hireling's bullet instead of a brother's aid. course in introducing the subject a second time. but a knowledge of the disinclination of the "honourable House" to hear a repetition of its own delinquency, impressed them with a notion that the energy and | will not be forgotten :eloquence of the Honourable Member for Finsbury even on so vitally important a subject. In this re- Baronet whether, in the exercise of his functions, he has noble Lord when it comes before us in a more tangipointed : for never was a more statesmanlike, searchspeech, than that with which the Honourable Gentleman introduced his appeal for further inquiry. for liberty's sake, or even for the success of intrigue : the merchant may attach commercial importance to tion : the lover may desire protection for his love-sick strains; and all unitedly may seek for confidence in the wafer or the seal : but few were prepared to see tounding consequences ascribed to it by the Honourable Member for Finsbury.

from directing particular attention to a most noble. burst of impassioned eloquence. It is not often truths are so fairly and so boldly stated. The Honourable Member, in reference to the uses made of Mr. MAZzixi's intercepted letters, said :--

But unfortunately the poison had gone forth to the Neapolitan Government. The British Government had informed them of the intelligence of the purport of the first letters, and it was too late to recall it. The Austrian Government sent their spies among those unfortunate people; they resided at Corfu, and they told those people that in Calabria the peasantry were ripe for the enterprise and waiting for them. These men were thus induced notwithstanding their assurance to Mr. Mazzini, to leave Corfu. They went into Calabria, where, instead of finding the peasantry ready for them, they were conducted into the mountains, where they became easily mastered by organized troops which had been sent there by the Neapolitan Government, who had been instigated to do so. no doubt, by the British Government. Seventeen of those persons were tried by a military commission, and condemned to death, and nine of them were executed on the following day. They were persons of noble such an assemblage before the meeting of Parlia-

family; two of them, of the name of Bandieras, were the sons of an Austrian admiral of that name. The Bandieras and their seven companions with a calm and happy bearing bore good witness to their faith, and died like martyrs, having slept peacefully on the night our former views. before their execution. "If we fall," they said to a friend, ' tell our countrymen to imitate our example, for life has been given to us to enjoy nobly and usefully; and the cause we die in is the purest, the holicst, and the best that ever warmed the breast of man. It is the cause of the independence of our country." Such are the men whom you were thus leagued with Austria to crush. Those men were executed, and this is the way you adopted and the end for which you gained information, with a view of (as you call it) "frustrating that attempt." Why did not you send nobly and generously to these individuals and state to them..... You are plotting on British ground ; you are running into danger ; this must inevitably be your ruin; let us persuade you to desist from such a course ?" They would have listened to you, and you need not have supplied another Government with the means of entrapping men and putting them to death." I say that they are the victims of this system, aud their blood is upon the heads of her Majesty's present Ministers, as much, aye, much more, than it is upon those whose duty it was to pull the trigger that launched them into eternity; and if a monument be erected to their memory at Cosenza, where they fell, as I.hope it will, it ought to be inscribed upon their tombstone, that they fell in the cause of their country, and of liberty, through the treachery of a British Ministry. (Cheers.)

Aye ! the blood of the departed patriots is on the head of the British Minister! and he-not the hireling who drew the trigger-is responsible for the foul deed ! Mr. DUNCOMBE was fully justified in ascribing the above atrocity to English Ministerial policy. It is precisely similar in character to that practised by Conden, with every seeming of sincerity, might say SIDMOUTH, whose good offices, in the right direction, his worthy successor appears to emulate, and successfully ; as in his first "innings" he has beaten him by five runs, with a wicket yet to fall. How many Englishmen have been sacrificed in precisely the same way! The mode in which CASTLES. OLIVER. EDWARDS, and others of SIDMOUTH's tools produced sudden outbreaks at home, was by taunting the men

On Tuesday night Mr. DUNCOMBE, ever ready to of Lancashire and Yorkshire with cowardice and the insurgents of Corfu that they would meet with hearty co-operation from their brethren in Calabria-We trust that every man in England will read

Mr. DUNCOMBE ; and we feel assured that the "scene" months old can be instructed in needle-work, or other

THE TRADES' CONFERENCE : LORD ASH-LEY: AND THE QUESTION OF LABOUR PROTECTION. HOPEFUL as our anticipations to the cause of La-

bour were from the projected Conference about to be held by the various Trades, the position achieved by the Honourable Member for Finsbury by his splendid speech upon the SPY system, has added considerably, to our expectations. We have no doubt that the comprehensive mind of Mr. DUNCOMBE, added to his laudable ambition to serve a cause in which he has nobly enlisted, will present this national assembly not only to the English mind, but to the world's eye, in its proper shape and form-as the miniature of that full-length picture of LABOUR'S PROTEC-TION which must and will result from the com-

bined knowledge of the Trades and their Emanci pator. If we saw good and substantial reason for ment, and prior to the ministerial developments made even at this early period of the Session, all that has since transpired has served to confirm us in

We had come to the conclusion that in Trades' questions themselves, delegates of their own order would find ample cause for deliberation ; but we confess that we were not prepared to view the whole case of the labouring classes in so comprehensive a manner as we now are,-thanks to the masterly exposure of Lord Ashley on Tuesday night. Those who have attended to our teaching on Labour questions, will remember that we have ever contended for a consolidation of the interests of all as the only means of security for all. It will be impossible for the Mechanic, the Corkcutter, the Goldsmith, or the

Shoemaker, to do justice to their own case, or to arrive at wise conclusions with reference to their own order, without, at the same time, taking into consideration the condition of every class of labourers. The present policy of Lord AshLEY appears to us to be not only justifiable, but politic. He has taken a comprehensive view of the whole question of workingclass grievances : and, with commendable patience,

has delayed the exposure of those monstrosities known to himself. until armed with the force of evidence to impress them on the minds of all. The knowledge of the existence of a grievance is one thing : the publication of irrefutable testimony is another thing. Mr. 'nay" to every assertion of the Noble Lord : and cognizant of this easy mode of disposing of an argu ment, Lord AshLer postponed his exposures until he could meet such wholesale flippant denials with "THE Book" containing the printed evidence taken before Committees, and by Commissioners appointed by authority.

Armed with such irrefutable testimony, Lord ASHLEY proposes to go through the whole catalogue of grievances seriatim. allowing each to stand on its own merits-thereby protecting himself against the possibi-

consume would be met by a return to the former ing its emancipation. I admit that we have much glass duties, auction duties, stave duties, or the in- up-hill work to convince the slothful clodpoles of this crease of any of those duties which Sir Robert Peel has recently abolished ; but what I do say is thisthat his application of the "surplus" in his hands has been impolitic, unjust, unstatesmanlike, and that they do require to save themselves and the

unwise. I will take the six great articles of reduction, comprising within themselves nearly the whole amount of the "surplus," the reduction of the duty on sugar, the repeal of the duty on cotton wool, on glass, coopers' staves, the auction duty, and the export duty on coal. The reduction on these six articles amounts to more than three millions and seventy thousand pounds per annum ; while the remaining 425 comprise no more than about £320,000, or perhaps leaving a loss on the collection.

Now, perhaps it would be impossible to have elected six articles producing the same amount of revenue from a reduction on which the working classes would derive more insignificant advantage. I will make a shopkeeper's bill of it for you, and see how the matter stands. Suppose a man whose family uses

Benefit of reduction per week.

21 2lbs. of sugar per week ..... Fabric composed of cotton wool, 2s. per week..... Glass, per week..... Auction duty..... Staves ..... 41

have taken the most advantageous view of the 'savings'' in which your order can regard them. have allowed a poor man's family to use two pounds of sugar per week, and two shillings' worth of fabric made of cotton wool, on which the duty was 121 per cent.; and upon which, for calculation's sake, I have allowed you five per cent., leaving 71 per cent. for the grower, the merchant, the manufacturer, the wholesale dealer, and the shopkeeper from whom you purchase; and I find that your share of the "saving," even should my data be correct, will amount to fourpence farthing per week, or eighteen shillings and fivepence per year ! This is allowing you great regularity in housekeeping; and if I take the wages of a man, able to expend as above, at 18s. 5d. per week, it will not be too much : and let us then see how with him the account will stand. Sir Robert Peel has expressed a hope that the working classes may be allowed their share in his reductions : but he little

knows the parties with whom they have to deal on Saturday nights. Those parties will have their share, and their full share, in the "reductions :" but those reductions will be in the workmen's wages; and the reasons assigned will be the greater facilities of purchasing the necessaries of life.

Now no man can say that this view is strained when we recollect that parties very generally urged the growth of temperanco as a justifiable reason for reducing wages. Nor can we shut our eyes to what passed on the promulgation of the former tariff. Indeed, I never can forget that golden passage in Mr. To Readers & Correspondents. Drury's admirable letter to Mr. Duncombe, wherein he sets forth the greater difficulty of the working lity of jumble or mystification. CHAMBERS, in his classes to contend with griping capitalists than with Employer and Employed," admits the necessity of the law itself. The Income tax is to be reimposed training females in domestic pursuits ; while Lord for three years : and this circumstance, together with AshLey asks how it is possible for little children of the plausible pretext of "reduced necessaries," will four years of age, engaged in print-works-for that be seized as sufficient reason for reducing your wages was the section of labour that he brought before the on the very first opportunity. Taking the more-than gress of the coach was also arrested by the pole stick- Further inquiry, they admitted, was due to justice ; and preserve the above extract from the speech of House on Tuesday-he asks how infants of forty-eight probable reduction, then, at one shilling per week, consequent on your IMPROVED condition, we shall find a balance against the labourer of £1 13s. 7d. per branches of female education, when they are compelled year! And this is the Ministerial BOON in return for to work twelve, fourteen, and even sixteen hours by the increasing " loyalty" of her Majesty's loving subday and by night! As it is our intention to deal jects ! more at large with the proposed measure of the Now, I am perfectly aware that to any other class of working men in the world, except those of ble form, we shall abstain for the present from England, it would be very foolish to write so plainly further comment, merely observing that Sir JAMES as I write : but I sincercly rejoice that you have now GRAHAM pleaded "expediency" and "PROFIT" as a arrived at a state that enables me to speak plain common sense to you without being liable to have my words, my motives, or my conclusions measured circumstance which characteristically enough clicited | by the old rule of system. The great "prosperity" the high encomiums of PINCH-BELLY HUME and the of the country and the income tax has furnished the Minister with an unexampled " surplus." This "sur-We have merely taken this cursory view of the phiplus" being immediately collected from the wealthier classes, proves their wealth; while, co-temporalanthropic intentions of LordAsHLEY for the purpose of presenting it as a feature that ought not, and cannot, neously with the re-distribution of this "surplus" among the parties from whose store it was taken, we be lost sight of by the forthcoming Conference : that is, learn the astounding fact from the Home Secretary, if Labour is to be generally, and not partially, rethat one in every ten of the working classes is depresented therein. Communications approving of pendent upon parochial relief for existence !-- is, in fact, a "parish pauper !" and is to be made A upon us from all quarters : and we rejoice at being UNION VAGABOND !! Now, does not this clearly prove able to state that in Manchester several Trades have to you that however desirous Sir Robert Peel may answer my question." So with the Minister, but no already elected their delegates. The fact of Mr. be to better your condition, "system" stands in the I am ready to admit that the "man of substance" and as a gentleman I avow it. Let us see whether surpassing importance; while it will furnish a will be able to use more sugar, more cotton wool this is a strained point of our own, or whether Sir guarantee to the delegates, and those whom they manufacture, more glass, and to sell his "traps" JAMES'S OWN very words will not bear this identical (represent, that no extraneous matter will be allowed cheaper by auction than he can now; but what I interpretation. Sir JAMES commenced his reply-if to divert their minds from the consideration of the contend for is, that the measures of Sir Robert Peel great and important questions which they meet to | will not enable the present non-consumer to be a condeliberate on. Should this first step in the right sumer of those articles. And what I further assert course succeed according to our reasonable anticipa- is this, that Sir Robert Peel's present measures will tions, we have little hesitation in saying that PEEL'S | make the very next "PANIC," however trifling it may "occupation will be gone," unless, indeed, as is his be, fatal to all classes of society-but most fatal to those for "whose especial benefit" he says he has custom, he may be prepared to deal with the Free Trade party as he has dealt with the Church and made the change. If you are not able to consume, the Income tax will be a very inadequate substitute the Landlords-leave them, when he finds a stronger power ready to urge him on more briskly in his war for all his alterations. And now methinks I hear some one saying, "Well, what would you have done to have met the Minister's views, and the Home Se-Sir ROBERT PEEL would rather be the Minister of cretary's frightful admission?" Well, if we leave a substance, than the puppet of a shadow : and if the "system" out of the question; and if we bar the Trades present such a front as will convince him of necessity of balancing adverse and contending interests their union, and evince resolution to persevere for the without any certainty of result, for the mere purpose accomplishment of their whole rights, Sir ROBERT of keeping the thing afloat ; and if indeed the im-PEEL is just the man to review the forces, reconnoitre provement and well-being of all should be the object the positions of the respective parties, AND PLACE HIM- of those who govern, I will tell you. £3,400,000 of SELF AT THE HEAD OF THE MOST POWERFUL! money "is money all over the world," as we say in Far and near as the news of this Conference Ireland; and the duty of the Minister, with that has spread, and open-mouthed, open-eyed, and "surplus" in hand, was to have applied it prudentially rather than politically. If Sir Robert Peel had puropen-cared as our virtuous Press affects to be, it is curious that not a single organ of the many who chased, as he might have done, 200,000 acres of very designate themselves "Labour's only champions," good land, and leased it to "the one in ten" of the should have deemed so important a subject worthy of system-made "paupers," he might have preserved all even a passing notice. And yet we are told that the his higher duties, and might have swept the frightful Press is the great bulwark of national liberty. There item of £8,000,000 per annum " pauper" money from his column of expenditure ! is little doubt, however, that when the work is done -as done it assuredly will be-we shall be then fa-Now, you mechanics, and you insolent "foppish' aristocracy of Trades, don't laugh at me ; but firstvoured with the realised prophecies of our now silent understand that every single item that Sir Robert cotemporaries! Mr. DUNCOMBE entertains most Peel proposes to bring within your reach, by a reducsanguine hopes from the result of the projected Contion in its price, comes from the land. Two hundred ference ; and we feel assured that his pledge to open thousand acres of land would give direct employment the Conference on Easter Monday, and to preside to 500,000 individuals, and would produce a "surover its deliberations, will be received as an ample and plus," after their consumption, larger than the integratifying apology for the non-acceptance of numerrest of the national debt; and then 500,000 would be ous invitations to Yorkshire, Lancashire, and all about the "one in ten" of the "pauper" class. Of parts of the kingdom during the Easter recess; and the "first-principle" gentlemen, who know as much that those who will experience disappointment at not about the value of labour when applied to land, as an seeing and welcoming their champion, will rejoice Irish pig knows of geometry, I ask ; I mean Spottisthat. though absent, he is engaged in doing the work woode and Co., and the "TORY" advocates of increased issues of paper-money; I ask these gents, what objection they can see to the purchase of land under such ought rather to starve in DEFERENCE to a "states-HANDS, AND UNSHORN CHINS.

"prosperity" arising from your present ability to the claims of Labour, before they will join in procur. fact ; but nevertheless it is progressing. The "farmers that whistle at the plough" are beginning to acquire some knowledge : and knowledge is all people.

The manufacturing and trading classes have got more active, stirring, bustling knowledge than the agricultural classes; and for this reason-wherever there is a demand there is a supply. The landed in-terest, being protected by old feudal laws made by themselves, and by pulpit-hobgoblinism preached by their sons, have relied upon those things, backed by a standing army, for the security and PROTECTION of their properties. There was no demand, as far as they were concerned, for any other description of "knowledge" than that furnished by legislators, priests, and soldiers ; and that knowledge having become obsolete and useless, there they are, floundering on their backs, assailed, and not able to defend themselves. Thus it always is; where there's no grievance there exists a sense of dangerous sucurity. and but little knowledge ; while, on the other hand, where grievances exist, INTELLECT IS SHARPENED TO RR. SISTANCE. Hence we find the foolish old "defendera of the Protestant faith, and so forth," mere children in the hands of Catholic disputants, who have had long grievances to contend with. And precisely so it is with the labouring classes. Their grievances and sufferings break through that proclaimed "prosperity" of which the Minister ostentatiously boasts; and the consequence is, that the "one pauper in every ten" becomes enlivened by a new philosophy which promises to shake unjust security to its very centre. It is for them that I have spent the best years of my life in comparative seclusion. It is for abandonment of their cause that I have quarrelled with friends most dear, and with associates most valued. Where is the heart that must not feel and sicken-where is the man that can refrain from weeping, on looking on such a picture as the Home

Secretary has been obliged to present as a foil to the nainted representation of "prosperity" drawn by that 'fascinating financier," the bookkeeper of the monied classes-Sir Robert Pcel. My friends, my only friends-you who have confided in me; who have defended me when assailed; who

have never deserted me in adversity-to you I say that the next PANIC, trifling though it may be, will place you in the ascendant-(after some suffering, I admit.)-when all the trickery of Ministerial policy must fail. Be united ; be wise ; be firm : for after all, to our MEASURE-and to that alone-all persons possessing real property, and wishing to preserve it from the lewd grasp of speculating traffickers, must

come-to THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER. Ever your faithful friend and servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR,

JAMES ASHWORTH, HEYWOOD. - There must surely be some mistake. We are not aware that anybody has impugned either the "designs" or the "character" of Mr. Bell ; we are sure that WE have not done so. Ilis "designs" we believe to be perfectly honourable; and for anything we know to the contrary, his "character" is unimpeachable : but it does not follow that believing this, we are not to tell Mr. Bell that he does wrong, when we think so. This is all that we have done, this is what we shall do again when occasion calls for it. of the conciti exhibit. There is far too much of a disposition to construe fair and legitimate comment into "attacks" on "character," and "designs," and make of the matter a personal quarrel. We beg to tell Mr. Bell and his friends that they will not succed in doing so on this occasion. There shall be no discussion with us either as to his "designs" or his "character ;" for we have at present to do with neither. All we have to do with is his publication of strictures affecting the Executive committee, before he had corresponded with them, and learned their reasons for the course they had deemedit needful to take. This was all we originally complained of; this we complain of again. . PITKETHLY, HUDDERSFIELD,-The great length a which we have given the Parliamentary debates on the Tariff, Lord Ashley's "new move" for obtaining for another and extensive class of infant workers a modicum of protection, and Mr. Duncombe's gallant exposure of Post-office villany, has left us no room this wel for communications. . Y. L., DEPTFORD .--- He has borrowed money on the faith of the rules. Those rules set forth that the payments shall be so much per week, or such-and-such a fine for neglect. To that condition A.Y. L. agreed, when he availed himself of the aid of the society; of course he is bound to abide by it. It would be dishonest in him now to seek to break through his engage. ment. If he objected to the fines for non-payment, he should not have entered the society, nor availed himself of its help. BAGULEY.-Richard Lalor Sheil is Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital. The appointment was conferred on him by the Whigs, when in office, S. C., GLOSSOP .--- Yes. Leaving without notice will not entitle the employer to retain the wages earned by the workman. He may have him committed to gaol for breach of contract; but he is bound to pay him for what has been worked for. Stopping the wages by the employer, under the pretence of "fines" and "abatements," will not exonerate a workman from his coutract to give "notice" when he wishes to leave that employer. A workman who is foolish enough to absent himself from employment under such circumstances, gives the thieving employer the advantage. What the workman should do in such case is to give the required notice, and summon the employer for the "hire" defrauded from him. It is the tame submission of the workers to the thieving practice of "fines" and "abatements" that has caused it to become regularly systematised. CAPTAIN MARGARIT .--- We are informed that a ball and other entertainments, for the benefit of the Spanish Republican and refugee, Capt. Margarit, will take place on Monday evening next, at the Cheshire Cheese, Grosvenor.row, Chelsen. We trust that the attendance of the friends of liberty on this occasion will be numerous. We believe Capt. Margarit to be a true patriot, and well deserving the assistance of all good democrats. WM. LEWIS, BRECON.-His queries could only be answere by a lawyer who had all the documents, evidence, and facts before him. It is no unusual thing for magistrates to give more credence to the unsupported "evidence" of one policeman than to the corroborative testimouv of twenty indifferent persons point-blank contradicting the statements of the police-prosecutor. In this case the policeman made oath that the party he complained of had struck him : i. e., assaulted him. Four others, indifferent parties, who saw the whole transaction, sword that he did no such thing-that he neither molested the policeman nor any one else : but what of that ? The magistrates believed the one oath of the interested policeman, who had apprehended the man, and who had to make out a justification for such apprehension ; and they disbelieved the evidence of the other four disinterested parties. On that belief they committed the party, against whom the policeman swore, to prison: and the oath of the complainant is their justification. W. L. has no remedy, unless he chooses to prosecute the said policeman for perjury, if he thinks he has evident sufficient to sustain such a charge. WM. PEPLOW, STAFFORD .- We apprchend by this time Mr. Peplow will have seen the Star of last with and learned all the particulars of the case respecting which he writes. He will also have learned that his letter was written under a misapprehension of the real facts, and that its publication could do no good to any party. A contradiction and explanation of a far different kind is needed to successfully meet the alleged facts narrated in the Star. Will Mr. Peplow be kind enough to collvey an intimation to his friend that we cannot interiere in the matter between him and the party to whom his letter is addressed ?. He will oblige us if he does so. The friend in question will, we are sure, on reflection, see the propriety of the course we adopt. The corre pondence that has taken place is one in which we ard not at all concerned. It has not been provoked by all thing that we have either done or said. Indeed, of its existence, we were totally ignorant, until the receipt of the papers sent through Mr. Peplow. The only way in which we judge of the propriety of the request made to us, to interfere in the matter by publication, is 10 dis ourselves if we shall serve the public interest by accel ing to such request : and the answer that reflection and judgment give is, that it would not serve any public in terest, but would involve us in a discussion between in dividuals on individual matters; a discussion, which while it might be lengthy enough and angry enough and exhibit more than enough of petty jealousy and etc. envy, would not interest or benefit the readers of the Star, nor conduce to public good. Though we deplot the condition of the party applying to us, as revealed in the papers in question; and though we should have been happy to publish the facts, to rouse public state pathy and aid (as we have ever before done when af plied to) yet as we are interdicted from making any us of the documents unless all be inserted, we have no al ternative but to decline publication for the regions above set forth. J. MASON, BIBMINGHAM.—His letter is received, and shall be published. We keep it over for the present, because we expect a communication from another party in relation to the same subject, and think the two will be better to go together. The case of the party involved will be stronger when seen at once, than when given in ANSELL, TURNAGAIN-LANE, - Received too late for piece-meal. insertion.

In these days of commercial speculation, with a Prime Minister whose governing rule and sustaining power appears to consist in the old adage

### " Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur"-

"The man is wise who speaks little"-it is no small triumph to have compelled the Prime Minister himself to fly to the aid of the " black sheep" subordinate of his Cabinet! It is true that the prisoner at the in the struggle, the gun went off by accident. He bar received little benefit, or even consolation from has a family of four children. Such are all the par- the testimony of his master. The pitiful subterfuge ticulars we feel justified in giving to the public-we of Sir ROBERT and his "cad," respecting the report decline trusting too much to it, in an affair of so soul. of the secret committee absolving them from blame. harrowing and tragic a character.- Ipswick Express, is below contempt. Sir JAMES GRAHAM cannot fairly plead "autre fois acquit ." i. e., " before acquitted," to ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF A PRISONER .- On the the charge preferred against him by Mr. DUNCOMBE ; though this was the wholesale plea set up by his leading counsel, Sir ROBERT. "O," says he, "we have been tried and acquitted; will you now try us again?" The answer is, " You have not been TRIED ! and therefore you cannot have been acquitted." If the "secret committee" are at all to be considered as vant repulsive to them. I feel, therefore, all the disadhaving aided in, or contributed to a trial, it can only be as a Grand Jury sitting on, and returning, a bill of indictment; and every man in England who that locality, in which it would, no doubt, have been reads Mr. DUNCOMBE's analysis of their "finding" truth-manifest in that document-the absolute ne- | Sir JAMES himself here furnish more than a "prima cessity of further inquiry. Mr. DUNCOMBE has also preferred fresh and astounding charges against the nish ample grounds whereon to found conviction ?

an answer to the more serious charge.

Mr. DUNCOMBE has proposed a very plain and of this hateful spying Ministerial duty REPULSIVE to simple issue. He has asked Sir JAMES GRAHAM them !- No wonder that Sir JAMES felt the "disadplainly, boldly, and manfully-"Did you, or did you vantage" of his position ! He would shelter himself not, order my letters to be opened ?" Mr. Dun- under the acts of former Governments; and would COMBE avers that the fact that Sir JAMES GRAHAM lead us to the conclusion that custom justified transdid this, was known to the Committee : and such gression. However, if morality is to keep pace with knowledge, together with their resistance of further | commerce, let us go back beyond the days of SIDoverpowering that none of the firemen could for some inquiry, must brand them before "the House," the MOUTH, FOX, PITT, or even WALPOLE, and see how country, and the world, as slavish sycophants ; as the matter was viewed by the Venetian Ambassador mere Ministerial tools ; as men who have divested in 1641. An act of letter-opening was complained of after two hours' hard working the fire was extin- themselves of every feeling of honour to cover Minis- by the Venetian Ambassador in that year, and was terial delinquency : as men who are satisfied to sacri- explained away by Lord FIELDING and Sir HENRY fice the dearest privilege that they themselves possess, VANE as a "SIMPLE ERROR," which subsequently grew

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Monday evening Mr. Carter to Ministerial "expediency." It is no triumph to into wholesale inspection. The violation of faith, the accused that the Committee was a mere pie-ball even in those "uncivilised" times, the Venetian "tribunal," where "white" Whiggery might have Ambassador designated as a "damnable example." had a spot or two of advantage over "black" Tory- And in speaking of the inviolability of correspondism. It is sufficient for the country to know that ence-of course the character of public servant not TO THE FUSTIAN JACKETS, BLISTERED circumstances? Will they tell me that the people being sworn, proceeded to the late residence of the nine gentlemen of the House of Commons have had then being separated from that of GENTLEMAN-he

following and preceding the Speaker's call to "order,"

"Then," said Mr. Duncombe, "how stands that question between me and the Right Honourable Baronet ? If a Member in his place asks the Right Honourable opened that Member's letters, and he finds that that Secretary of State, while he has had the meanness-aye, and the baseness, to commit the act, has not had the courage to avow it. (Great cheering.)

"The Speaker.-Those observations appear to be of a justification for continuing the infernal practice, and personal nature. If the Honourable Member has made for resisting the noble Lord's humane intentions: a hose observations personally to the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite, the Honourable Gentleman no doubt will be glad of the opportunity to withdraw them. "Mr. Duncombe .- SIR, I APPLIED THOSE OBSER- Malthusians! ATIONS TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GENTLE. AN IN HIS MINISTERIAL CAPACITY. TO THOSE OBSERVATIONS AND THAT LANGUAGE I AD-HERE-(Cheers) : SO THEY MUST AND SHALL REMAIN.

What a rebuke ! CURRAN, once cross-examining a young dragoon major in his teens, said, " Come now, oldier. answer my question :" to which the major this step taken by the Trades continue to pour in replied-"I am not a soldier: I am an officer." 'Then," said CURBAN, "Mr. Officer. and no soldier. gentleman. "I have," says Sir JAMES, "been guilty DUNCOMBE having consented to preside over the de- way of his doing it effectually? of Ministerial meanness, baseness, and cowardice ; | liberations of the Conference will give to the body a reply it can be called-thus :---

Sir, I rise under great disadvantage to follow the Honourable Gentleman who has just sat down, and to address the House. For although in my own judgment and conscience I feel a strong conviction that I have done nothing in the execution of my public duty of which any public servant or gentleman can be ashamed, yet the topic now under discussion is one on which I feel that in the mind of the British public there must naturally exist a strong prejudice against a public servant who has exercised this particular function ; and also I feel that I am addressing a body of gentlemen of the United Kingdom in whose against existing absurdities. bosoms there must be a feeling which, in their generous natures, makes the execution of this duty in a public servantage of my present position.

Is not this the hangman's excuse ? He, too, feels "a strong conviction that he has done nothing in the execution of his public duty, of which any other will see in the suppressio veri, - the suppression of hangman or GENTLEMAN can be ashamed." Does not facie" case for a new trial? Nay, does not he fur-Government, to which Sir JAMES GRAHAM can no He does indeed do so! There is a prejudice entermore plead "previous acquittal" than a reputed tained by the whole of the British public, as well as pig-stealer, when arraigned on a charge of murder, by the body of gentlemen of the United Kingdom could plead "previous acquittal" of pig-stealing as sitting in the House of Commons, in whose bosoms there must be a feeling which makes the execution

evidence to prove that the letters of a respectable wrote thus :--- "which practice, most noble sirs, is My dear and only Friends,-Although I have from brother Member were opened, without colour of law not the laws of our nation alone, but universal, and time to time been taunted and sneered at for resting or even plausible pretext; and that these time-serv- hath been maintained and unviolated of the King. my hopes of all salutary changes in the moral, social, and physical condition of the people of this country of the deceased's mind at the time he committed the ing hypocrites drew up a report altogether with- and the public, and of all Christian Governments. on your exertions, I have never yet been induced to

holding this fact from public notice, to "settle the no less than among the most barbarous." question" both as to them and their "report."

Independently of the duty that Mr. DUNCOMBE Owed to himself in again opening the question, he had one chard's disease became more confirmed, when, about | of higher importance to discharge to his constituents : two months since, while sitting in the drawing-room. for if his correspondence merited Ministerial surveillance, he cannot be a fit and proper person to represent the present constituency of Finsbury. The chard carried his wife up to her bed, from which she boast of Sir JAMES GRAHAM of the impartial manner never rose. From the period of the death of Mrs. Blanchard up to last Friday evening, the deceased a majority of his political opponents, is truly laugha majority of his political opponents, is truly laughof spirits, and that to such an extent that he was able. He must have known, as we told him at the afraid to be left alone of a night, so that when the nurse departed, his youngest child, a boy abouteleven the express purpose of balancing accounts between Whig and Tory exercise of this unconstitutional privilege. Sir JAMES GRAHAM knew well enough that his friends and opponents would make a compromise ; and Mr. Blanchard became subjected to fits. In the and would draw up precisely that description of PEEL, there is but one course for him : either to both of which the sink himself, or to cast his supercargo. Sir JAMES, both of which he recovered, and at the usual hour, namby-pamby, hodge-podge report, with which the sink himself, or to cast his supercargo, Sir James,

We have given Mr. DUNCOMBE's speech at considerable length; and it is not our intention to weaken

transfer that hope to expectation from any other What a reflection upon our improved civilization ! source. The great, and indeed the disastrous influ-Two hundred and four years ago a private letter was ence possessed by the middle classes of this country looked upon as something sacred, even by barbarians; while our expediency-policy has found nine over the labourers was never more significantly, though negatively, displayed than at the present gentlemen "barbarous" enough to sacrifice this inmoment. The complete cessation of all agitation by violability to Ministerial necessity ! the middle classes is ample proof that the law, or

of all.

1.1

We write before the debate is concluded; and we shall anxiously look for a satisfactory response to that 'throbbing pulsation" which Sir JAMES assures us beats in the bosoms of those "generous Englishmen" by whom he was surrounded. No doubt the swelling heart of little Lord Jonx will go pit-a-pat in unison with the heavier groans of the outraged money-monsent system. ger: but we much doubt that his little "noble" nature will sustain him in the conflict between

English feeling and Ministerial expediency. As to overboard, who has so often endangered the Ministerial vessel. We believe that no act of PEEL's life

would be hailed with half that joy that would be sure

manlike-principle?" that it is anti-democratic to purchase what ought to BELONG to the people themselves, but which, unfortunately, they cannot otherwise have?

In 1840-41 and '42, I made several prophesies with reference to the policy of Sir Robert Peel ; and day after day I find events and circumstances strengthen. ing and confirming the opinions that I then enter. tained and placed on record. The only advantage that I now see in a perseverance in that policy is. that sooner or later the neglected agricultural interest must be thrown upon the consuming labouring classes for protection. There is nothing else for rather the Government, has done for them all that them. The landed interest alone derive no benefit they require, while they have in return, through their (beyond the dangerous facility of procuring money at representatives, aided the Minister in the complea low rate of interest), from that system of centralization of those financial schemes, which, although most tion which has grown to such an alarming extent: just. most sweeping, and most comprehensive, must nevertheless end in the final overthrow of the pre- heards of the leviathan manufacturers; but, on the They derive no advantage from the accumulated contrary, they are now beginning to discover that the The middle classes see permanency where there is "PROTECTION OF LABOUR" would enable the labouring no certainty. They imagine that all the advantages | classes to deal more extensively and advantageously

arising from Sir Robert Peel's recent alteratons must | for themselves in the home market. be PERMANENT ; whereas the only measures to which Whenever the landlords of this country are preany fixity of duration can be assigned are the Pro- pared to make common cause with the working perty and the Income taxes. I do not say that his classes, they can materially benefit themselves, and Sugar Bill would be so altered as to meet your in- at the same time confer commensurate advantages ability to consume by increased dutics on that article ; on the labouring classes. The manufacturers, and all the Lord's Prayer, and at that time he appeared to any of his points by comment : but we cannot abstain to follow the announcement of the SPY'S dismissal! nor do I say that the present reasonable hope of who live on the abour of others, will die in resisting D. POTTS, BIBMINGHAM, -- We cannot understand his communication, except that a meeting of the Ship locality of Chartists is called for Tuesday evening next, to which all the members are invited. If the "resolution" he speaks of affects any of those members, we would advise that it should not be passed till all the facts are before them.

WH. TATLOW, LEICESTEE .- His note was mislaid, and forrot. This week the matter was brought to mind, and search made for the communication. It could not be found ; but the notice under his name was written from a recollection of its contents, before his present letter came to hand,

D. Ross, LEEDS .- His letter is in type, but obliged to be kept over till next week.

RAXENDALE, MANCHESTEB .--- Any land-agent can answer him the first question ; and the answer to the second would depend on circumstances varying with each case.

J. W., ATHERSTONE-Yes. The guardians can take the pension in "aid" of the relief they have afforded. JOAN LEG, Burgess's-buildings, Carrington, near Nottingham, wishes for a copy of Rules of a Building Society

that has been enrolled. Will any of our friends oblige him 🖁

MB. WM. TATLOW, LEICESTER, Secretary to the Cooper colnshire

have received several communications relative to the (visiting magistrate), and Mr. Keek (gaoler), as-wrongs of the gallant but sorely ill-used seamen of this cended the scaffold. The appearance and demeancountry. These communications we shall use in succession, until their well-grounded complaints are laid but Burdett seemed to suffer much from the terrors fully before the public. For the present, we request the attention of our readers to the following exposure rently absorbed in prayer. As soon as they had of a most crying grievance—a grievance most severe to taken their places on the scaffold, Burdett sunk on the sufferers, and most disgraceful to the country :- his knees, and Vigors followed his example, whilst "Under a special Act of Parliament, viz., 4th and 5th the chaplain administered the last consolations of William IV., chap. 52, all shipmasters and seamen are religion ; after which, they both stood upright, and compelled to pay, from their hard-earned wages, the Vigors came forward to the front of the scaffold and former two shillings, and the latter one shilling, per attempted to address the multitude assembled in month. This money is paid into the Customs by the front of the gallows. An underling of the gaol, howmaster or owner, and then handed over to the President ever, stepped forward, and, with a rude and indecent and Governors in London, or the Trustees of the Out- officiousness, thrust him back, and the rope was charty: the sec. 2. In the first place, sir, you will be appealing to the under sherin for permission to understand that all seamen in actual service in the merchant marine must pay the 'poll-tax.' It is stopped from him; he cannot escape the payment. But does lows, and, with a firm, clear voice, spoke to the folhe get any receipt for the money paid ? No. In time lowing effect :-- "In the situation in which I now the seaman may come to old age and want, or herhaps stand-not knowing where I am going to, or what I sickness, or many of the innumerable evils to which am to suffer-I feel it my duty to say a few words, seamen are subject to; he then has to apply to the with respect to the old man, Rankin. I solemnly de-Merchant Seamen's Fund for support, and is told, in clare that he had no knowledge-no idea-where we ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, to be gone, for they were going, or what we were going to do, on the have every reason to believe he is an impostor! But it night we left his house : and I do declare that I had will be fully seen, in the report of the late examination never been in his house-never seen or spoken to him before the select committee on the Seamen's Fund, who -until the day on which we did the murder." The are the real impostors. The enormous cost of [mis] managing this mis-called 'Seamen's Fund' has been such as to swallow up nearly two-thirds of the cash paid | the last. The fatal bolt was drawn, and the unhappy by the shipmasters and scamen; without speaking of beings were launched into eternity. Animation ap-the sums of money that have been illegally invested, peared to be immediately suspended in the case of contrary to the Act, which authorises it to be placed in Burdett ; but the body of Vigors heaved convulsively Government securities. Instead of which, we find in Liverpool upwards of £53,000 lent to build new docks ; and in Glasgow the irresponsible and self-elected trustces have lent upwards of £1,300; and at most of the ports of the kingdom the money is similarly invested, and in many places lost by investments in private banks. By referring to the evidence of James Fildes, a practical prisons, both at home and here, and had undergone seaman, I find failures in Leewick, Shetland, to the amount of £1,300; at Berwick-on-Tweed, £530; at Campbleton, another great failure; and at many other places failures to a great amount. The widows and children for want of the common necessaries of life. If it is asked what has been done with the money, the sharks | RAILWAY .- On Saturday morning, about ten o'clock,

with which we are at present burdened, and of enabling the new Executive to take office with some reasonable hope of succeeding in the undertaking which you will elect hope of succeeding in the undertaking which you will elect them to perform. We therefore suggest to the sub-secre-taries and to the other officers of the association, the pro-priety of raising, by levy, or such other means as expe-rience may dictate, the sum of sixpence per member from each member of the association. Brother Chartists—If you are desirous to carry your principles into operation; if you are aview that ware been and your officers should

you are desired to carry your principles into operation ; if you are anxious that yourselves and your officers should not be made a laughing-stock to your opponents, you will cheerfully carry "this suggestion into effect : if you do not, we shall feel compelled to decline holding a position which we cannot support with honour to ourselves or benefit to those whose representatives we profess to be.

	THOMAS CLARK,	۰
	CHRISTOPHER DOYLE,	
	PHILIP M'GRATH,	
	FEARGUS O'CONNOR,	
	THOMAS M. WHEELER, Secre	tary
_		

# Accidents, Offences, & Enquests.

EXECUTION FOR MURDER IN NEW SOUTH WALES,-The Sydney Guardian of August 17th. 1844, contains Testimonial Fund, desires all who have subscriptions in hand to forward them immediately, as Mr. Cooper is and Thomas Burdett, convicted at the late sessions in great aced, and Mrs. Cooper is obliged to leave Leices- of the murder of Mr. James Noble, on the night of ter to find a temporary asylum with her friends in Lin- Sunday, the 26th of May, suffered the awful penalty of the law. The gallows was erected over the en-AN OPERATIVE, ASHTON .- The "distance' we cannot trance gate of Woolloomooloo Gaol, the beam from tell him. It depends on local circumstances. A re-spectful inquiry of the Post-master of the place will procure the required information. SEAMEN'S WRONGS.-A VOICE FROM THE OCEAN.-We of the gaol), Mr. Prout (under sheriff), Captain Innes our of Vigors was perfectly fearless and composed of his situation, and his whole faculties were appaports, to be by them doled out in charity, or otherwise, as they may docm most for the advantage of the said charity: vide sec. 2. In the first place, sir, you-will be appealing to the under sheriff for permission to be appealing to the under sheriff for permission to this prosperity. However, in many places in the men then shook hands with each other, and with the chaplain, Vigors maintaining his firm composure to for about a minute. It is understood that Vigors, shortly before his execution, stated to those in charge of him, that he had been a thief since he was nineteen years of age; then he made a voyage to sea, that being the last and only time he had tried to earn an honest livelihood. He had been in many different punishments : but he never had been in a place where so much crime and rascality was carried on as in Hyde Park barracks: and both prisoners failures to a great amount. The widows and children united in stating, that it was chiefly owing to their of scamen, whose husbands or fathers have contributed being placed there that they had done the deed this money, are in consequence left to starve and perish which brought them to an untimely end.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LANCASTER AND CARLISLE

## HERE MORELAND AND LEAD THE NORTHERN STAR.

house, and comprising brewing utensils, farming implements, a quantity of hay and clover seed, and pease (in an unfinished state), feathers in great abundance, a large whip, part of a lamb, a winnowing machine (having the name of Messrs. Saunders, Townmills, marked on the flaps), &c., &c. Thomas was, on Tuesday, taken before the magistrates at Chandosouse, where the charge of felony was preferred against him, and evidence of the above facts given. Mr. Hunt and checked. After a lengthy discussion, it was was the prosecutor in the first case. The tragic ter- agreed to wait upon the brown holland Weavers, and mination of his career of vice, however, on Thursday invite them to a meeting to be held in Pickering's morning, as stated above, has spared the necessity for any further proofs of the wretched man's guilt .- Bath Journal.

# Trades' Mobements.

HEYWOOD .- THE TURN-OUT .- It has so often fallen to our lot to record the doings of the Lancaster millocrats towards their hapless work-people, that we sicken at the loathsome task; and were it not that he there met Captain Boyce, who presented £1 on we owe a duty to the public, we would not waste behalf of Admiral Dundas, M.P., and also £1 on time and paper upon them. We have been the ehroniclers of so many of their hellish plots and conspiracies against the rights and liberties of the working classes, each exceeding the other in atrocity, that we in that Borough, at which Admiral Dundas would can scarcely find words sufficiently strong to place in preside. proper colours before the world this last specimen of sympathy which the "cheap bread; high wages, and ing at the Barley Mow, Dorset street, Dorset-square, plenty to do" millocrats of this county practise to- on Monday evening next. The committee then adwards their labourers. It is a great fact that the journed. cotton trade is at present in a very prosperous state ; that profits are, and have been for some time, enorthis prosperity. However, in many places in the neighbourhood of Manchester, the workers, by deneighbourhood of Manchester, the workers, by de-termination and perseverance, have got a small ad-vance on their miserably low wages. I h beingthe case, the Power-loom Weavers of Heywood deter-mined to have their share of the good trade, and con-mined to have their share of the good trade, and conmined to have their share of the good trade, and con- tached to their names. Also local balance-sheets to sequently set about preparing the necessary machinery be brought out in each district. After much discusto accomplish their object. Their arrangements sion, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Swallow, being complete, they selected the master who was that the general rule be "that each district have paying the lowest wages, of whom they demanded an the guidance of their own money matters." paying the lowest wages, or whom they uchanged and advance of 11d. per cut, which would only have made the wages paid by him equal to those paid by the other masters. This the master resisted, and when their notice was up the hands struck. The in the kingdom. And all members passing from one district the appendence with all the other clerks in the kingdom. And all members passing from one or make him bankrupt, and fearing that if he was com- was passed in favour of the Ayrshire Miners, and arpelled to disgorge a portion of his profits, in the shape of an advance upon the wages of those in his employ, sistance to them to make their organisation comof an advance upon the wages of those in his employ, that it would be their turn next, and being desirous that their workpeople should have a big loaf, but nothing to purchase it with, they, the week before last, locked up their mills, and turned their hands into the streets, in order to prevent them supporting the hands on strike. This great fact is another proof, if proof were wanted, of the kind of sympathy which the cheap bread folk have for the working classes. It of March in Dalkieth; a public meeting to be The consequence of this hellish consumery is that at the cheap bread tolk have for the working classes. The consequence of this hellish conspiracy is, that at the time we are writing there is only one mill work-ing in the neighbourhood of Heywood, the owner of which, to his honour be it said, would not join in the plot against the operatives. There are eleven mills standing and thousands of hands in the streets. If

asked what has been done with the money, the sharks turn round upon us and say, it is bringing in three or three and a half per cent, interest. But I would ask, what benefit do the present contributors get by the in-what benefit do the present contributors get by the in-three and a half per cent, interest. But I would ask, what benefit do the present contributors get by the in-three and a half per cent, interest. But I would ask, what benefit do the present contributors get by the in-three and a half per cent, interest. But I would ask, what benefit do the present contributors get by the in-three and a half per cent, interest. But I would ask, what benefit do the present contributors get by the in-three and a half per cent, interest. But I would ask, what benefit do the present contributors get by the in-three and a half per cent, interest. But I would ask, what benefit do the present contributors get by the inthree and a half per cent, interest. But I would ask, what benefit do the present contributors get by the in-vestment? None at all. The parties who have got our money in keeping never paid one penny towards this our money in keeping never paid one penny towards this our money in keeping never paid one penny towards this our money in keeping never paid one penny towards this our money in keeping never paid one penny towards this our money in keeping never paid one penny towards this our money in keeping never paid one penny towards this our money in keeping never paid one penny towards this our money in keeping never paid one penny towards this our money in keeping never paid one penny towards this in Scotland take, according to their number of mean-the conveyance of soil, &c., and while he was in the he conveyance of soil, &c., and while he was in the he conveyance of soil, &c., and while he was in the he conveyance of soil, &c., and while he was in the he conveyance of soil, &c., and while he was in the he conveyance of soil, &c., and while he was in the he conveyance of soil, &c., and while he was in the he conveyance of soil, &c., and while he was in the he conveyance of soil, &c., and while he was in the he conveyance of soil, &c., and was received he was caught he bind our money in keeping never paid one penny towards this fund. This poll-tax is levied on all seamen, both in the united kingdom and the colonies; but is so dis-gracefully managed that it is impossible for any man that has been paying for twenty years in the colonies to get one penny of benefit in return.—I am, sir, yours re-gracefully managed that it is managed that it is impossible for any man that has been paying for twenty years in the colonies to get one penny of benefit in return.—I am, sir, yours re-nate man was thrown a distance of several yards, and the neck, severing the jugular vein, and the unfortu-nate man was thrown a distance of several yards, and the sent yards, and the unfortu-nate man was thrown a distance of several yards, and the meak severe of several yards, and the sent yards and the are yards and the unfortu-nate man was thrown a distance of several yards, and the meak severe of several yards, and the delegates from the muskets of the soldiery. We say this ad-the distribute the manongst the poor fellows, at a man was thrown a distance of several yards, and the meak severe of several yards, and the delegates from the muskets of the soldiery. The large room was densely crowded. The delegates from the muskets of the soldiery was densely crowded. A Salues. nate man was thrown a distance of several yards, and visedly, for we have it from good authority, that the bled to death in a few minutes. chester for the military, to keep the people down. Therefore, let the people beware, and let them not give their tyrants a chance of shooting some, hanging others, and transporting more. We say, beware of the miscreants. To the factory operatives of Bury, Rochdale, Oldham, Ashton, and Manchester, we say rally round the people of Heywood, and defend them from the cruelty of their oppressors. This can be casily done-one halfpenny from each will support them effectually ; let each room appoint proper persons to collect and forward them the necessary pecuniary help without delay. What is done, must be done instantly.—Manchester Correspondent, Feb. 18th, 1845. THE TURN-OUT. - FURTHER PARTICULARS. - Since the district as soon as convenience admits." A com-the above was in type, we have received the following mittee was then appointed, who will meet at No. 6, Heywood was holden at the Queen's Arms Inn, called to consider the state of the town, and to take to conciliate the millowners and operatives ; and ex- you would not make the attempt." pressed his willingness to do all in his power to twixt them. The Rev. Mr. Harrison was next called on, who proposed the following resolution :--" That this meeting sincerely deplore the present unhappy differences existing betwixt the manufacturers and operatives of Heywood; and conceive that unless those differences be speedily terminated, a vast amount of suffering must ensue; and that the manubut that miscalculating the effect of such a horrid experiment, he had become overpowered with the heat and smoke, and become suffocated. It seems almost a miracle that the house was not in flames by the spread of the fire, as the cell is closely connected with the board partition of the passage adjoining the kitchen. An inquest was held on the body on the same day and a moult of suffering must ensue; and that the manu-facturers be respectfully requested to open their mills, and allow the operatives to resume their employment." The resolution was unanimously agreed to. The meeting was afterwards ad-dressed by several respectable inhabitants of the town; and the proceedings terminated by the appointame day, and a verdict of "Died by suffocation, oc- ment of thirteen individuals, co-operative Weavers, asioned by the deceased setting fire to the place with and seven tradesmen, to carry out the object of the he intention of making his escape," was returned. meeting. On Monday the committee met and exa-for a long period the deceased has been the mined into the grievances of Mr. Kay's Weavers. when the whole of the committee came to the conclusion that the complaints of Kay's hands were well founded : and that Mr. Kay had acted unjustly towardshis Weavers. It was finally resolved that the Weavers, late in the employ of Kny, should meet the following morning (Tuesday), when Mr. Kay should be invited to meet them, to bring about an arrangement between the two parties. Accordingly, on Tuesday morning the whole of the Weavers assembled, when Mr. Hilton Kay, the son of John Hilton Kay, promised them the required advance, that is, 1s. 01d. percut. But to make sure of the agreement, one of the Weavers made a motion that 1s. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. should be the price upon which they should resume work ; which Within the last few days, however, circumstances of peculiar nature brought to light facts sufficient to mplicate the deceased. Among those who have suffered by the repeated felonies committed, and un-letected at the time, is Mr. T. Hunt, who, on Mon-lay morning last, missed a pair of wheels of a pony-cart in his barton, which the thief had taken from TIVES OVER THE TYRANNICAL MILLOCRATS .- On Thurswith one of his workmen, Air. Hunt discovered in the snow the footmarks of two persons. These footmarks were traced from an orchard to the barton-gate, which bore marks of being forced, and were tracked which bore marks of being forced, and were tracked through the grounds to within a quarter of a mile of in Heywood have resumed work this morning, with the prisoner's house, near Freshford, a distance of upwards of four miles from Mr. Hunt's barton ; and the snow in which they were made in the orchard to his bad eminence. The Weavers of this town have

as the only means of extricating ourselves from the debts and made for the road, whither he was pursued by Quinn and Smyth, of Bradford, explained their views On arriving at Padiham the democrats turned out to Parker, who arrived just in time to assist in his cap-ture; for the prisoner, while flying from constable No. 1, had run into the clutches of constable No. 2, No. 1, had run into the clutches of constable No. 2, ture; for the prisoner, while flying from constable No. 1, had run into the clutches of constable No. 2, who was outside. After a severe struggle, the con-stables succeeded in securing Thomas, and then a further search of the premises was made; and under a heap of straw were found a large stock of articles of different kinds, evidently the accumulations of plunder from different premises. On Monday night Mr. Hunt made another personal search, which oc-cunied full five hours, on the premises of Thomas. and the triumphant cheers of the assembled thou-cupied full five hours, on the premises of Thomas. The result was that he discovered not less than a cart-load of property supposed to have been stolen from his own farm, concealed in different parts of his dwelling-house. and comprising brewing utensils farming imbers of the trades not connected with the Shoemakers | and affectionate mother. The immense multitude | accord them." were present, and promised their hearty co-operation. then separated. A tea party took place in the Tem-BARNSLEY LINEN WEAVERS .- A large committee perance-hall, at seven o'clock ; above 300 sat down to meeting, composed of persons from all branches of the trade, assembled in Pickering's large room on Wednesday evening, at six o'clock, to take into consideration the best means of compelling the masters to pay the list price for all brown hollands, both plain

> room at nine o'clock, on Monday next. DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. -CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Parthenium Club Rooms, St. Martin's-lane, Wednesday Evening, Feb. 19th; Mr. Grassby in the chair. The following sums were received :-- Per Mr. Gamman, 8s. 6d., from the Copper-plate Printers, Bride-lane; per Mr. Smithies, from the Boot and Shoedelightful music, performed by the Burnley band, makers of Nottingham, £1; from the Boot and Shoemakers of Mansfield, 10s. Mr. Stallwood re-ported that he had attended the Greenwich Comwho are ever ready to render their services in aid of the movement. The hall, capable of holding 1000 persons, was crowded, the faces of the assembly beamed mittee at the George and Dragon Tavern, and that

> with joy, and the greatest good humour and cordiality prevailed. The proceedings terminated shortly after eleven o'clock, and the company broke up highly gratified with the evening's entertainments. behalf of E. G. Barnard, M.P., the Members for that Borough; and that the committee had agreed to ON MONDAY EVENING, February 17th, a ball was held n the Chartist Room, and such was the demand for hold a public meeting in favour of the Testimonial tickets that the committee were compelled to make Messrs. Stallwood and Cuffy were then arrangements for another, to be held in the same deputed to wait on the Society of Carpenters meetroom on the night following. Mr. Tattersall attended.

> SCOTTISH MINERS' DELEGATE MEETING .- This imness for the tinkling of the factory bells at five portant meeting came off at Irvine (Ayrshire) on the o'clock. 11th current, and was pretty well attended from the various districts in Scotland. On the motion of W. NORTH' LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING .- The Cloughan, Mr. George Menzies was called to the

Haggate, Haslingden, Bacup, Oswaldtwistle, Wheatey-lane, and Marsden. Mr. Holland was elected district secretary. The following questions are put to the different localities in the district respecting the forthcoming Conference to be held in London :-Do you think that a delegate, or delegates, for North Lanca-shire should be sent to the Conference ? How many ? How do you propose to pay their expenses ? Have ments respecting the Conference. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, FEB. 16; Mr. . Simpson in the chair .- Mr. Wheeler read the Exe-

cutive's reply to the slanders of the Weekly Dispatch, which gave great satisfaction. A letter was read from the secretary to the Victim Committee, stating that that committee had forwarded the monies collected to Jenkin Morgan. Mr. Stallwood gave notice fore the council at their next meeting.

CHARTIST HALL, 1, TURNAGAIN-LANE. - A public meeting was held in this hall on Sunday evening,

BIRMINGHAM.

e sere englande por part and we see that the all programmed to mean the second s

PLYMOUTH.

AT A MEETING of the Council of this locality, held perance-hail, at seven o clock; above 300 sat down to tea, and after doing ample justice to the bohea and plum cake, the tables were cleared for the meeting. Mr. H. Holland was unanimously voted to the chair, and the proceedings commenced by the brave lads of Todmorden singing "Base Orpressors." The chair-man then opened the meeting with a suitable address, and introduced Mr. Tattersall, who was received with and introduced Mr. Tattersall, who was received with council of this locality, held at the Chartist-room, Love-street, on Sunday even-ing last, the address of the Executive was read from the Star, when it was agreed that the secretary should write to the several localities in Devonshire for their opinion as to the possibility of that county being re-presented in the forthcoming convention. The fol-lowing resolution was unanimously agreed to—"That round after round of applause. He addressed the we hail with feelings of unequivocal satisfaction the meeting for about half an hour, assuring them that conclusion arrived at by the Munchester Council with his imprisonment had not altered his principles in reference to the infamous charges preferred against the least, except by strengthening his opinion in Feargus O'Connor by Dr. M'Douall, and are deter-favour of the cause he had struggled for. The mined to stand by Feargus O'Connor in defiance of remainder of the evening was spent with songs, re- all his enemics, open or concealed, and that a copy of citations, addresses, &c., interspersed with strains of this resolution be sent to the Star for insertion."

LIVERPOOL .--- A discussion on the Corn Laws, commenced on Monday evening, Feb. 10th, in the Temperance Hall, Rose-place, was brought to a conclusion on Monday evening last. The Leaguers were very valiant the first evening, but showed no pluck on the second occasion. The discussion closed by the adoption of a resolution, nearly unanimously repudiating the League nostrum. We have received a fuller report, but cannot find room for it.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT. - LANCASTER, FEB. 19. -CHARGE OF MURDER .- Thomas Donahoo was indicted The gay lads and bonny lasses "tripp'd it on the for the wilful murder of his wife, at Ulverstone, on light fantastic toe," and enjoyed themselves with Friday, the 20th of December last. The jury returned singing, reciting, &c., until one o'clock, when they a verdict of Guilty of Manslaughter. To be transreluctiantly separated, to hold themselves in readi- ported for life.

BIRTH. NORTH' LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING.—The North Lancashire delegate meeting was held, accord-ing to announcement, on Sunday, February 16th, at Burddham'z Meringer Hetel, Burddelegate meeting was held, accord-log february, William Cobbett Arthur Shaw, son of John and Eliza Shaw, 24, Gloucester-street, Com-Bradshaw's Temperance Hotel, Burnley, when the following places were represented:-Burnley, Colne,

DEATHS.

At Edinburgh, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 11th, John Duncan, formerly Chartist bookseller and lecturer, and late pastor of the Christian Chartist Church, Dundee

DEATH OF MR. LAMAN BLANCHARD .- It is our most painful duty to announce the sudden death of Mr. Laman Blanchard. He had lately suffered a severe you any instructions to give for their guidance at the Conference? Who do you think fit and proper per-sons?—The next district meeting will be held at the same place, on Sunday, March 16th, when each dele-own health, that fits ensued, which finally led to his when their notice was up the halds struck. The operatives in the other mills (as in duty bound) con-tributed towards their support. The cheap bread men seeing that by the union of the factory operatives the organisation of Ayrshire was then taken into ament his loss. Mr. Blanchard is well known in periodical literature. His graceful verses, his lively stories, his wit that never had a touch of malice, are known to many readers. There, perhaps, never was a man who had a readier pen. A poem, an essay, a witty paragraph, seemed to spring spontaneously from his brain. There was an amenity in everything he did. And, indeed, how could it be otherwise, see-

ing that he himself was the very impersonification of kindness and goodness of heart. Mr. Blanchard was that he would bring the address of the Executive belong in the service of literature. He was a member of the press in various ways, for more than twenty years : beginning young, and fighting an upward fight throughout—bravely—independently, without envy or uncharitableness—until he reached the age of forty-February the 16th. Mr. Dwaine was called to the chair, and introduced Mr. Christopher Doyle, amidst two, when he died. We may fearlessly assert that "Labour's wrongs and Labour's remedy." Somens Town. — The large room at the Brick-layers' Arms was well filled with a respectable His independence, his perseverance, his untiring kind-

S. BOONHAM, NOTTINGHAM .- The great length of the Parliamentary intelligence in this week's Star prevents us inserting his report of the Anti-Church Rate proceed.

THE MINERS OF THE POTTERIES, determined to follow up their recent glorious victory over Mr. Bashaw Harvey, who was so signally defeated in the Court of Queen's Bench by the Miners' indomitable Attorney-General, W. P. Roberts, Esq., intend to institute an action at law against the parties who shared in the malicious and illegal imprisonment of the men. To carry out this intention they solicit the pecuniary aid of their brother Miners, which may be forwarded to the committee at Burslem

DEATH OF JOHN DUNCAN .-- In relation to this melancholy event, a notice of which will be found in another column, we have received the following heartstirring letter :--- "I made an appeal through your columns a few weeks ago to the Democrats of Fife and Forfar counties, on behalf of John Duncan. I am sorry to say that the appeal was made in vain, except in one or two instances. However, my poor friend Duncan is now beyond the reach either of man's help, or what he got, a larger share of man's persecution-he having expired at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 11th inst., after a long period of suffering, both mental and bodily, brought about by the infamous persecution he was subjected to subsequent to the last unfortunate strike. He is another victim added to the long list of those who have suffered in the cause of right against might. I shall not appeal again on behalf of his widow and fatherless children ; but shall leave them in the hand of Him who has promised to be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless. I will simply ask those to whom I formerly appealed in vain, how can you expect your oppressors to do justice to you, when you will not do justice to one another ? but stand coolly by and see those suffer whose busband and father has perished in your cause." Yours, in Democracy, ROBERT KIDD.

No. 7, Wellgate, Dundee. J. THOBNTON, PADIHAM.-We cannot understand his communication.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN,-Received.

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MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR.	W
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BROTHES CHARTISTS,-In our last week's address v	
DROTHER CHARTISTS,-IN OUR last week's address v	ve   "

laid before you the necessary instructions for the election and before you the necessary instructions for the convention; we now of the Executive and members of the Convention; we now bre to call your attention to the position which we occupy as the Executive Committee of your association. We were elected to the office, pledged to use every exertion to Acre elected to the office, pledged to use every exertion to entend the organisation, and promulgate the principles of the "People's Charter;" those who elected us pledging themselves to lend all the assistance in their power. We have now beta in office nearly ten months, during which time our exercions have been unceasing; different mem-bers of our body having traversed the whole country, from "John O'Great's" to the "Land's End." The result of our labours for the travelation in the exercision in To the lack of funds alone we attribute the present apato the tack of funds alone we attribute the present upon thetic state of p: blic feeling on the subject of our great principles. Had the members of the association (as they might easily have done) placed the necessary funds at our disposal we could be upon the Chartism the subject of condisposal, we could have made Chartism the subject of con-vitation at every fireside, and the theme of every man who lives by his labour. In addition to the want of pecu-liars every and who have by his labour. have ares by his labour. In addition to the want of peca-have support, we have also had to contend with several body; and who, since they left us, have been particularly industricus in circulating reports of the most infamous nature, to the injury of our cause. To these unjust and unfounded (alcounter on the work infinity conunfounded (claumies, as far as we were individually concerned, we have not paid the slightest attention, feeling conscious G the rectitude of our conduct, and strong in the confidence of those whose interests we have endea-time confidence of those whose interests we have endea-the more faithfully to defend : and we only notice them now, the more failly to prove the necessity for action on the part of those who have placed us in a position to earn for our-sides the envy and hatred of the disappointed and evil-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Shortly before two o'clock on Friday morning the inhabitants living in and around Hitchin were terrified by the outbreak of one of the most extensive conflagrations that has occurred in that part of the country for many years past, and which very soon occasioned the complete destruction of a large manufactory, with numerous workshops, and also the Lancasterian school-house, a portion of an extensive academy, and several houses that adjoined. The premises where it commenced were in the occupation of Messrs. Langford and Son, upholsterers. Most part of the property consumed was insured in the Sun, County, and Phoenix Fire Offices. The loss is upwards of £6,000. A labouring man was killed during the conflagration by the falling

of the burning ruins. AWFUL DEATH OF A PRISONER .- A man named Jas. Thomas, examined on Tuesday, at Chandos House, on different charges of robbery, committed at Southstoke, on Wednesday afternoon commenced making an attempt to escape from prison, by break-ing the window of the room in which he was locked with a poker. On this being known, the constable, for greater security, put the fetters on his legs, and at night he was locked up in an inner cell, with a straw bed to sleep on. To the great alarm and astonishment of the constable and his wife, who have the charge of the lower part of the house, in the morn-ing when they got up they found the door of the cell on fire, and the wretched prisoner prostrate on the floor lifeless, with his head lying against the door, and the hair almost burnt off. From the appearance of his bed, which had been opened at the side and part of the straw protruding, it is supposed that he had taken out some of the straw, and with a lucifer match set on fire close to the door, with the view of burning if off its hinges, and then endeavouring to escape; but that miscalculating the effect of such a horrid error of the neighbourhood in which he lived; ut it was only within the last few days that any vidence as to his actual guilt could be obtained. t would appear, however, that for some time past a stem of plunder has been carried on in the village f Southstoke, near this city, by which the farmers and other inhabitants have suffered the loss of much roperty. Barns, bartons, poultry-houses, and other laces and premises, have been subject to predatory neursions; and fowls, sheep, and property of various escriptions, have from time to time disappeared, he owners not being aware by whom they were depoiled of them, and unable to obtain the slightest lue to a discovery of any one of the depredators. art in his barton, which the thief had taken from he body of the cart. On examining the premises ith one of his workmen. Mr. Hunt discovered in the the assistance in their power. We have now here in office nearly ten months, during which they were made in the orchard is non-arry, from the marks, and, by the aid is a support to the marks, and, by the aid is a support to the marks, and, by the aid of a fac simile of it on paper, with the imprints of the marks and to their protectings. Mr. Hunt's men, named to take their wavers of Mr. Hunt's men, named to take their wavers of Mr. Hunt's men, named to take their wavers of Mr. Hunt's men, named to take their wavers of Mr. Hunt's men, named to take their wavers of Mr. Hunt's men, named to take their wavers of the contains all that has been detailishment of the specified on the plane force, and dealer in periodicals throughout the British dealer in the protecting was appointed that Meases and periodical throughout the British dealer in the protecting was appointed that Meases and their marks, and, by the aid of a fac simile of it on paper, with the imprints of the marks and, in their just demand for an advance in wages. The marks and of the marks and, in the graater part of which the plane force, and there were noted the whole of the marks and, by the aid the take that the was been dens there were solved that Mess to protect the value of the contains all that has been dens there were solved that Mess to protect with us for the sonce and units all that has been dens to cooperate with us for the sonce and units of that has were the origine of the sonce and the large room, Butterworth, the dennetator and consequent Wr. Hurt's men, named to take the week of the builties, and that we have been thus busity entities the dennetator and consequent Wr. Hurt's men, named to take the sonce and unfounded : and that we the opinion of this meeting the sonce and unfounded : and that we the construct the protecting were the association all that had been looked for by the and been looked for by the dennetator and consequent the construct. The construct the sonce and unfounded is and that we there construct the there the construct lowed the girl across the road into an old dwelling, A DELEGATE MEETING of the Miners of Fifeshire used by Thomas for depositing the produce of the used by Thomas for depositing the produce of the robberies. Here he found the prisoner, and a man named George Francis, cutting chaff. Thomas at first showed no reluctance to allow the constable to view the place, but conducted him into an adjoining tenement. Nothing was at first visible that could excite suspicion; on going up stairs, however, the scene was soon changed. Beneath the straw, which man deferted a was held on Saturday, the 15th inst., at the Fifeshire was plentifully scattered about, were detected a than at the previous meeting, each delegate then was plentitully scattered about, were detected a quantity of fellies (the outward wooden portion of wheels), and the constable, anticipating further discoveries, asked for a "pick," with which to turn over the straw. Thomas very readily consented to fetch one, and retreated down stairs rather hastily for that purpose. His speed excited the constable's suspicions; who followed him into the place in which he had first seen him. While groning un the stairs he The straight of the straight o

### ting up their wages,

CARLISLE .- MEETING OF HAND-LOOM WEAVERS .-On Monday evening last this body held a meeting n Mr. Sinclair's Beaming Machine-room, Willowholme, Caldewgate, for the purpose of forming them-selves into a consolidated union of the Cottonweavers of Carlisle in conjunction with the Silkweavers of Spitalfields and other places. The chair man, Joseph Broom Hanson, having explained the bject of the meeting, the rules, &c., of the Spitalfields Veavers were read over. It was moved and seconded and unanimously agreed to, "that they be the rules for the time being, and that they be altered to suit

report from another correspondent :- On Saturday John-street, on Saturday evening, the 22nd inst., at last a meeting of the shopkeepers and tradesmen of seven o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling names and receiving subscriptions. We earnestly hope that the Weavers will not be backward, but will come boldly steps to reconcile the contending parties. At two forth, and shew, by their unanimity and determinao'clock several of the clergy, and nearly the whole of tion, that they are alive to their best interests. It to the rising generation on the principles of demo-the shopkeepers and publicans of the town, were is the duty of every individual of the trade to come cracy, this being the surest way to obtain and secure present. Amongst the former we observed the Rev. forward and enrol himself as a member of the associa-Robert Mineritt, Rev. J. Harrison, Rev. Mr. Storey, tion : by so doing he will shew at least, that if he is Rev. Mr. Jackson, and Rev. Mr. Chester. Mr. | not as he ought to be in society, it is contrary to Thomas Knight, draper, was unanimously called to his will. And it may prevent it being cast up the chair. He opened the business by stating that to him at some further period. "you don't deserve the object of the present meeting was to endeayour wages, for when you had the chance to obtain them

bring about a mutual and good understanding be- The committee for making the necessary arrange-NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF TRADES AT EASTER .ments for this national assemblage, met at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, on Wednesday evening, February 19; Mr. Robertson (Bookbinder) in the chair. Letters were read from the Packers, and other Trades of Manchester, and from the Trades in other provincial towns, all expressing their approbation of the projected Conference. The delegates present unani-mously reported that the London Trades had taken the matter up warmly, and from the excellent spirit prevailing, and the enthusiasm evinced, there can be no doubt but that the Conference will be very numerously attended. The better to facilitate the preparations, the general committee have agreed to meet every Wednesday evening.

> Roondale Miners.-A public meeting of the Coal Miners of the Rochdale district was held on Monday last, in the large room of the Amen-corner Inn, when a lecture was delivered by Mr. Wm. Dixon on the "Principles and objects of the Miners' Association;" and likewise on the necessity of a National Consolidated Union of the Trades of this country.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINERS .- Messrs. Auty and Price have held meetings at the following places :-Burslem, Snyde-green, Longton, Knutton Heath, Scott Hay, Cheadle, Golden-hill, Bradley-green, &c. The meetings have been mostly well attended. and the good work of union continues to advance. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MINERS .- Mr. T. Clark. Miners

ecturer, has visited Brimington and Tupton, with the best results. The next Miners' delegate meeting for Nottingham and Derbyshire will be held at Thos Slack's, Green-hill-lane, at two o'clock. [Our corespondent does not name the day.-Ep. N.S.]

YORKSHIRE MINERS. - Mr. George Brown has visited the following places :- Crigglestone, Barnsley, n the meeting were held up. The meeting then broke up. Thus stands matters up to Tuesday night. LATER NEWS.—GLORIOUS VICTORY OF THE OPERA-LATER NEWS.—GLORIOUS VICTORY OF THE OPERA-Silkstone, 26th; Stanbro, 27th; Blacker-hill, 28th; Barnsley, 29th.

NOTTINGHAM.

LONDON.

venor-row. The large room was densely crowded. Mr. John Dowling was called to the chair. Mr. P. M'Grath delivered an eloquent, argumentative, and impressive address on the causes that now depress the wealth-producers of this country. He was loudly cheered throughout. At the conclusion of the ad-

dress several new members were enrolled. THE EMMETT BRIGADE met on Sunday evening, Mr. Guest in the chair, when the following resolution was passed unanimously ;--" That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Manchester Council, and that we record our implicit confidence in Mr. Feargus O'Cornor.'

### MANCHESTER.

CARPENTERS' HALL .- A lecture was delivered in the above hall on Sunday evening last, at half past six o'clock, by Mr. A. Hurst, of Oldham.

OLDHAM. ON SUNDAY LAST Mr. F. A. Taylor delivered a very instructive lecture in the Chartist room, Greavesstreet. The lecturer urged in a very argumentative the freedom of the great body of the people.

HEBDEN-BRIDGE.

Two LECTURES were delivered in the Democratic Meeting room, by Mr. W. Dixon, of Manchester, on Sunday evening last. The lectures were attended by numerous and highly respectable audiences.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES. LONGTON .-- On Monday night Mr. Thomas Clark

delivered a very eloquent lecture on the evils of class legislation, in the Working Man's Hall, and gave the greatest satisfaction. At the close of the lecture it was proposed and seconded, that a vote of confidence be given to Mr. O'Connor, which was carried unanimously, and the meeting dispersed highly gratified.

NORWICH.

THE CHARTISTS OF NORWICH having held a meeting to consider the results of the late important investi-gation by the Manchester Council, agreed to the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :-' That Mr. James Leach has fully and satisfactorily

### ROCHDALE.

Two LECTURES were delivered in the Chartist rity or a stern countenance. Issociation room, on Sunday last, by Mr. James Chartists of Rochdale, have entire confidence in suffering humanity." DERBY.

tions were unanimously passed :- "That we tender ground and the workshop. our warmest thanks to the Manchester Council for the just and impartial decision they have come to in the case of M'Douall and Mr. O'Connor;"" That we hereby express our confidence in the integrity of

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### THE MINERS' MAGAZINE.

Edited by W. P. Roberts, Esq.

THE Sixth Number will be published on the 9th of A March next, Price Four-pence.

The Lancashire Miners are requested to receive their numbers through their Delegates, who will be at the County Delegate Meeting on the 9th of March.

The MAGAZINE and all the back numbers may be obtained from the agents, Mr. Cleave, of London, or Mr. Heywood, Manch ester : or direct from Mr. Roberts' Offices, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, London; 11, Royal Arcade, Newcastle ; and 8, Princess-street, Manchester.

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This wonderfully cheap supplement to every newspaper Leach, of Manchester. Both lectures were well at- is adapted for all classes, tastes, and ages, grave or gay, for ladies, questions and problems for youth. A publica-Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and Mr. James Leach ; and tion, combining knowledge with gladness, has long been thank them for their past services in the cause of wanted; and, as a proof of the high popularity of the FAMILY HERALD, it has, in a very few months, become a

general favourite, and the most extensively circulated of MEETING.—At a general meeting of the Chartists of Derby, held at Mr. Chester's Coffice-house, Osmas-ton-road, on Sunday, Feb. 16, the following resolu-encouraged in the mansion and the cottage, the play-

No politics-no party spirit-no controversy-no personalities—no ribaldry.

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Chartist Intelligence.

ON SUNDAY EVENING LAST a public meeting was

the movement, and their willingness to co-operate with us for its survess. But whilst we have been thus busily en-for allow in redeening our pledge, we are sorry to be com-brahies have not performed their duty to us: had they for so, they would have enabled us to have placed our cause in a more triumphant position than it has ever yet assumed. conclusion it was resolved-"That an inquiry be made into the condition of the working classes in the borough of Bradford, in order to ascertain the average amount of wages in each branch or trade; the rental of cottage houses, poor-rates, and other subsequently admitted that he might be there, and sent the authorities look to this, and acknowledge the Carried unanimously. Mr. Dorman, in an eloquent the daughter to call him. Parker, the constable, fol- truly noble conduct of the operatives. assessments ; price of provisions, fuel, and other in-

Mr. Wright, and carried unanimously :--" That we, the Chartists of Nottingham, have full and entire about to assemble in London.' CORNWALL

confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and that his nast services justly entitle him to our best thanks for his manly, upright, straightforward, disinterested ad-vocacy of the poor man's rights." Mr. Sweet then moved, and Mr. Procter seconded, "That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the Manchester Council for the honourable and praiseworthy manner in which they conducted the inquiry." Carried unanimously. Thanks were given to the chairman, and the meeting broke up.

favourable character. Mr. O'Brien submitted se-BURNLEY.

TO LADIES. ROWLAND'S KALYDOR. PATBONISED BY THE SEVERAL SOVEREIGNS AND COURTS OF EUROPE.

A N Oriental Botanical discovery, and perfectly free from all mineral admixture. It exerts the most soothing, cidental household expenditure. The whole to be gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin; and by its arranged and laid before the Conference of Trades areney on the pares and minute secretary vassels, most agency on the pores and minute secretory vessels, most effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Freckles, Chilblains, Chaps, and other Cutaneous A COUNTY DELEGATE MEETING was held at Cam- Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, borne on Sunday, the 16th inst, when the following and the softness and delicacy it induces on the hands, delegates attended :--From Penzance, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Lewis; St. Ives, Mr. John Endean; Hayle, For ladies, during the period of nursing, and as a wash For ladies, during the period of nursing, and as a wash Mr. Jones; Camborne, Mr. James Skewes, jun.: Truro, J. II. Longmaid. Mr. O'Brien was called to the chair, and Mr. Longmaid was appointed to act as secretary. The reports from the several localities in pleasant. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty were then given in, and were on the whole of a very | included.

CAUTION .- Beware of imitations of the most deleterious.

### 6

## FEBRUARY 22, 1845.

## FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS.

-Aqriculture and Porticulture.

For the Week ending Monday, Feb. 26th, 1844. [Extracted from a DIARY of actual operations on a number of small farms in Sussex and Yorkshire, published by Mr. John Nowell of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, as a guide to other pos-sessors of field-garden farms to the labours which ought to be taken on their own farms. The farms selected as models, are-First. That of the Willingdon school, five acres in extent, conducted by G. Cruttenden. Second. The Eastdean school, also five acres, near Beachy Head, conducted by John Harris. Third. That of Jesse Piper, consisting of four acres, at Cruttenden. Fourth. That of John Tumbrell, a farm of six acres, at Jevington, near Beachy Head Fifth. An industrial school farm at Slaithwaite, near Huddersfield. Sixth and Seventh. Two small model farms at the same place, occupied on the estate, of the Earl of Dartmouth, by Charles Varley and John Bamford. The consecutive operations in these reports will enable the curious reader to compare the climate and agricultural value of the south with the north of England. The DIARY is aided by "Notes and Observations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for the time and season, which we subjoin.]

SUSSEX. MONDAY .- Willingdon School. Boys raking wheat stubble from the young clover. Eastdcan School. Twelve boys digging for carrots, applying tank liquid, picking up roots and stones. Piper. Getting flints for future use. Dumbrell. From home.

TUESDAY .- Willingdon School. The same as yesterday. Eastdean School. Digging for carrots, treading and weeding the tarcs, putting in beans, and planting a cabbages. *Piper*. Cleaning pigs out, and compost-ing the dang with mould. *Dumbrell*. Digging, and stacking litter.

WEDNESDAY .- Willingdon School. Boys raking clover, turning dung, sowing a little rye for experiment. *Eastdean School.* Boys emptying pigstye tank, carrying dung to potatoe mixen, weeding clover, picking stubble. *Piper.* Removing potatoes within doors. *Dumbrell.* Digging, carrying manure for oats.

THURSDAY.—Willingdon School. Boys raking clover. Eastdean School. Putting in peas, carrying manure for tares, treading wheat, picking stones. Piper. Digging; has a wonderfully fine calf to-day, from the cow he works in harness. Dumbrell. Digging, public transmiss.

pulling turnips, wheeling manure. FRIDAY.—Willingdon School. Boys raking stubble. Eastdean School. Boys thrashing oats, trussing straw, and clearing the oats for seed. Piper. Emptying the tank, pouring liquid upon the mixen. Dumbrell. Digging, wheeling out manure, putting tank liquid to rye. SATURDAY.-Willingdon School. Boys gathering stones

privy pails, and tank from the cows, cleaning out the pigs, and school room. *Piper*. Digging for carrots, to be sown in the latter part of March. Dumbrell. Digging and wheeling out manure.

### YOBKSHIRE. Slaithwaite Tenants .--- No return.

Cow-FEEDING .- Willingdon School. White carrots and with turnips, carrots and straw. NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

Soor .- Provide soot for wheat, or seeds, and sow it about the beginning of March, after the rate of 30 bushels an acre, with 5 or 6 bushels of rough salt.

HUMUS COMPOST, No. 1.-["Woody fibre in a state of decay is called humus."-Liebig.]-Compost together, and mix intimately, peat, tanners' refuse, saw-dust, weeds, the greater variety of vegetable substances the better, with 30 or 40lbs. of common salt, and about 8 gallons of quick lime for each couple of one-horse cart loads of such materials. Turn the heap over several

### Then if we deduct-4,308lb. of oxygen-611lb. of hydrogen 5,374lb. of carbon LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, FEB. 17 .- The

10,293lb. of elements from 11,050lb. of dried matter, it leaves 757lb. Even al-lowing that you have helped to contribute to the sup-ply of carbon by the decay of vegetable matter, and leaving that out of the question, we find that the supplies leaving that out of the question, we find that the supplies leaving that out of the question, we find that the supplies leaving the leaving the decay of the leaving the

ments of the present day; no man can calculate the loss sustained by such a method. All cattle ought to be housed by night from November to April, if saleable in retail quantities at about previous prices. to be noused by hight from November to April, it salcable in retail quantities at about previous prices. allowed to range a few hours in the day on a rough piece of pasture. Good manure cannot be made in the open field, nor scarcely in a farm yard, if the droppings of buildings are allowed to soak through the open field, nor scarcely in a farm yard, if the droppings of buildings are allowed to soak through the open field, nor scarcely in a farm yard, if the droppings of buildings are allowed to soak through the open field, nor scarcely in a farm yard, if the droppings of buildings are allowed to soak through the open field, nor scarcely in a farm yard, if the droppings of buildings are allowed to soak through the open field, nor scarcely in a farm yard, if the seven and such a scarcely in a farm yard and such are strained. Malt was likewise held at former rates. The principal dealers bought oats

droppings of buildings are allowed to soak through it; all farms ought to be provided with sheds ade-quate to the quantity of stock for consuming the produce for the winter. Cattle require but very the moderate nature of the supplies tended, however, little room if tied up ; there is some trouble attendgreatest importance on the farm-draining and little business has hitherto been done in cloverseed manure ; it is difficult to say which preponderates. You may extel guano, or other novelties, but there is former rates were well supported. Canaryseed was nothing equal to animal manure, as Mr. Davis has demonstrated in his excellent letter. The farmer's particular attention should be drawn to this subject now, since steam has so much superseded horse labour. Where there used to be hundreds of stagecoach horses on the high road side, there is not now one. The urine of the cattle is the most essential thing

in decomposing vegetable matter, and every drop of it Ryeought to be preserved; which can easily be done Barley in the following inexpensive manner :--If the farm-yard is on a declivity, so much the better ; if not, let a pit be dug in a convenient situation, of an ob-long form, the one end sloping in until the opposite side is four or five feet deep, if the bottom is composed of hard gravel there is no occasion for it being paved with brick or stone; the sides ought to be walled up, but if this cannot be afforded strong stakes may be driven in about a foot and a half apart, and

off the clover. *Eastdean School*. Boys emptying falling in from the action of the frost. No water privy pails, and tank from the cows, cleaning out should be allowed to enter this pit but what falls roddled up with stout rods to keep the sides from straw. Dumbrell. One cowstall-fed with turnips, and economical method :--Let a shallow gutter be Peas, mangel wurzel, and straw. A cow and heifer fed made behind the cattle to drain into a receptacle : brick tanks are rather expensive, but in most market

very little money : let one of these be sunk level with the surface as a receiver, and give one of the labourers a trifle to attend to it regularly and empty it, when necessary, into the manure pit. A boy can perform this work with ease with two stable pails. This liquid should be spread evenly over the surface of the dung by a trough extending across or into the other dung by a trough extending across or into the they have amounted to 136 sheep, and ninety-three or the present season, proved rather numerous— they have amounted to 136 sheep, and ninety-three or the dung by a trough extending across or into the oxen and cows, all from Holland. To-day there were middle of the pit, with holes perforated in its bottom. Manure made in this simple and inexpensive manner is very efficacious ; one cart-load is worth three or sold at corresponding rates. From the official refour of that generally procured from farm-yards. A turns, just issued, we learn that the following were loads of such materials. I use heap over a struct, times, and when wholly decayed apply the mixture, along with farm yard manure. It will be rich in think no landlord would object to find the materials think no landlord would object to find the materials common labourer can do all that is required ; and I the importations in the years mentioned :along with farm yard manure. To the to the think no fandlord would object to the the normanent. stantial animal manure, on which the permanent hopes of the tenant for bountiful crops chiefly depend -A FARMER OF THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, Middlesex, 1845.

# Market Intelligence.

to impart confidence, and good coyn was not cheaper

This morning the trade was, on the whole, firm, and

again the turn cheaper. In quotations of other arti-

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL

cles there is no alteration to notice.

# Amperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-MONDAY, FEB. 17. The report of the Board of Trade upon projected rail ways was again the subject of discussion in the House of Lords.

Lord BROUGHAM, with increased information, renewed leaving that out of the question, we find that the oxygen and hydrogen (two elements that you cannot claim to have supplied) amount to 4,919lb., or near half the crop you claim as lost to the land. Should Lb means large. From abroad a parcel or two of wheat, one cargo of barley, and about 1000 qrs. of oats, with half the crop you claim as lost to the land. Should by the supplies of beans and peas, constituted the supplies At this morning's market there was rather who was in the market, and the result did credit to the supplies At this morning's market there was rather who was in the market, and the result did credit to the supplies At this morning's market there was rather who was in the market, and the result did credit to the supplies At this morning's market there was rather who was in the market, and the result did credit to the supplies At this morning's market there was rather who was in the market, and the result did credit to the supplies At this morning's market there was rather who was in the market, and the result did credit to the supplies At this morning's market there was rather who was in the market, and the result did credit to the supplies At this morning's market there was rather who was in the market, and the result did credit to the supplies At this morning's market there was rather who was in the market, and the result did credit to the supplies At this morning's market there was rather who was in the market, and the result did credit to the supplies At this morning's market there was rather who was in the market, and the result did credit to the supplies At the market and the result did credit to the supplies At the market and the result did credit to the supplies at the market and the result did credit to the the supplice at the market at th his charge against Mr. O'Brien. That gentleman, he I be wrong in my calculations, I hope some more sci-entific friend will put me right, as the object of my Essex and Kent than last Monday, whilst of barley favour of the South-Eastern lines. Their Lordships were letter is to call the attention of agriculturists to the value of chemistry. Thos. KIER SHORT. peas were rather more plentiful, particularly the liament, but he maintained that in almost every case value of chemistry. Thos. KIER SHORT. Martin Hall, Nottinghamshire. ON MANURE. —Sir, —Manure cannot be kept too close together, and the less exposed to the weather the better, but it ought not to be permitted to over-heat itself. It is the practice of the farmers to fod-der their cattle in the fields : I do not hesitate to say, that such a practice is inconsistent with the improve-the at such a practice is inconsistent with the improve-the of the practice is inconsistent with the improve-the of the a practice is inconsistent with the improve-the of the present day : no man can calculate liament, but he maintained that in almost every case wondered whether this was always the case. Rumour said that it was not, but the rule was, that every member signed the report whether he approved it or no.

Lord DALHOUSIE declined to give any answer to the Noble Lord's questions. He had "wondered" very much and wanted a solution of his "wonderings," but he should leave him to "wonder" on. The rule of voting in the Board of Trade was the same as that in the Boards of Admiralty or of Customs, in neither of which was any division of opinion ever explained. These objections, too, to the constitution of the committee came too late. It had been ing this plan at first, but in a few days every beast will know its place, they will then be able to enjoy whatever food is put before them, and are not subject to be driven from one place to another by the master beasts of the herd. There are two things of the beasts of the herd. The the there are two there are two there are the the sions would only be entitled to influence so long as they were founded in reason and justice; but he claimed for the system a fair trial, which it had scarcely had when its first report had been but just laid upon the table of the House.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, that he had some ac auaintance with both the Messrs. O'Brien. The one had been a most respectable and estimable military officer and while the other had acted as Sir J. Graham's secretary he had had every reason to be satisfied with his integrity and zeal.

Lord BROUGHAM denied that he had ever imputed the slightest collusion to either of these gentlemen, but rejoiced that he had succeeded in eliciting so much information. So far from "wondering" any longer, he was now entirely satisfied that his information as to the internal dissensions of the Board was correct; and as their reports were not like those of the Admiralty or Customs, but only the exposition of opinions, he still contended that those members who dissented should not sign the report as if it had been unanimously adopted. His objections to the conduct of the committee remained unabated, and he thought the public justified in entertaining suspicions when the mere connexion of Mr. O'Brien's name with the South-Eastern Railway had in a few days raised the price of the shares from 13 to 40. Lord DALHOUSIE shortly replied; and, after some ob servations from Lord Campbell in condemnation of the committee, and from Lord Wharncliffe in defence of its constitution, the subject dropped.

### TUESDAY, FEB. 18.

The House of Lords sat only for a short time; and at their rising adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, FEB. 17. The House met at four o'clock.

Mr. S. HERBERT took the oaths and his seat on his re-election for the southern division of the county of Wilts.

An Hon. MEMBER presented thirteen petitions from as many parishes in the county of Norfolk, for the repeal of the mischiefs it created would be less than those created the malt-tax.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented petitions from Captain Stolzberg and another, who had presented petitions to the House last session, complaining that their letters had

been opened in the Post-office. They stated that their

£1,300,000. He contended, on the other hand, that if the had also greatly benefitted the agricultural interest in sugars of all foreign countries were admitted on the same Ireland, by enabling them to relieve their estates from principle as that of our own colonies, there would be no pecuniary embarrassment, and to employ upon them a occasion to abandon any part of our revenue. He did not greater amount of capital and labour.

Mr. G. BANKES complained that Sir R. Peel, in his think it right for the Government to propose, as they now financial statement on Friday night, and that the Chandid, a permanent income tax without their declaring excellor of the Exchequer, in his speech of that night, had plicitly whether they considered it as one of the best permanent taxes that could be imposed. If they did so made no allusion whatever to the distress of the agriculconsider it, let them further consider whether they tural interest, though that distress had been formally could not, either by a select committee, or by a communicated to them. In Sir R. Peel's plan everything committee of the whole House, modify the defects had been given to the mercantile, and nothing to the agricultural interest. . Why was the establishment of our which were known to exist in it. The Government, army so great? To protect our colonies, and our commoreover, was not acting upon sound principles, but merce with them. Why were the navy estimates to be where great interests were concerned, and where great opposition was expected, was proposing to con- increased to the amount of one million ? Because both tinue, if not to aggravate, monopolies which it found in China and in the Pacific new naval stations were existing. His view was, that we ought to continue necessary to defend the interests of our merchants in their the income tax for the present; that we ought to make vicinity. Did the agricultural interest object to this? some of the reductions of taxation proposed by Sir R. Peel, No such thing. Then let not that interest, if it were so powerful and predominant as was stated, be taunted in as on cotton wool and on glass; but that, as to some others, as sugar, we ought to take a different course. If future as selfish and ungenerous. As to the vote then the question were between a permanent income tax and a before the House, those who represented distressed discontinuance of monopoly, he had no hesitation in de- tricts could only aet as circumstances permitted. He saw claring that he was for a short income tax and the re- that both sides of the House were prepared to vote for the laxation of monopoly. He, therefore, could not give his continuance of the income tax. He had, therefore, no choice. and must accommodate his vote to his situation. hearty concurrence to the plan of the Right Hon. Baronet. He would, however, give his assent to an income tax for The farmers were at present ill able to bear this or any three years. He regretted that the Government had other burden.

Mr. WARBURTON thought that if the Government were taken a course which would render it necessary to conprepared to act with energy, and to lay open all the great tinue it for a longer term of years ; but he hoped the conbranches of trade which could be laid open by the destructinuance of so inquisitorial and odious a tax for any great tion of gigantic monopolies, the revenue might be made length of time would induce the people to resolve upon equal to the expenditure without the income tax. He setting trade free, and to endeavour, by the benefits which differed from the resolution, which not only continued but free trade would confer upon their industry and enterprise, also increased the differential duties on sugar. His belief to get rid of an impost which it is not expedient that they was, that the prosperity of the country would be increased. should have to pay in time of peace.

if instead of an indirect, we adopted a direct system of Mr. ROEBUCK was disappointed at the lame and impotent conclusion of Lord John Russell's speech, after the taxation. The sum which then reached the Exchequer would be much larger than that which reached it under manner in which he had impugned nearly every portion the present system. He repeated his opinion that, if the of Sir Robert Peel's financial statement. Had the Noble income tax were rendered permanent, all the objections Lord made it for any other object than to find fault and to it would vanish : but, as it was not to be rendered per. to guard himself from any consequences which might manent, he considered it to be most unequal and unjust. result from the changes now proposed ? He, too, should and should certainly not give it his support. impugn all the plan of Sir Robert Peel; but, unlike the

Mr. ROBERT PALMER thought that, if Government were Noble Lord, he would end his observations with a subunable to apply any relaxation of taxation to the agricul. stantive amendment, on which he hoped that the tural interest, it might still have avoided the slight of Noble Lord would vote with him. It was a perfect delupassing over that interest in total silence. He hoped that sion to suppose that the income tax was proposed as a the reduction of taxation proposed by Sir R. Peel might mere temporary tax-he should assume it to be intended be beneficial to the commercial classes ; but he could not as a permanent tax, and should contend that its permaconceal from the House that the agricultural interest was ence greatly aggravated its mischievous tendency. Sir much disappointed that it had no share in that reduction, Robert Peel proposed the income and property tax to He agreed that the income tax, as a permanent tax, would meet a deficiency in the revenue. The income and probe a grievous and intolerable evil; and he recollected that perty tax were to give him £5,000,000. That was an some years ago, when the present Duke of Buckingham, amount of revenue which more than covered by £3,000,000 the expenditure for the public service which the Right then Marquis of Chandos, brought forward in that House Hon. Gentleman had to meet. He therefore insisted that a motion for the repeal of the malt tax, Sir R. Peel met that motion successfully by stating that there was no subthe Minister was bound, first of all, to show that his exstitute for it except the property tax, and by condemning penditure was a legitimate expenditure; next, that his the property tax as a substitue for it almost in as strong mode of meeting that expenditure was the best that he terms as any that had been used that evening in that could devise; and, lastly, that he adopted it not only to meet the demands of the public expenditure, but also to House.

Mr. M. GIBSON, in reply to the complaint of Mr. Bankes enable him to make great and important changes in our and Mr. Palmer, that the agricultural interest had been ommercial policy. Now, he should contend that the tax unjustly neglected by the Government, parodied the obserwhich it was intended to impose was an onerous, mischiev. vation of Sir J. Graham on the Irish question, and declared ous, and obnoxious tax ; next, that the taxes which it was that concession to the agricultural interest had at last intended to remit were not so onerous, mischievous, and reached its utmost limit. He showed that a graduated obnoxious; and, lastly, that there was a mode of scale of duties had been applied to the income of all permeeting the deficiency better than that which Sir sons engaged in trade and commerce under the Income. R. Peel proposed. Mr. Roebuck then pointed out, at great tax Act which passed the House of Commons in 1692 ; and length, the unequal, vexatious, and inquisitorial nature he thought that a select committee ought now to be apof the present income tax. To a property tax on realised pointed to inquire what amount of duty should be applied capital he had not the same objection ; and he thought that if, in addition to such a tax, every man were called to the income of those who had capital engaged in com. merce, and whether a better mode could not be devised of upon to return his age and the amount of his income, raising the income-tax on persons engaged in trades and and if the duty of two or three per cent. were to be approfessions. He should vote for the amendment of Mr. plied to the permanent value of that fluctuating income Roebuck, though he should have been better pleased had which could be calculated easily as property, it would his learned friend reserved his resistance to the income. nearly cover the demand of the Government for the public expenditure. He insisted that the House was bound to tax till the bill imposing it was brought in.

Mr. MILES objected to the permanence of the income. inquire, before it rendered such a tax permanent, whether tax, although he believed that Sir R. Peel had introduced by the taxes which were repealed. Now, none of the it for three years with the very best intentions. He found taxes which it was proposed to repeal crossed any of the that the commerce and manufactures of the country were great interests of the country. The agricultural interest now flourishing, but that agriculture was in a state of the was very cautiously handled in the speech of Lord John deepest depression. No attempt was made to relieve Russell, and the West India interest in the statement of agriculture from any part of its burdens. He could not

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.—British. s s s s Wheat, Essex, & Kent, new & old red 42 48 White 50 8 Morfolk and Lincoln. . . do 43 46 Ditto 48 50 Norfolk and Scotch white 42 46 Fine 48 52 Imperiate the state of the state o 35 36 Bond

roddled up with stout rods to keep the sides from falling in from the action of the frost. No water should be allowed to enter this pit but what falls from the clouds, and to its margin the dung from the stables and cattle sheds should be wheeled every day, but on no account turned in, but shook in promis-cuously with a fork and evenly together. As to the saving of the surplus urine that is not absorbed by the litter, I would recommend the following simple and economical method:—Let a shallow gutter be made behind the cattle to drain into a receptacle; towns there are oilmen who sell their large casks for Flour, per barrel ..... 25 27 19 20

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, FEB. 17.-Since this day se'nnight, the imports of live stock from abroad for our market have not been on sale here seventy beasts and ninety sheep, the whole of which were in very moderate condition, and

1842 1843 1844 Oxen and bulls ..... 3165 1114 ....3710

36 40 32 35 28 36 26 28 30 32 30 32 21 22 22 29 26.3 28 30

19 21

15 16

15 '17

sugar.'

substance in its further decay, when within the ground, nourishes the embryo plant, and is a kind of pap to support it in the early stages of its growth. The base of it, charcoal, in combination with another element. afterwards enters a more mature plant, as food, and thus, what was previously part of a dead plant, becomes, once more, a part of a living one.

HUMUS COMPOST, No. 2.-When you have a mass of stubble roots, loaded with earthy matter, sods, and weeds, and much soil, you ought to ferment it into humus, if you would not wish to bring it to the mixen. Carry it to cow or stable dung. Horses' litter is best for such a purpose. Compost it into a humus mixen in the field, as follows :--Place a layer of dung, and then a much larger layer of the rubbish before mentioned, proceed and build layer upon layer of them; see that the heap ferments well, and turn it over several times. In a few months you will find the roots decayed, and converted into very perfect humus, if the fermentation has been properly managed. Never burn such good things as these; the ashes certainly remain, but the woody part, which in its decay furnishes humus, is destroyed. This humus, or its combination humic acid, plays too important a part to be sacrificed.

Spring Tares .- [" In March and in April, from morning to night,-In sowing and setting must be your delight."]—Use care in selecting seed; old seed will not always vegetate. Reject such as, when bit asunder, will not easily separate, and such as are very hard or dark skinned. If you live in the south, you may by sowing early, and in an early spring, obtain a crop of spring tares, and afterwards dig and sow again, two and a half buskels of tare seed, and half a gallon of rape per acre, and still be in time to sow wheat before winter. before winter.

CONVERSION OF THE SPRING TARE INTO THE WIN-TER TARE.—The spring and winter tare are plants of the same species, but of different habits as to ripening. The change of habit is thus effected :--In autumn, spring tares are sown in a well sheltered situation; if the plants can be made to stand over winter, their former habit is changed, and their seed on ripening has become what is called the winter tare | ing and successful General, with whom she contract seed, and may be sown, in confidence that it will 

GUANO AS A MANURE.-To Hewit Davis, Esq.-Sir, It is always with pleasure that I peruse any article bearing your name, and your letter on guano afforded me much gratification. It was high time that some one called the attention of farmers to the fact that guano does not possess all the good properties which have been attributed to it: at the same time, in some cases I consider it a valuable assistant to the farmer, but cannot allow that four cwt. is to carry through the whole course of crops. Its greatest use is in urging on young turnips, to get them out of the way of the fly, and for green crops, as early vetches. At the same time turnips require backing with good yard manure, to carry them through. I cannot agree with you in your calculation of the composition of the crops, as I conceive you are taking credit for elements which it is not in the power of any man to supply, which I will endeavour to show :---

Your table takes 4,308 lb. of oxygen 611 lb. of hydrogen 5.374 lb. of carbon

10.293 lb. from the soil or land. We will just examine from what source plants in a But there are other sources from which it is derived : stance capable of forming that element (with the exception of the very small amount of hydrogen contained in the nitrogenised constituents of plants). hydrogen, only 6111b., water will provide a sufficiency that a plant of borago officinalis, after a growth of five months, produced ten times as much vegetable matter as the soil in which it grew had lost during the same period. The experiment of Bourssingauld proved

THE MORTALITY OF LONDON, and indeed of England generally, shows a gradual annual decrease, whilst it is well known the population increases considerably. The rates of premium for Life Insurance have been valuable discoveries in medicine, will stand most Gout and Rheumatic Pills.

time since informed by his medical man that in two days he would be a corpse. He then measured seven feet round the body from dropsy; his legs were so which the veal trade was heavy, on lower terms.

ROMANCE IN THE LIFE OF A FACTORY GIRL .- MI rene Nichols, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Nichols, Monmouth, Kennebec Co., while at work in a factor in Dorchester, Mass., some four years since, w offered very liberal wages to go to Mexico, and en gage in a factory just established there. She, wit eight others, accepted the offer. While there, sh became acquainted with Ferrera, the present revo marriage. She made a visit to her friends in Main

obtained a license, and was united in marriage to Gen. Ferrera, by his representative, the General not being able to leave Mexico-a step rendered neces sary, as the parties were both Protestants, and could not be married in Mexico, a Catholic country. Ferrera is now President of Mexico, having his head quarters at the national palace in the city, and this Kennebec "Factory Girl" now "revels in the Halls of the Montezumas." Gen. Ferrera is of German extraction.—Kennebec Journal, Maine.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS .- Lhe new street from Long-acre to Holborn, forming the continuous line from Waterloo-bridge to the new Holborn-road has been named Endell-street; and the fine opening which connects High-street, St. Giles's, with Monmouth and St. Andrew-streets, is called Broadstreet. The new street connecting Long-acre with Coventry-street is in such a state of forwardness that it is expected to be open for traffic in about another

REVOLUTION AT ICHABOE.—Strange as such a fact may be, it is not more strange than true. By let-

ters which have arrived in town this week, it is stated that a complete, and, happily, a bloodless revolution ment of 3d. to 6d. per 240lbs. The demand for we will just examine from what source plants in a great quantity of oxygen, eight-ninths of the weight of water being oxygen. Eight-ninths of the weight of water being oxygen. island, erecting tents and temporary residences. In the atmosphere contains 21 per cent. of oxygen, and carbonic acid contains 72 per cent. by weight. From laid claim to all the principal part their own bona any of these sources a sufficiency is to be obtained ; jide property, on behalf of themselves and their embut it is from the first that plants are supposed to pleyers at home, erecting loading stages, and selling derive their principal supply. The source of hydrogen pits at extravagant prices. Till the revolution no is perhaps more limited, as it is not known to exist in nature in an uncombined state, and it is supposed the consequence was, that ultimately no ship, unless to enter plants in combination with some other the captain submitted to these land sharks, could get Flour must be noted 1s. per sack, and oatmeal 3d. element ; and we are limited to water as the sub- a shovel's breadth of ground to land upon. When an agent had a ship loading at his stage, he purposely kept dallying with the work until another ship from his house at home would arrive to take up the berth. And as your table shews, a very small amount of although there might be 300 other ships surrounding the little island, and waiting access to the beach alone, as it is composed of one part hydrogen and Squabbles and small fights were of continual occureight parts oxygen. The source of carbon is rence, and increased till a sloop of war arrived to precarbonic acid of the atmosphere. Again, car- ing, and it was very soon resolved that a general rebonic acid is produced by combustion and respira- form should be made instanter. There were about tion. It is estimated that the carbonic acid derived 300 ships at moorings, and each ship agreed to send spring trade; but a speedy favourable re-action is from the cumbustion of coal and wood annually in her proportion of men ashor with guns and bayonets, Great Britain is alone sufficient to supply carbon for seven eighths of the arable land of this country. It is estimated that a full-grown man gives off, in the the route at the point of the bayonet, and driven into course of a year, 100lb. of carbon, in the form of car- the sea, up to their chins, and the discomfited landbonic acid; and supposing each inhabitant of Great lords there and then made to swear that from that Britain, young and old, to give off 60lb. per year, the time henceforth they had relinquished all right and a better selection in fine dry wheat. Barley main-20,060,000 would give off 200,000 tons, and presuming title to the soil of Ichaboe, after which declaration the other animals to give off twice as much more, the they were permitted to return to their respective arrival. Oats, beans, and shelling without change. whole weight of carbon returned to the air by respira- places of abode. This summary proceeding produced tion in this island would be about 2,000,000 of tons, or an entire change in the civil affairs of the island, and plentiful supply of grain in our market to-day, and the quantity abstracted from the atmosphere by ships are now loading at the rate of 50 tons a day, af-4.000.000 of acres of arable land. Lapandus found ter lying idle for months.-Greenock Observer. LEWES ELECTION-On Monday last, pursuant to public notice, the nomination of a burgess to serve in Parliament for the borough of Lewes, in the room of that peas planted in pure sand, and watered with distilled water, and fed by the air alone, nevertheless of a Lord of the Admiralty, took place in the Nisi found in the air all the carbon necessary for their de- Prius Court, in the County Hall, at 11 o'clock prevelopment, flowering, and fructification. May I ask cisely. W. C. Mabbott, Esq., stepped forward, how it can be otherwise ? for if we turn to the noble amidst cheers, and said he had the great gratification cak, and inquire when the acorn fell, whence sprung this noble tree some centuries back? If the ground many years represented them in Parliament, as a fit contained one millionth part of the carbon which the and proper person for that purpose. Having acoak now contains, it is the carbonic acid of the at- cepted office under Government, it became necessary mosphere which has furnished all the rest; that is to that he should be re-elected, and he had, therefore,

Cows ......1046..... 367.....1155 Calves ..... 76..... 40..... 55 

The number of beasts derived from our various grazing counties were less than those exhibited on Monday last, owing to which, the increased attendance of buyers, and the dead markets being tolerably well greatly reduced during the last few years, yet the cleared of their late large country arrivals, the beef offices continue as prosperous as formerly. These trade was somewhat better, and in some few instances facts clearly demonstrate that some cause, either the primest Scots (which were scarce) commanded unknown or unheeded, must have produced such an advance of 2d. per 8lb. In all other kinds of beef, favourable results. Amongst these causes, the in-creased knowledge of anatomy and the many very From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1250 Scots and homebreds; from the prominent. The small-pox, that annually carried off thousands, has been successfully combatted by vacci-western and midland counties, 600 Herefords, Devons, nation ; and gout, that used to claim its numerous runts, &c. ; from other parts of England, 500 of victims, has been thoroughly vanquished by Blair's various breeds; and from Scotland, 180 horned and polled Scots. The supply of sheep exhibited a de-A GENTLEMAN'S LIFE SAVED BY TAKING HOLLO-way's Pills.—A wealthy farmer, a Mr. John Robin-son, residing at Wootton, near Bedford, was a short ment was noticed in the demand, but prices ruled

ect				S.	d.	5.	
ise	Inferior coarse beasts	• 2		2	6	2	1
1.1	Second quality		,	3	0	3	
	Prime large oxen .	•		3	6	3	
ISS	Prime Scots, &c.	•	۰.	3	10	` <b>4</b>	
of	Coarse inferior sheep .	• •		2	8	3	
ry	Second quality	•		. 3	4	- 3	
ras	Prime coarse woolled .	•	••	8	10	41	
en-	Prime Southdown	•	٠	4	2	4	
	Large coarse calves	•	•	4	0	4	
ith	Prime small		•	4	10	5	
he	Suckling calves, each .	•		18	0	32	
lt-	Large hogs	•		3	0	· 3	
ted	Neat small porkers .	•	•	3	10	4	1
ne.	Quarter-old store pigs, each	•		18	.0	20	
ent	HEAD OF CATT	LE O	N. S.	ALE,			
m l	(From the Books of the	Cler	k of	the J	Mark	et.)	

Beasts, 2,555-Sheep, 26,230-Calves, 68-Pigs, 313.

LONDON SMITHFIELD HAY MARKET. -- COArse meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 10s. ; useful ditto, £4 12s. to £5 3s. ; fine upland ditto, £5 4s. to £5 Ss. ; clover hay, £4 10s. to £6. ; oat straw, £1 16s. to £1 18s. : wheat straw, £1 18s. to £2 per load. Supply but moderate, and trade tolerably steady.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, Saturday, Feb. 15. Since our report of this day se'nnight the trade has undergone but little change, a fair consumptive demand for flour having been experienced in the early part of the week at about previous rates; subsequently, however, sales were with greater difficulty effected, and the tendency of prices was towards a decline. For oats and oatmeal there was, likewise, but little inquiry, without material alteration from the currency of last market day. At our market this morning but few transactions occurred in wheat. although secondary and inferior descriptions were freely offering at a decline of fully 1d. per 70lbs. Flour was only saleable to a limited extent in retail

quantities, and must be noted rather chcaper. Oats were in very moderate request, at a reduction of 1d. per 45lbs. ; and oatmeal met a slow sale at an abate-

Ireland, but the imports of oatmeal and of grain are of very moderate amount. The trade has at the same time ruled exceedingly dull, and most of the principal articles have again receded in value. The finer qualities of Irish wheat have been sold at 1d., and secondary samples at 2d. per bushel below the quotations given in our last. Foreign has been held to 6d. per load cheaper. Oats are  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per bushel lower; 3s. per 45lbs. the top price for Irish mealing. We reduce the quotations for beans by 6d. to 1s. per quarter, and either this article, or barley or peas have moved only in retail, the two latter at about and so encourage industry, as to be able to improve the on foreign produce this week.

etitions had been referred to a secret committee; that Sir R. Peel. He wished it had been otherwise : for he ask the Right Hon. Baronet for the repeal of the malt-tax tioners, and they prayed that if another committee should the opportunity of clearing their characters from any im-

putation. The Hon. Member then moved that the petitions as also that of Joseph Mazzini (presented on Friday last), be printed with the votes, as he intended to bring them and the subject to which they referred under the consideration of the House to-morrow (Tuesday) .- Ordered. Mr. CORRY brought up the navy estimates, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. M. GIBSON gave notice, that on putting the resolu tened. He then concluded by moving that the words tion of the Right Hon. Baronet as to sugar duties in the Committee of Ways and Means, he would move as an resolution moved by Sir R. Peel, not with a view of examendment, " that no arrangement respecting the sugar cluding them from taxation altogether, but with a view of duties can be satisfactory or permanent which does not ubjecting them hereafter to that discriminating scheme include an equalization of duty on foreign and colonial of taxation which he had already described.

PRINCE ALBERT.

Mr. P. BORTHWICK, seeing the Right Hon. Baronet the First Lord of the Treasury in his place, wished to ask him whether there was any truth in a rumour which had appeared in the Morning Post and other newspapers. The rumour was one on which he did not ask for any information, because it was sufficiently absurd and ridiculous to contradict itself: but monstrously absurd and ridiculous as it was, it was calculated to excite unpleasant feelings Before he put the question he would read the paragraph itself,--- "It is rumoured, and we believe upon sufficient authority, that the title of King-Consort is about to be conferred on his Royal Highness Prince Albert. This, we presume, would be preliminary to a demand for an increased grant." He wished to ask the Right Hon. Baronet | hope that he should be able to get rid of the discriminathe question, simply to afford him an apportunity of contradicting a rumour, mischievous, absurd, and preposterous in itself, but calculated to do serious injury to the object of the loyalty and affections of the nation. carrying out his amendment.

Sir R. PEEL.-The House will, I am sure, admit that it is not a good practice to ask a Minister for explanations as to rumours which have appeared in the newspapers (hear, hear, and laughter), particularly when the Hon. Gentleman who puts the question declares that the rumour to which he refers is sufficiently absurd to be its own contradiction, and wants no explanation from me. (Cheers and laughter.) I think that it is rather hard in this particular case that the Hon. Gentleman should put me to the ordeal of answering his question. However, sir, I

feel that I must leave it to the discretion of Hon. Members themselves to put such questions or to refrain from them, because I know that inferences are sometime drawn from silence. On the whole, perhaps, silenc would be the best on the present occasion ; but to guard against the possibility of any erroneous inference, I will

state, for the satisfaction of the Hon. Gendeman, that the paragraph to which he refers is wholly without foundation (Cheers and laughter.) A discussion respecting the Railway Department of the

Board of Trade, and the recent gamblings on the Stock Exchange, in consequence of the business of that board, ensued, the subject being introduced by Lord Howick Its purport was similar to the one we have noticed as having occurred in the House of Lords. When it was over the House "considered" on

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL PLANS.

The House having resolved into a Committee of Ways and Means, the discussion on the financial plans of the Government was resumed.

Mr. GREENE (the chairman) having read the question proposed on Friday last by Sir R. Peel :--- " That it is the opinion of this committee that towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the respective duties on property, professions, trades, and offices, and the stamp duties on Ireland, granted by two several Acts passed in the fifth year of her present Majesty, be continued and further

granted to her Majesty for a time to be limited,"---the reimposition of those duties. The House seemed not Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose and said, that he had always to be prepared to object that night to the resolution in the considered the income-tax as one which might be necessary hands of the chairman, and he therefore thought that he in time of war, or some other great emergency, but which hould best consult the convenience of the House by rewas, even then, liable to the greatest objections from its inequality, its vexatious character, and its liability to the duties on cotton wool, on glass, and on auctions, to fraud and evasion. Such being its faults, he was surwhen the fitting opportunity for them should arrive. prised that Sir R. Peel should have declared that he would not attempt to modify it, because any such attempt would only aggravate the evils which he was anxious to cure. When he originally proposed to impose the income-tax, he justified it on account of the political and financial difficulties of the country, and expressed a hope that by altering causes which had given rise to it. Nothing which certain customs duties he should so invigorate commerce revenue which he was then sacrificing. Why, then, had

equally evident as that of oxygen and hydrogen. It is from the air that plants derive their carbon, or more correctly speaking, from the carbonic acid of the atmosphere. Again, car-income tax was perpetually moving onwards. First it been the consequence of his reductions in the tariff, and of the great check which it placed on employment. He suggested that the tax should be extended to Ireland, as to show that they were even now producing, and would he saw no reason why an Irish centleman, with an income to produce, an increasing revenue? Clearly he saw no reason why an Irish centleman, with an income wool at the recent London sales, are rather higher. because it was not in his power to do so; and hence he of £5,000 a.ycar, should not pay his proportion to the in-The late severe weather has given a check to the concluded, that if the House consented to the Govern- come tax. He paid no assessed taxes-why should he ment measure in its present shape, it would give its conconfidently looked for. LEEDS CORN MARKET, Tuesday, Feb. 18 .- With a time to time, but still to be renewed perpetually. The change to report in the value of any article, and the real question, therefore, for the House to consider was, limited supply of grain here this week, we have no whether it would consent in a time of profound neace demand is still confined to the supply of pressing to render the income tax permanent. That being the wants. Our principal millers hold off, waiting for case, he proceeded to consider whether a permanent income tax would be sufficiently repaid to the country by the tains last week's prices from the smallness of the benefit to be derived from taking off certain taxes. which Sir R. Peel had enumerated to the amount of RICHMOND CORN MARKET, FEB. 15. - We had a his assumed surplus of £3,300,000 arising from the proceeds of that tax. Many of the taxes which he had the prices much the same as last week .-- Wheat sold determined to repeal were judiciously selected for the profrom 5s. to 6s. 6d.; oats, 2s. 2d. to 3s.; barley, motion of industry and the encouragement of commerce, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. ; beans, 4s. to 4s. 9d. per bushel. as, for instance, the duties on cotton wool and on glass. YORK CORN MARKET, FEB. 15 .- The dulness He could not, however, see any reason why £300,000 which has characterised the corn trade for some time should have been given away in the auction duties : on past still continues, and millers and maltsters only the contrary, he thought that the reduction of the duty on purchase to supply their present wants ; and, if any- | fire insurances and on soap-which was now the only tax thing, a triffing reduction has to be acceded to, to left on the absolute necessaries of life, so much condemned make sales. Oats are not very plentiful, and the by Adam Smith—would have been a more expedient and price of good mealing, qualities is fully supported. advisable reduction. The Right Hon. Gentleman's interference with the article of sugar was also most injudicious his opinion, he was not to be considered favourable to any Beans as before. MALTON CORN MARKET, Feb. 15 .- We have a good and impolitic. Instead of interfering to break down supply of wheat, but moderate of barley and oats, restrictions and to restore the country to a more natural offering to this day's market; wheat fully 1s. per 'condition of society, he interfered to bring in a constant quarter lower; barley and oats same as last week. prohibition against certain countries, which would send us say, almost the whole mass of this noble tree. I am willing to allow the nitrogen to go to your credit, at the same time a portion of it is also derived from the the rest; that is to willing to allow the nitrogen to go to your credit, at the rest; that is to willing to allow the nitrogen to go to your credit, at the same time a portion of it is also derived from the the rest; that is to willing to allow the nitrogen to go to your credit, at the same time a portion of it is also derived from the the rest; that is to willing to allow the nitrogen to go to your credit, at the pleasure of proposing him. Mr. R. Flint se-the same time a portion of it is also derived from the the revenue by his reduction of the sugar duties at the normation. Mr. Fitzroy was then de-clared duly elected. The Hon. Member returned the normation duties terminated the pleasure of a sufficient justification for continuing it for sos. ; red ditto, old, 50s. to 52s. ; white ditto, 52s. to our colonies, and that, too, on the pretence that it was the to the revenue by his reduction of the sugar duties at Minister to reduce the interest on the national debt. It

that committee had made a report, part of which they was quite certain, that if the Right Hon. Baronet had because the surplus would not allow the Right Hon. were informed was injurious to the character of the peti- not determined to keep up the differential duties on sugar, Baronet to repeal that tax, and, even if it would, he would he would have had no occasion to sacrifice a revenue of not ask that the whole relief from taxation should be be appointed they might be examined, in order to have £1,300,000 on that article. He also pointed out the loss given to the agricultural interest. But when taxes to the amount of £3,400,000 were taken off, he thought that the which the revenue suffered in the present mode of levyagriculturists should have some share in the remission. ing the duties on timber ; and insisted that, by a property He would give the House a future opportunity of deciding tax levied upon the principles which he had already dewhether, in this great remission of taxation, the agriculclared, and by the equalisation of the duties on foreign tural interest should not have some share in its benefit. and colonial sugar, and also on Baltic and Canadian tim-

Mr. VERNON SMITH thought that the House was now ber, the demand might be met on account of our expengoing to saddle itself and the country with a permanent diture, and the country might be freed from the odious income tax; but he could not vote for the amendment of and inquisitorial impost with which it was now threatthe Learned Member for Bath, because circumstances might arise within the next three years to induce the professions, trades, and offices," be omitted from the Right Hon. Baronet to make some modifications and alterations in the income tax which he now proposed. He should certainly vote, if such a resolution were proposed, for the extension of that tax to Ireland. He ob-

Sir G. GREY called upon Sir Robert Peel, or some of served that the Right Hon, Baronet had swept from the tariff 430 articles, by which a revenue of £320,000 was lost his colleagues in the Ministry, to explain to the House to the country. Would the Right Hon. Baronet haveany the grounds of the confident expectation, which on Friday objection to state what were the principal articles so night he professed to entertain, that it might be possible removed from the tariff, and what amount of revenue wa for the House, at the expiration of three years, to dispense lost on each ? with the income tax altogether. He was prepared to

Sir R. PEEL defended himself from the charge of being agree to its reimposition provided that he could be coninsensible to the distress of the agricultural interest, and inced that this confidence was well founded; but when reminded the House that if he had not alluded to that he looked to the measure which was proposed as to the subject in his speech of Friday night, it was simply besugar duties, he could not bring himself to believe that the revenue derived from that source would be so restored cause he had entered upon it at some length in a speech at the end of three years as to compensate the sacrifice which he had made two or three evenings before. He had the firmest conviction that if the agricultural interest which the House was now ealled upon to make. In withwould agree to the continuance of the income tax, and to holding for the present his opposition to the vote for the take their share in the general prosperity which he becontinuance of the property tax, he withheld it in the lieved would be derived from it, they would be more benefitted by it than if he were to relieve them from some ting duties upon slave-grown and free labour sugar. He concluded by stating that he had heard nothing from the local taxation, and to burden the Consolidated Fund with a grant of £500,000 for their benefit. He pointed out the Learned Member for Bath which induced him to assist in advantage which the agricultural labourer would derive

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to the from the repeal of the duty on cotton wool in the diminished juestion, what grounds the Ministers had for supposing 'Drice of his clothing, and which the farmer would find that the income tax would not be permanent, and on what in the case of transferring his property, from the repeat foundation their expectations of the future were based ? of the auction duty, which, though the Noble Lord observed, that his expectations of the future were based | thought it of little value, appeared a very injudicious on his experience of the past. The income tax was ori- | tax to his late colleague Sir II. Parnell. Considering that ginally submitted to the consideration of the House in the Noble Lord had described the income tax as a tax 1842, for the purpose of covering a large deficiency, and of which was the most unequal, inquisitorial, and onerous that could be devised, he was somewhat surprised at the releasing a number of articles from restrictions which compliment which the Noble Lord had paid him in stating pressed heavily on industry. What was the situation of the revenue on the 10th of October, 1842, and on the 10th | that he would give him the support of his vote if a division of October, 1844? In the former year the revenue derived were pressed against it. He knew not what the cause of from the ordinary sources of Customs, Excise, & c., was the Noble Lord's vote might be, but he could assure him £47,000,000. The measures proposed to Parliament in that if he should be restored to office he would find this that year, and in the last, for the reduction of taxation, surplus of £5,500,000 a very comfortable addition to the withdrew from the public income no less a sum than public income. In reply to the question put to him by £1,400,000 ; and yet, on the 10th of October, 1844, the same Sir G. Grey, he observed, that three years was but a short taxes produced not £47,000,000, but £47,497,000. He then period for the restoration of the revenue, which he nas referred to several finance returns, for the purpose of provabout to remit; and that, if he could have carried out his ing that both in 1835, and again in 1842, the revenue was own views, he should have preferred to prolong the continuegreatly benefitted by the judicious repeal of taxation ; and ance of the income tax to five years. He thought, however, insisted that upon such data he was justified in expecting that there was a rational expectation that the revenue would be restored to its present amount at the end of that, when this tax should expire, the country would be three years. He saw the population increasing, capital in possession of such a revenue as would leave it free to decide whether it would abandon it or not. He then proaccumulating, and the means of conveyance greatly imseeded to refute Mr. Roebuck's argument that the income proved. Now, if they facilitated the application of that capital to new branches of industry, it would increase the tax was unequal and vexatious, and quoted the authority of Mr. Pitt to show that it was inexpedient to make any demand for labour ; with an increased demand for labour, an increased consumption of articles subject to duty would distinction between realised and fluctuating capital. He take place, and with that increase of consumption the then briefly adverted to the course adopted during the last and present year on the subject of the sugar duties. amount of the revenue would unquestionably he and The Noble Lord had wished to fight over again that night mented. He showed that, as the income tax, if his plan were adopted, would not expire till the 5th of April, 1848, the battle which they had often fought previously upon and as he would have a right to extend a credit of that subject; he was not afraid of the contest to which the Noble Lord had challenged him, and would give him £2,600,000 over the year 1849, on account of half a year's income tax then to be received, the benefit to be derived a speedy opportunity of discussing that question, when he brought forward, as he should do at a very early period, from the income tax would extend over four years. He could not foresee what events might occur in that period. The public, at the expiration of that time, might, from the experience of its benefits, be of opinion that the income tax should be further continued; and if so, he ought for serving what he had to say in defence of the remission of to be bound by any guarantee given at present to allow it to expire. All he should say further was, that he made this experiment with a perfect confidence that, whatever

happened, the House would maintain public credit. The Mr. C. Wood expressed his dissatisfaction with this tax was admitted to be much less onerous in its allection explanation. He recollected that, when the income tax now than it was in the year 1842; and he did not elleve was first proposed, it was on grounds of a temporary nature; those grounds had now ceased to exist, but it was that there would be any urgent demand for the regard of quite clear that the income tax would long survive the it during the period for which he proposed to reimpose it.

Lord Howick expressed his great disappointment that he had heard that night led him to believe that the income tax would not be permanent. He could not agree Sir R. Peel had not given a more satisfactory answer " previous rates. No change has occurred in the duties condition of the people, and to get back in a few years the with Lord John Manners that it was a tax which pressed the admirable speech of Lord J. Russell. From that exclusively on the rich ; on the contrary, it pressed also speech he saw that the period for the continuance of the he declined to tell the House on Friday night what had on the lower classes with much severity, in consequence income tax was perpetually moving onwards. First it horizon, was ever flying before them. He called the atter tion of the House to the fact that the Minister had but surplus of £90,000 left him after his taxes were remitted, also pay no income tax? He then entered upon a review and that he made up that surplus by an increased con sent to an income tax, to be renewed, it was true, from of Sir R. Peel's statement, both with regard to the pro- sumption of sugar, which he (Lord Howick) considered to bable expenditure and revenue of the country during the be very problematical, and which was calculated as likely next three years, and stated that, in his opinion, the to produce a million of revenue. If the Right Hon. Beronet were disappointed in that calculation, there would Right Hon. Baronet had considerably overrated the amount of revenue which he would receive during that be a deficiency, and not a surplus, in the revenue. He period. He had estimated the surplus revenue which he then dwelt for some time on the impolicy of lerving a sxpected to collect at £3,400,000, and the amount of taxes differential duty between foreign free-grown and foreign slave-grown sugar, for the purpose of showing that if that which he remitted at £3,310,000, and had thus left himdifferential duty were abolished, a great stimulus would self only a surplus of £90,000 of disposable income, which be given to the commerce and manufactures of the country. under existing circumstances, was much too inconsider-He thought that if the Minister had dealt with the duties able. With regard to his vote of that evening, he had no on the importation of cheese and butter, of foreign spirits, hesitation in saying, that it would be given to Sir R. Peel. and more particularly of tea, he would have promoted the There might be a surplus in the year ensuing after the interests of the middle and lower classes more than he was year 1848, but that would be occasioned by half-a-year's likely to do by many of the modifications of taxation which receipt of the income tax. In the next year afterwards he had to propose. With regard to his vote on the prethere might be no surplus at all. If that were so, then sent evening, he had only to say, that he did not see how the year after that there would be a still greater deficiency of revenue. As men of common sense, they the income tax could be dispensed with at present; and therefore he should vote for it as a temporary, but not at were therefore bound to provide against that deficiency. He thought it was better in such a case to continue the a permanent measure. Sir JOHN TYRELL thought that justice had not been income tax than to impose new taxes. Though such was done to the agricultural interest, either by Lord John Russell or Sir Robert Peel, in their capacity as Ministers, plan for placing this tax on a permanent footing. Colonel Conories thought that the advantages which He taunted them both with inconsistence in their declar had arisen out of the income tax during the last three rations towards the agricultural interests, and ended voured to convict Sir Robert Peel of it, by quoting 3 three years longer. One advantage of it was, that it had speech which the latter had made on Lord Althorf's budget on the 14th of February, 1894. It was very diffe (Continued in aur seventh page.)

### (Continued from our sixth page.)

cult to put salt on the tail of so shy a bird as Sir Robert Peel, but he thought that he had done it now, when he produced an opinion of his that the Minister ought to keep his ears open to the complaints of the agriculturists. and to give them a share in any relief which he was enabled to dispense to the community. He gave notice that, on a future day, he should propose to extend the income and property-tax to Ireland.

The Marquis of GEANEY thought that the manufacturers would not feel satisfied if the same answer were returned to them which Sir Robert Peel had just returned to the agriculturists. Would they think themselves well treated if they were told that their distress and be alleviated in consequence of the general prosperity which would overflow the country, when the remistion of the taxes on agriculture came into full operation ?! After a few words from Mr. Collett.

Wr. ROEBUCK called the attention of the country to this for that every Member on his side of the House had condemned the income and property tax-had deprecated it as a permanent tax-and had expressed his expectation that it would be permanent ; and that, nevertheless, every one of them had come to the conclusion that he would Fole for the tax.

Mr. C. BULLER said, that this tax must now be regarded ;a permanent tax; and seeing that it must be so regarded, he felt himself at liberty to oppose it. The gallery was then cleared for a division, when there sppeared-

For the amendment..... 

Mr. CURTEIS moved that the Chairman do report pro

gress, and ask leave to sit again. Mr. ROEBUCK said, he was about to move that the in

come tax be extended to Ireland. Mr. SHEIL .- Yes ; to give the Hon, and Learned Mem her for Bath an opportunity of reading Edmund Burke's sprech on the conciliation of America, (A laugh.) Lord HOWICK observed, that if the Hon. Member for Bath meant really to move his amendment, it must be done in the present stage of the bill.

Mr. ROEBUCE said, he seriously intended to move it. Mr. CURTEIS repeated his motion.

After a few words from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the inconvenience that would attend delay, Mr. ROEBUCK said, he felt all that inconvenience. but there would be quite as much inconvenience in hasty legislation.

Mr. SHITH observed, that there seemed some reason in the proposition of the Hon. Member.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS supported the postponement.

Sir R. PEEL said, if the Hon. Member for Bath perse vered, he must of course give way; but he begged to remind the Hon. and Learned Member that at the same time the income tax was proposed, he had also proposed oppose the Hon, Member's motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL supported the postponement. He hoped 2 few days would be allowed to members to consider the Government propositions with regard to the sugar duties.

The CHAIBMAN then reported progress, and obtained leare to sit again on Wednesday. Adjourned at half-past one.

### TUESDAY, FEB. 18.

The House met at four o'clock. The Hon. H. Fitzroy took the oaths and his seat on his re-election for the borough of Lewes. Sir. W. HEATHCOTE brought up the reports of the committee to which several petitions for railway bills had been referred. From these it appeared that in the case of the London and York Railway the standing orders had not been complied with. This report was referred to the Committee on Standing

In the cases of the following petitions for railway bills, the committee reported that the standing orders had been complied with, and the parties obtained

Cheshire, and Derbyshire, the children under thir- necessary for me to notice the number of arguments | He saw the impossibility of advancing further, and had exceeded his powers, and had made a most un- say-" Representations had been made to the British Government from high sources that plots, of which ployed in bleach-fields and calendering departments, sometimes detached from printing-works, we cannot put the whole of the numbers at less than 25,000. I now have an important effect on the moral character of those employed-I mean the state of the places in of supporting them." Mr. Grainger says, many of

are carried on differ so materially in different estaand in the latter with small burnt particles, which irri-tate the eyes and nostrils exceedingly. 'On going into this room with a friend,' says the sub-commis-

sioner, 'we were both instantly affected, our eyes began to smart, and we felt a ticklish sensation in

dren who were employed in this room were more or less affected with inflammation and copious discharge

usually varies from 65 to 80 degrees . . . the stoves are often overheated, and I have occasionally seen them red hot. The temperature to which the them what is the nature of the employment in which the Report of the Commissioners :--"The work of the tierers does not require much muscular exertion, while it admits of some variety, as they occasionally

hours, for all the block printers are in the habit of working over time, and as they are paid, and are independent of machinery, they are paid, and are in-dependent of machinery, they are at liberty to work what hours they please." Thomas Sidbread, block printer, says, "I began to work between eight and nine o'clock on Wednesday night, but the boy had been sweeping the shop from Wednesday morning. You will scarcely believe it, but it is true, I never left the shop till six o'clock on the Saturday morning,

teen years amount to 5,646. "But this estimate," which I may anticipate as likely to be urged against says the commissioner, "by no means includes the total number. There are several of the children. In the first instance, I may be told other departments in which, though they commence that parents may be safely trusted to attend to the somewhat later than as tierers, many children are physical and moral welfare of their children. Now, employed. The works at West Ham, in Essex, are in answer to this I may refer to the results of the inon the largest scale, and those at Carshalton, in vestigations of the commissioners, which prove the Surrey, are considerable." Total number as stated utter carelessness of the parents of those children in in the report, 13,492. But this is confessedly much reference to their education, even when they have under the truth ; and when we add the number em- ample means for providing for that education. Mr. Kennedy says-"One of the chief points for observation is the carelessness of the parents as to the put the whole of the numbers at less than 25,000. I now future welfare of their offspring, as shown by depri-beg to call the attention of the House to what must ving them of the advantages of education. This they invariably do without reference to their ample means

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which this work is carried on. On this point the the parents are utterly indifferent to the moral commissioners state-"There is perhaps no descrip- and physical welfare of their offspring; and it would commissioners state—"There is perhaps no descrip-tion of manufacture in which the convenience and be a serious error to mistake this indifference comfort of the places in which the various operations for desperation arising from distress and misery. In this deplorable state the population is being brought up. It must, I think, be evident to every blishments, and even in different departments of the same establishments, as in calico-printing. In great numbers of cases these conditions of the place of work are deplorably neglected. The hooking and lash-education of their progeny, and yet we are bringing up a race of parents in an entirely demoralised and the singeing-rooms, are also very and who will be ignorant of the great adcondition, and who will be ignorant of the great advantages which would accrue to their offspring from

the throat and nostrils, much the same as that probeen suffered to accumulate, that even the powers of duced by taking snuff. I noticed that all the chil-

from the eyes. The temperature of the workshops It cannot be said that I have selected one interest only to legislate on. This is the third in the series of reformations which I have introduced to the notice stenters are exposed is very high, from 85 to 100 de-grees. I have found them between eleven and twelve years old working fourteen hours. The temperature the temperature of the double of the House. I have introduced to the notice was my intention—in my language respecting the ple out of doors should know the state of things in at which,' says the commissioner, 'I usually found endeavoured to expose a pernicious system, without these stoves, when the girls were filling them, was imputing to them either the authorship or the en- if the friends of humanity would move in the matter, as high as 110 degrees, or fever heat, and the couragement of the mischief which afflicts the pre-steam rising from the wet goods as they are hung up sent generation. It has come down to them by in- not to be dismayed when he obtained it. (Hear.) steam rising from the wet goods as they are hung up is still more sufficiently and oppressive than dry heat would be.'" To give a complete picture of the case in analogous to this, it has invariably been conceded to very young it have to present to the House, I must likewise show that protection should be conceded to very young this bill, because he (Mr. Wakley) did not forget children. Their helplessness, the deep interest which these children are engaged. It is quite true that the the state has in their moral and physical welfare, Noble Lord did not anticipate success, and was dis-labour is not in itself heavy; it is the continuity of it were urged as grounds why protection should be mayed when he obtained it. The facts of the Noble during so many hours that produces a debilitating afforded. There may be some, though very few, who Lord were true, and the subject was one of the most effect on both body and mind. Sir, I now quote from thought differently, believing that the children might painful character; and was it possible for that House be safely left to the affectionate solicitude of their where the purpose is by the allowed for meals, but is by no means uncommon in all the districts for children of from fiver. I have been told that lifer method in the second there were made to drive us, while is than those I exposed—that I left untouched in the districts for children of from fiver. I have been told that I left untouched in the much. It has been to the second the second to the additional stamp duties for Ireland. He should decidedly their duty to wash the blocks and cleanse the sieves ; I now ask no more than that principle ; for I must Member for Montrose said that the parents in this and even sixteen, hours consecutively." "In those of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, the no-minal hours of work are twelve, including meal hours; but there can scarcely besaid to be any regular hours there can scarcely besaid to be any regular had been complied with, and the parties obtained leave to bring in their respective bills .—The Leeds and Bradford Railway; the Manchester and Bir-mingham Railway (Ashton branch); the London South-Western Railway (Metropolitan branch); the Leeds and West Riding Junction Railway: the Manchester and L daws car he would be precisely in the condition in Railway (Metropolitan branch); the Leeds and West Riding Junction Railway: the Manchester and L daws car he would be precisely in the condition in Railway: the Manchester and L daws car he would be precisely in the condition in Railway: the Manchester and L daws car he would be precisely in the condition in Railway: the Manchester and L daws car he would be precisely in the condition in Railway: the Manchester and L daws car he would be precisely in the condition in Railway: the Manchester and L daws car he would be precisely in the condition in Railway: the Manchester and L daws car he would be precisely in the condition in Railway: the Manchester and L daws car he would be precisely in the condition in Railway: the Manchester and L daws car he would be precisely in the condition in Railway: the Manchester and L daws car he would be precisely in the condition in Railway: the Manchester and L daws car he would be precisely in the condition in Railway: the Manchester and L daws car he would be precisely in the condition in Railway: the Manchester and L daws car he would be precisely in the condition in Railway: the Manchester and L daws car he would be precisely in the condition in Railway: the Manchester and L daws car he would be precisely in the condition in Railway: the Manchester and L daws car he would be precisely in the condition in Railway: the Manchester and L daws car he would be precisely in the condition in Railway: the Manchester and L daws car he would be precisely in the condition in Railway: the Manchester and R Scarbooking Landway: the London South-Wester Railway (Metropolitan branch); the Leeds and West Railway (Metropolitan branch); the Leeds and West Railway (Birley branch); the Leeds, Dews-berg, and Manchester and Leeds Railway; the West Yorkshire Railway, and the North British Railway. Manchester Railway; the West Yorkshire Railway, and the North British Railway. Mr. Yorks mode (Metropolitan branch); the Leeds, Dews-be about twelve years old. No torks from being sick with over work-be about twelve years old. No torks from being sick with over work-be about twelve years old. No torks mode (Metropolitan branch); the Leeds, Dews-be about twelve years old. No torks mode (Metropolitan branch); the Leeds, Dews-be about twelve years old. No torks mode old phases were for the election of a knight of the shire to serve in the State for the eastern division of the county of Kent, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Edward (Matchester Hundreds. Matchester and the State for the election of a knight of the shire to serve in the State for the leastern division of the county of Kent, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Edward (Matchester Hundreds.) The sub-commissioner adds, "instances were eight hours in succession." The occasional practice of night working at the state of the constate the state of the state of the state o universal, while in many it is so general and constant me more than once-"Where will you stop?" I Hon. Gentleman, in the remarks he made, stated, that it may be regarded as a part of the regular system reply without hesitation, that wherever, and so long with that peculiarly imposing and solemn manner of carrying on this branch of the trade. In Lancaas any portion of this great abuse remains to be reshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, night work is stated medied I will not stop. I do confess that it is my to be so common that those establishments in which desire and ambition to bring the labouring children t does not exist are exceptions to the general practice." of this empire within reach of education, and within a sphere where they may acquire the habits and use-But here comes the fearful and important consideration for the Parliament and the country-the physical suffering is bad enough, but the moral degradation is fulness of citizens (hear, hear); and if I had a hope of your confidence and support. I would devote the worse. The commissioners state, and this is their remainder of my life to the accomplishment of this general report, that "the evidence collected in the work. Will any man deny that this object is well Lancashire district tends to show that the children employed in this occupation are excluded from the opportunities of education; that this necessarily con-tributes to the growth of an important and visions. If in any man deny that this object is well by worthy the attention of this legislative assembly? Do look to the increasing number of your children—I speak not of one class or of another -manufacturing or agricultural. The principle is alike as regards both, though the danger may. tributes to the growth of an ignorant and vicious population; that the facility of obtaining early emoloyment for children in print fields, almost entirely be less in one case than in the other. The march of intellect, as it is called, brings forth fruits either for good or for evil, according as it is directed. Do what you will, it will be of little use if you will Inrougn life for the immediate advantage or gratifi-cation obtained by the additional pittance derived from the child's earnings." This is not my language; it is the language of the report. . . "Of the same class in Scotland, it is stated that the easc with which parents are enabled to rid themselves of the burden of their children's support weakens all parental those engaged in the print works. But I will ask if time and intellect for mischief? I have endea-that be a state of things which should be allowed to voured to impress on this House the dangers of the continue? Any effort we may make, may in the out-set be imperfect on account of the difficulties that matical, but I cannot disguise the truth, that we are standing on a very rotten foundation. You may increase your fleet, and extend your commerce—these are excellent things in their way, but all you may do will be unavailing unless it rests on the moral and physical prosperity of the great mass of your people. under thirteen, to commence in October next. I am [Hear.] It may flourish for a while, and we may quite sure that in this I am not proposing anything exchange congratulations, but an hour of difficulty that can be in the least injurious to the interests will soon discover that we have done nothing. But either of the workmen or their masters. If the while there is life there is hope ; and while the faci-Noble Lord concluded by moving for leave to bring sures of this nature, he had always acknowledged the purity of his motives, the singleness of his heart, the importance of his objects, and the touching elo-quence of his statements. Lord Ashley said that 25,000 children were employed in this branch of manufacture. Now, not undervaluing what he had stated respecting the moral condition and the education of these young children, he still thought that, considering the great increase of our population and the great competition for labour, it be-hoved Government to be cautious how it inter-fered with any measure which would affect their physical condition, and so affect their means of labour. If we were to proceed at all with the regulation of the labour of young persons, nothing could be more moderate than the Noble Lord's proposition. He then proceeded to point out the distinc-tion between this labour and factory labour. The

which he would produce on the interests of trade. that parents may be safely trusted to attend to the He could not refuse his consent to the introduction of the bill, on account of the moderation of the Noble Lord's proposal ; but, in consenting to its introduc-tion, he reserved to himself the utmost latitude of discretion as to his mode of dealing with it hereafter. Mr. WALLACE expressed his satisfaction that the Government had consented to the introduction of the Noble Lord's bill, and said that he should endeavour on a future occasion to prevail upon the House to in-clude within its provisions the bleaching and the dyeing trade of Scotland.

Mr. Hume was glad to hear Sir James Graham express his reluctance to interfere by legal regulation with the management of our manufacturers. The working classes were at this moment too much trammelled by the fetters of our legislation on their means of employment. Mr. COBDEN denied that there was anything demo-

ralising in the employment of children in calico printworks. They obtained 3s. a week for their labour, whereas in the agricultural districts children did not obtain more than 1s. 6d. a week. Mr. WARLEY said, that as an act of political civility

to the Noble Lord, the Right Hon. Gentleman had determined that the Noble Lord should bring in his proper attention to their education ; for we find the | bill ; but he (Mr. Wakley) thought it was quite clear present generation of these children neglected as far that it was the intention of the Right Hon. Gentleas their physical and moral condition is concerned ; man strenuously to oppose the second reading of the and we find also that such a complication of evils has bill.

Sir J. GRAHAM.-I studiously avoided making any

this House will scarcely be able to extricate the such declaration. (A laugh.) population from them. (Hear, hear.) I am at a Mr. WAKLEY continued.—The Right Hon. Gentleloss to consider on what ground opposition can be man did so, but he (Mr. W.) as studiously inferred, offered to the motion with which I shall conclude. from the manner of the Right Hon. Gentleman, and from the manner of the Right Hon. Gentleman, and he thought he was not mistaken, and he believed the result would prove that his anticipations were correct -that the Right Hon. Gentleman would most strenuthat House; and he anticipated for the Noble Lord. this bill, because he (Mr. Wakley) did not forget what happened in that House last session, when the mayed when he obtained it. The facts of the Noble to entertain such acute sympathy with reference to which he could always exhibit when appealing to the commercial interests in that House, that it was a uestion of profit; it would interfere with profit. Granted. But were we to love our children or-profit? (Hear, hear.) Were we to sacrifice thousands of children in this country, to make a few pounds of profit? (Hear, hear.) What they were doing they were neglecting education. An Hon. Friend of his

which I may anticipate as likely to be used against even of stopping here. If the Noble Lord would not scrupulous use of them; more letters having been for my proposed provision with respect to the education stop here, he had serious apprehensions of the effects opened in his time than under any former. Secretary Mr. Mazini was the centre, were carrying on, upon Mr. Mazini was the centre, were carrying on, upon to the children. In the first intertainty to advancing further, and had exceeded his powers, and had made a most the form high sources that plots, of which a scrupping here. If the Noble Lord would not scrupping here, he had serious apprehensions of the effects opened in his time than under any former. Secretary Mr. Mazini was the centre, were carrying on, upon the children is the first intertainty to available and instruction in Italy." opened in his time than under any former Secretary of State ; that the letters of certain exiles in this British territory, to excite an insurrection in Italy." a roving commission of inspection had in 1842 been such insurrection, should it assume a formidable assent into the manufacturing districts, seeing who had pect, would, from peculiar political circumstances, hensive enough, but the Right Hon. Baronet de- information deduced from those letters as appeared clared that they would be found so. I declared that to the British Government calculated to frustrate we should know the circumstances under which each this attempt was communicated to a foreign power ; warrant was issued. The Right Hon. Baronet but the information so communicated was not of a na-affirmed the truth, and the whole truth, would come ture to compromise, and did not compromise, the out. But how have the committee begun their re-| safety of any individual within the reach of port? As to the state of the law, they simply tell us, that they presume it is the same as it was in the year 1711, under the Act of Queen Anne; and that is all that information had been obtained." they say as to the law-in "preference to discussing which," they proceed to "the history of the practice." such as was calculated to frustrate the attempted in-And then they go back as far actually as Edward II. surrection. What a way to frustrate any such -(a laugh), and they accumulate much valuable an- attempt was this! Was this worthy of England? tiquarian rescarch-two-thirds of their report, indeed, being full of such matter-and warrants being sup-plied, of the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Carmar-this attempt? (Hear, hear.) Are you proud of then, &c. ; when what we wanted was the warrants taking this course, which has caused the lives of men of Sir James Graham. (A laugh, and Hear, hear.) not only to be endangered but to be forfeited ? You In 1742, the report says, "The secrets of Sir R. Walpole's Government were somewhat rudely pried into by a committee." (A laugh.) Now, I the committee you would have found by his corressuppose that is the modern phrase for describing a pondence, as I can prove, that there were certain committee which performs its duty ably and faithfully statements made in letters to him proceeding from -a compliment, by the by, which cannot be paid to this committee. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But perhaps it is one which I shall be considered as being descent on the states and dominion of his deserving of before I sit down. (Renewed laughter.) Nevertheless I shall discharge my duty. (Cheers.) We did not want to know that the committee of 1742 these individuals, said and did all he could to dishad somewhat rudely pried into the proceedings of suade them from it. He told them it was a rash be safely left to the anectionate solution of their in the encentral such active sympactic with foreign slaves, and not to protect our infant slaves parents and guardians. But these objections were foreign slaves, and not to protect our infant slaves overruled, and the legislature affirmed by various in this country? (Hear, hear.) The Noble Lord enactments the principle which I now contend for. said that 25,000 were so employed, and the Hon. I now ask no more than that principle; for I must Member for Montrose said that the parents in this dom as was described by the Noble Lord? It would be disgraceful if the House allowed such a state of things to continuo without making an effort to re-medy it. The Noble Lord said he would not allow directed me to go to the collieries, and when I went anything of this sort to last without endeavouring to bring it under legislative regulation. He thanked divided the warrants of the last century under the Noble Lord for that pledge, but he constantly where I may be sent next; but from all that I have observed passing, I think it may be concluded that it observed that the manufacturing districts, he always divided the warrants of the printworks and classified the House that they have not obeyed to be printworks. I have satisfied the House that they have not obeyed that it of the sent century and the sent century and the sent century. And now I think I have satisfied the House that they have not obeyed the sent century. The sent century is the sent century is and classified the House that they have not obeyed the sent century. The ball be sent century and the sent is the sent century is the sent century is the sent century is the sent century is the sent century. The sent century is the sent century is the sent century is the sent century. And now I think I have sent century is the sent century is the sent century is the sent century. The ball be sent century is the sent century. The ball be sent century is the sent century. The ball be sent century is the sent cen observed passing, I think it may be concluded that it efforts in the manufacturing districts, he always I have satisfied the House that they have not obeyed | Bandleras, were the sons of an Austrian aumitar of will be to the Corn Laws that I shall be sent. (Hear, referred to the agricultural districts. But it was our instructions as to their inquiry into the state of panions with a calm and happy bearing bore good hear.) Now, let me ask the most zealous friend of not because greater evils existed that you must not the abolition of the Corn Laws what that abolition deal with lesser ones, and he strongly recommended could do more in his opinion for the manufacturing the Noble Lord to take the evils of the agricultural population than perpetuate the present state of com- districts in hand. (Hear.) If he did not, his mo-

country, while claiming the hospitality strangers ever found in England, had been opened at the instigation of foreign powers, to whom the contents had been given him an opportunity of being examined,—as he communicated ; England having thus become the had a right to expect, and as he petitioned to have, spy of continental states, where the result had been before that committee, he would have shown his abiimprisonment, banishment, and death-(hear, hear); | lity to disprove that charge, and have produced a very nay, further, that the correspondence of foreign am-bassadors had been inspected by the Minister; that (Hear, hear.) But the report proceeds-"And that written, and to whom ; and that, among others, my disturb the peace of Europe. The British Governletters had been opened and detained. (Hear, hear.) ment, considering the extent to which British inte-That was the bill of indictment I was called on to rests were involved in the maintenance of that peace, prefer before the committee, and which they took issued on their own judgment, but not on the suggesprefer before the committee, and which they took down on their notes, and I maintain it was their duty fully, frankly, and freely to tell us how far those charges were proved true or false. (Hear, hear.) But how have they met those charges? Not one of the allegations I thus made has been contradicted; and the committee have not fulfilled their duty. Their instructions were to "inquire into the state of the law as to the detaining and opening of letters," &c. I declared at the time the terms were not compre-hensive enough. but the Bicht Hon. Baronet de-to fany foreign power? Well then, what will become of the high sources? (Hear, hear.) I suppose there will be some quibble about the word "suggestion," and it will be urged, perhaps, that it was not positively said --" Open his letters, and perhaps you will find some-thing," though no doubt the Right Hon. Bart. has found out a great number of things." (A laugh.) " Such information deduced from those letters as appeared that foreign power; nor was it made known to that power by what means, or from what source, The surrection. What a way to frustrate any such (Hear, hear.) Was this the course that a great condly, I say, the Right Hon. Baronet has exceeded | jesty's present Ministers, as much-aye, much more, his powers, and made an unnecessary use of them. than it is upon those whose duty it was to pull More letters have been opened by him than by any the trigger that launched them into eternity; and if inquiry, he had never been called before nor examined by this committee. If the House would grant him another inquiry, he would undertake to prove that at the period of the arrival of the Emperor of Russia in this country a set of spies fabricated, at the cost of honourable men, conspiracies against him for the purpose of ingratiating themselves with the Russian Embassy. He said :--Sir, if this matter goes before another committee, I know that what I now state would be proved-that there were spies here at the time the Emperor of Russia was paying that visit. Forty-four warrants in the short space of three years ! which we have been told he paid at very great personal (Hear, hear) Now, on looking over the whole of the list preceding will you find during three years of any administration forty-four warrants issued ? Sin- which we have been told he paid at very great personal inconvenience (hear, hear)—spies who, being exiles the list preceding will you find during three years of themselves, and wishing to ingratiate themselves with the Russian Embassy, at the cost of honourable the time of Lord Sidmouth, whose entrance into foul calumny, about a projected assassination to the Department, and that suspicion is what the committee say would justify the imputation of the crime of murder. (Hear, hear.) The Emperor Nicholas came here-our Government partly believed the information and opened the letters; but "the committee have cations relate entirely to family matters, and have England. (Hear, hear.) Now listen: under this decree the wife of General Slobinski has been imprisoned on suspicion-only on suspicion-of corresponding with other Polish ladies in exile. Another that committee, and to the course the Government An Hon. MEMBER (on the Opposition side) .- Was Polish lady has also been imprisoned for writing to her husband in exile. Another has been imprisoned,

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cepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.)-Ordered.

Mr. Young next moved, that a new writ should be issued for a burgess to serve in this Parliament for the borough of Thetford, in the room of the Hon. W. B. Baring, who since his election had accepted the office of Paymaster of her Majesty's forces .-Ordered.

Mr. Cowpen gave notite, that on the 4th of March he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the allotment of field gardens to the poor.

Mr. WILLIAMS gave notice, that in the Committee of Ways and Means he would more a resolution to this effect—"That all persons receiving public money in Ireland should pay the same amount of income tax as persons in like circumstances were obliged to pay in Great Britain."

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN CALICO PRINT-WORKS. empties the day schools ; that parents without hesita-Lord ASHLEY rose to bring forward the motion of tion sacrifice the future welfare of their children which he had given notice, and addressed the House to this effect :--Sir, the subject which I feel bound to bring under the consideration of the House is so much akin to others which I have had the honour to bring forward, that I fear I cannot promise anything in the way of novelty in the evidence I have to adduce, or in the arguments derived from it; but, nevertheless, I do hope that the House will extend to me its patient indulgence while I bring before it the case of a large class of our fellow-subjects who have never yet been represented here. I am about the spectrum of the patient in but the thouse will extend have never yet been represented here. I am about the spectrum of the patient in but the thouse with the spectrum of the patient in but the patient is the mental and moral culture and stops all progress in the mental and moral culture and stops all progress in the mental and moral culture the spectrum of the children." I shall not weary the House with any further evidence as to the moral condition of the spectrum of the progress in the moral condition of the spectrum of the progress in the moral condition of the spectrum of the progress in the moral culture any further evidence as to the moral condition of the spectrum of the progress of to speak in behalf of a large body who have been much oppressed, and I may say, have been altogether forgotten-but whose interests are of great value to themselves, and, if taken in connexion with their stand in the way of all legislation on such a subject ; otemporary labourers, are calculated to have a but at any rate we may strike at the main evil, and powerful influence on the destinies of the empire. It correct the law as far as we can. In the first instance will be recollected that in the year 1840, I had the becour to move in this House for a commission to I should propose the total abolition of night work for traine into the employment of children in the various all females of whatsoever ages, and all of both sexes departments of labour. That commission made a very voluminous report; and in a summary of the report, from which I shall read a few extracts, stated what was the condition of many thusands, I may say hundreds of thousands, thusands, I may say hundreds of thousands, the factories, but those employed in the various takes and branches of labour in the realm, and who are compelled to commence labour at very tender frans. There are many instances of their beginning if work at the vary cardy are of there are doubly distressing on this account, where a great function of the various is burning in a room badly very the safe are here are and had for is the very berself to be the great and pious percent. rears; many more between five and six, and in many instances, regular employment began from seven to istances between eight and nine. (Hear, hear.) The istances between eight and nine. (Hear, hear.) (Hear, he tight, and in most instances between eight and nine. With respect to the employment of girls, the report stated, that "A large proportion of the children and Nung persons employed in this branch of trade are ins, the proportion in Lancashire being upwards of instances, regular employment began from seven to to desist from coming to the shop, otherwise they die off." "When children first come to work, from being robust they will become pallid and weak." "Almost all classes of witnesses in all the districts concur in stating that the effect of night-work is most for the proportion in Lancashire being upwards of Young persons employed in this branch of trade are girls, the proportion in Lancashire being upwards of Gae-third of the whole number under thirteen." It injurious, physically and morally, on the workpeople Enther appears, from the report, that the young girls worked as long cach day as the adults, which some-times extended to sixteen, seventeen, and even bighteen hours consecutively. Schools were wholly ultimately obtained from it even by the employers." eighteen hours consecutively. Schools were wholly Again,-"In working in the night it is generally but of the reach of these poor children in consequence With early age at which they were set to work ; and considered that more work is spoiled than in the day, the result is, that the greatest demoralisation exists and an abatement is made for bad work." Mr. Robert Hargreaves, of Accrington, one of the highest authorities in the kingdom, says,—"I do not like the principle of night-work; there is danger of fire, in these districts. This was the summary presented by the commissioners, and adduced from a close surver of large numbers employed in various trades and a necessity for a double set of superintendents. The work done is much worse." The sub-commis-sioner for the West of England reports that " the great majority of printers would not object to a prothe realm. Of all these cruel and pernicious em-Morments-permicions, I mean, in the extent to which er are carried on-only one has been brought under the consideration of the House. I had the honour hibition of night-work for children and young perproposing to the House the removal of females is the only works, "is very strongly of opinion that over hours the only one with respect to which any measure of are injurious both to workmen and employers." " considers that a law reducing and regulating hours relief has been afforded, or any motion made. In all

Asher observed, that he was willing to make any alterations in his bill which would meet the views of Mr. Cobden, as a practical man, provided that those alterations did not affect its principle.

Mr. LABOUCHERE hoped that the Noble Lord would fix as early a day as possible for the second reading of his bill. At the same time he must express his must have undergone the consideration of her Maits merits than that with which he had favoured the House that evening.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

POST-OFFICE.-LETTER-OPENING.

(continued the Hon. Member) to the constitution of hear.) had taken in appointing, without a single exception, there any warrant?

hear.) They have not said one word of that; but if they had gone on they must have laid bare the whole of the iniquities of that office. (Hear, hear.) Note that they have supplied another Government with they have be another the set of our set.) But they have escaped that by not following the warrants; and, therefore, I think they have not obeyed the instructions of the House. Then, sepront : (Hear, hear.) What they were doing they were neglecting education. An Hon. Friend of his said, educate the men; but he said, educate the boys --they might make a boy a good man, but they never could make a man a good boy. (Laughter.) Edu-cate the child, and we should then have a good and opened the case with reference to another branch of the community. They had proofs of the awful con-dition in which part of the population were placed. dition in which part of the population were placed; three years of the Right Hon. Gentleman's adminis-and he therefore entreated the Noble Lord to pursue tration, the following is the number of warrants issued :- In 1841 there were eighteen warrants issued, but I give half of those to his predecessors and to him ; the case, therefore, will stand thus :--In 1841 were issued ... 9 warrants.

1n 1842 — ... 1n 1843 — ... ... 20 \_ ... ... 8 -----1n 1844 and a half ... 7 -----...

Making in all ... 44 regret that, on a question of this importance, which gular enough it is, but the greatest number was in men, and to return to their native country, told of jesty's Government, Sir James Graham had not office was marked by flagrant opening of letters. It Embassy, upon which a communication was made to thought fit to express a more decided opinion as to appears that the warrants issued by him were, in

1812 ... ... ... ... ... 28 1813 .... .... ... .... .... 8 1814- 3 ••• ••• •••

Total ... Mr. T. DUNCOMBE rose to redeem the pledge he had given of calling the attention of the House to the unsatisfactory and evasive character of the report of the secret committee appointed to inquire into the opening and detaining of letters. The report had he had opened more letters and abused and exceeded he had opened the report of hear.) That, then, is part of my case against him as originally stated by me in this House, namely, that he had opened the report is of the Emperor ; and these gentlemen are the main presented till suppose, with this foul stain atnot been presented till such a late period of the session that it was impossible to call the attention of Parlia-(Cheers.) With regard to the case of Mr. Mazzini, full, and so satisfactory and straightforward, as the committee has the power of waking it. Ho hold bet has opened note to be the day opened note to be the committee was not justified in the session his power more than any preceding Secretary. (Cheers.) With regard to the case of Mr. Mazzini, full, and so satisfactory and straightforward, as the to the Government, which were that the Government it the government is a most unpreceded and what the committee was not justified in reportsession presented a petition from Mr. Mazzini, and other Italian gentlemen, complaining that their let-ters had been detained and opened. This complaint to some foreign power. The committee acknowledged Noble Lord concluded by moving for leave to pring in "a Bill to regulate the labour of children in the calico printworks of Great Britain and Ireland." Sir JAMES GRAMAM said, that though it had been frequently his lot to oppose the Noble Lord on mea-sures of this nature, he had always acknowledged issued any warrant. A short time afterwards he had appear to be as follows." Now, mark this. There correspondence of Mr. So-and-so ; that the communiresented a similar petition from a Captain Stolzman, is an error in this report, and a gross error, which a Polish gentleman, and had moved that the petitions is fatal to its validity. The committee say that the no reference at all to that Government. Now, are be referred to a select committee, in which he was warrant was issued on the 1st of March, and cancelled her Majesty's Ministers aware what they are doing defeated, the Government using all their influ-ence to stiffe inquiry. His motion had been for a committee on the secret or inner office of the mittee, the Right Hon. Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued prohibiting any person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued prohibiting any person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued prohibiting any person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued prohibiting any person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued prohibiting any person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued prohibiting any person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued prohibiting any person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued prohibiting any person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued prohibiting any person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued prohibiting any person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued prohibiting any person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued prohibiting any person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued prohibiting any person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued prohibiting any person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued person in Baronet said that Mr. Mazzini ukases have been issued Post-office and the conduct of the parties engaged had no grievance to complain of, because the warrant Poland from corresponding with an exile; and if he therein, and to report their opinion thereon; and had been withdrawn. My Hon. Friend behind me do so, it matters not upon what subject, he is visited whether any alterations in the law were ad-visable, as to the opening of letters. He had been met by an amendment on the part of the Right letters were opened the day before I presented his with certain exiles named in it who are resident in Hon. Baronet, who had persuaded the House that | petition, afterwards, and that from Christmas, 1843, the object all had in view would be met by the ap-pointment of the committee he proposed. I objected going on, and it is in my power to prove it. (Hear,

first was a healthy, and the latter an unhealthy, everymember upon it. I, who had brought forward the occupation. In calico printing, when the pro-deverymember upon it. I, who had brought forward the occupation. In calico printing, when the pro-deverymember upon it. I, who had brought forward the occupation. In calico printing, when the pro-deverymember upon it. I, who had brought forward the occupation. (Hear, hear.) I do with an exile. And this has all been done, under the other respects nothing has been done, --or, rather, of work in print-fields would put all on a footing, and been struck off from their term of labour,—not an bour added to their recreation. They have not had in their favour,—that public opinion, which has such bow rates of production in their roller printing shall I have vertured to come forward. I am bower, has been of no advantage to those on whose base when the committee had performed its part, as I has bower final in the reamonts, from the beginning of the first to the committee had performed its part, as I have the whole base and the bower add if the reamonts, that in consideration of those books which base end of the fourth month, actually doubled itself, whist that in consideration of the urgency of the first in spring, when there was a to prove the the average production of the machines decreased to take up the subject, and  $\hat{I}$  of spoiled work from the beginning of the first to the series individuals in the very first that in consideration of the urgency of the the average production of the machines decreased to prove the the average production of the machines decreased to prove the the average production of the machines decreased to prove the the average production of the machines decreased to prove the the average production of the machines decreased to prove the the average production of the machines decreased to prove the the average production of the machines decreased to prove the the average production of the machines decreased to prove the the average production of the machines decreased to prove the the average production of the machines decreased to prove the the average production of the machines decreased to prove the the the average production of the machines decreased to prove the the the average production of the machines decreased to prove the the the average production of the machines decreased to prove the the the term and for new patterns. The prove the term and the term are the prove the term and the term are the prove the term and the term are term and term are term and the term are term are term and term are term and the term are term and term are term are t Have see this question at once at rest, and that the Lords committee say—"It is true that Mr. Mazzini's the correspondence, for the very fact of the wile cor-House would not have allowed the statute authorizing letters were for about four months stopped and such proceedings as I had revealed to remain a single opened." (Hear, hear.) There is a material differ-moment longer on the statute-book. The Right ence then between the committee of the Lords and ment by imprisonment, and that most brutal of hart, is not the whole, of what I ask on behalf of these roung persons. I hope it will be borne in mind, is a limited my demand entirely to children under the age of thirteen will be borne in mider. I hope it will be borne in mind, the age of thirteen will be borne in the succession on this ques-the age of thirteen will be borne in whether the bours of labour to avoid loss, and as soon as the alteration was made the amount of spoiled the age of thirteen will be borne in whether the bours of labour to avoid loss, and as soon as the alteration was made the amount of spoiled the age of thirteen will be borne in the bours of the work of your legisla-tion as the alteration was made the amount of spoiled as the alteration was made the amount of spoiled the age of thirteen will be borne in the bours of the work of your legisla-tion was made the amount of spoiled the labour of children to be sus-Hon. Baronet took care to appoint his own jury, pro-the committee of the Commons. (Hear.) There is all corporal punishment also-by the knowt. (Hear, fessing to refer to them the whole question along with a difference of a whole month. (Hear.) Does not hear.) Besides which, their children, if they "his own honour," yet reserving for himself an appeal to the House, supposing the report proved not quite satisfactory to him. And I, who was excluded from the mathematical for between five and six sentenced to the lash. (Hear, hear.) I say that the age of thirteen, which are children according to work sank to its former level." (Cheers.) I am inpended, you compelled the suspension of the whole the definition of the Factory Act. A vast number of formed, he adds, "the general experience of this this children are females and therefore entitled to branch of trade is, that under whatever circumoperation, or else the substitution of adult labour at ligher wages, which would cause a great diminution these children are females, and therefore entitled to the committee, had the right to reserve to myself, in months. (Hear.) I do not care what was laid before it becomes this Government to be very cautious the same manner, the power of reopening the whole this committee; I will undertake to prove that these (cheers) how they communicate any information the special protection of this House. I do not consider stances night work is tried, the produce is distinin the profits of the trade. Again, factory labour that in the exclusion of those of more advanced age guished by a larger share than ordinary of spoiled from the operation of the measure which I shall propose work." It is clear, therefore, that a law must be was concentrated, inspection was easy, and evasion of the law difficult. It operated, therefore, equally on subject if the report appeared unsatisfactory. I now letters were opened by the Post-office authorities, by whatever to the foreign power which may be receivfrom the operation of the measure which I shall propose appeal to the House for another and a searching in-guiry, which cannot be refused me when I have made pose of inspection, prior to the time at which this Another charge which I made is, that the correspondence of the time at which this Another charge which I made is that the correspondence of the time at which this Another charge which I made is the the correspondence of the time at which this Another charge which I made is the the correspondence of the time at which this Another charge which I made is the the correspondence of the time at which that justice and humanity will be satisfied, but the deproposed to save these unfortunate children from the all manufacturers. In calico printing there was no effects of such a system. I would next propose a re-Mand which I now make is more in accordance with report says the warrant was issued, and subsequently ence of foreign ambassadors was subjected to inspec-to the time when it says that warrant was cancelled. tion here. I know perfectly well, when I stated that machinery, or at least no machinery worked by steam out that the committee even disobeyed their instrucduction of the hours of labour with respect to those under a certain age—under the age of thirteen, for power; and the labour was, in consequence, not con-centrated, but dispersed. Inspection was therefore difficult, and evasion easy; it would therefore take place, and the effect of your legislation would so be placed inter the most cruel disadvantage, when compared with the dishonest men, who would disobey it. The What were my charges? As I stated them before with the dishonest men, who would disobey it. The Wat were my charges? As I stated them before the House, I repeated them (and from my own) what I hope to obtain than with what I think is required. Calico printing, to which I now beg to call the atten-tion of the House, is thus described in the commis-sioners' report;—" Calico printing, with its sub-sidiary processes of bleaching and dysing, is carried I lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and the west of Stotland. There are also a faw print-works near instance, I propose, therefore, that in October, 1846, allowing, thereby, nearly two years before the operation of the enactment, none under thirteen years of age shall be allowed to work more than eight hours a-day for six days in the week, or more than twelve Scotland. There are also a few print-works near Loudon, and several near Dublin." With respect to "In Langachine children employed the report said— of the Factory Bill, that two hours a-day of schooling of the Factory Bill, that tw notes) before the committee. I charged, that mittee. It is said by them, "Representations had been there existed a secret department in the Post- made to the British Government from high sources." "On the subject of the foreign department at the notes) before the committee. I charged, that mittee. It is said by them, "Representations had been the subject of the foreign department at the there existed a secret department in the Post-office, where fraud and forgery were practised, and private correspondence violated; that in that a phrase would be used with regard to the monarch of a country, or his immediate representative at least. But the committee could not speak plain English, and forwarded to their destination, the recipients and forwarded to their destination, the recipients were the thet they meant the Austrian Ambassador Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, instances occur in which children begin work in this employshould be required with respect to those children who vantageous, it would not be necessary, and the work eight hours a-day for six days in the week; and persons engaged in carrying it on would three hours of schooling on alternate days with not have recourse to it. He (Sir James respect to those who work twelve hours a-day for Graham) contended that night-work was necesment as early as between four and five, and several the series and several the committee could not speak plain contended that night-work was neces-between five and six inclusive, many begin between four and five, and several the committee could not speak plain contended that night-work was neces-six and seven, still more between seven and eight, and the great majority between eight and nize." From returns obtained from print-works in Lancashire, it accustomed. I do not know whether it is

### (Continued from our seventh page.)

prehensive nature, have, in conjunction with other information, induced your committee to believe that diplomatic correspondence, when posted in ordinary course, incurred in this country and in the other great states of Europe nearly equal risk of inspection. How long similar warrants continued, and when they were finally recalled, your committee have no information, nor do they think it their duty to report as to any practise which may have existed in reference to this part of the subject." They do not think it their duty to answer this charge. But of this they are satisfied, that no such warrants or practices now exist; and that public as well as private correspondence, foreign as well as domestic, passing through the office in regular course, now enjoys complete secu-rity, subject only to the contingency of a Secretary fore, not only an insult to me, but a gross insult to the part of the complete secu-rity subject only to the contingency of a Secretary fore, not only an insult to me, but a gross insult to the part of the complete secu-rity subject only to the contingency of a Secretary fore, not only an insult to me, but a gross insult to the complete secu-tinge, thigh, the part of the complete secu-tic part of the complete secu-secution of the complete secution of State's warrant, directed for special reasons against a particular letter or letters. "Certain warrants were laid before your committee"- these are the warrants in the time of Fox and Lord Carmarthen; and we are left to guess when these warrants were recalled, or whether they were in existence twenty years before the making of the re-port, or twenty hours. But what a quibble is here! for we find in the Lords' report what makes this sentence most important. "It appears," says the Lords' committee, "to have for a long period of time, and under many successive Administrations, been an established practice that the foreign correspondence offoreign Ministers, passing through the General Post-office, should be sent to a department of the Foreignoffice before the forwarding of such correspondence according to its addres. The Postmaster-General having had his attention called to the fact that there was no sufficient authority for the practice, has since June discontinued it altogether." Only "since June !" the very time that I made my statement to the House. (Cheers.) Why, this report ought to put our committee to the blush when they read that paragraph. (Hear, hear.) It is an unworthy quibble, that no such practices "now exist;"-it is most disingenuous. (Hear.) But what must foreign powers now think of this system of your opening their letters? Why, suppose they should take the trouble to read what occurred in the House of Lords some years back, when, under the authority of a committee appointed by both Houses of Parliament, the letters of persons suspected of treason were opened. What happened then, in 1641, with regard to the Venetian Ambassador. who complained of his letters being opened? You find it on the Lords' Journals on the 12th of November, 1641 :-- "The Lord Keeper signified to the House, 'that the Venetian Ambassador made a complaint to the Lords of the Council, that the dispatches which were sent to him this week were opened, and the seal of the state of Venice broken open by the Parliament, whereby he accounts himself much grieved with it, and for this he hath retired himself from the public affairs, as an ambassador between this kingdom and that state until he receives further commands from his masters.' Then was read a paper, being a transla-tion out of Italian, delivered from the Venetian Ambassador. The contents was this, viz., 'Most noble Lords, the correspondency betwixt princes there hath always been the most immediate ways of a true interest of maintaining of estates, and of continuance of commerce to the benefit and increase of the commonwealth. To cultivate this, the most great king hath always used the most industry; and to facilitate it, they have introduced the expedition of ambassadors to coxfirm it betwixt the one and the other kingdom. In this there hath been all respect rendered to all princes even in all times, not only having made the large prerogatives and liberties, and the very same (I may say) the very princes and patrons possessing the same dominions amongst the remark-able and equally necessary; and that by which we may receive letters, and send from the proper prince, and whatsoever person, without any interruption, which is the most principal part of an ambassador; which practice, most noble sirs, is not the laws of our nation alone, but universal, and hath been main-tained and inviolated of the King and the public, and of all Christian Governments, no less than amongst the most barbarous. I nevertheless cannot say but that I have enjoyed in this great court that just respect, until the last letters were opened which came from France to me directed, although they were restored by my Lord Feilding and Sir Henry Vane, upon whose honour they secured me that it was a simple error, and not willingly committed, which I believed ; yet could not persuade myself that the Government of England, so noble and generous, should have so inferior a mind as to open the letters of an ambassador, and by this means to violate the laws, and to give an example to the world so damnable, and of so little respect towards the Minister of the Serenissima Respublica, which, after so many ages, hath given a sincere testimony of affection and esteem to this Crown. So now new experience, with my mortification, hath given testimony of the contrary being yesterday all the letters were opened coming from Venice, Antwerpe, and other coun-tries, and the very letters writ unto me from the Serenissima Respublica, the regal seal being broken, and the commission sent from my lords being published, and many of my own letters being taken." The Lords thought the ambasssador had very properly designated it, a "damnable example"--(cheers), and they agreed that satisfaction should be made to im, and to the state of Venice, and that the action should be disavowed, "as tending to the breach of public faith, and the law of nations." Why, Sir, it would serve us quite right, if every one of those great powers, whose letters we have opened, were to call for an apology; and we should be obliged to make it. I say it has been a most infamous system, and is a disgrace to England. (Loud cheers.) I am glad to find that it does "not exist now," though it only ceased existing in June last. (Hear, hear.) But now we come rather nearer home. I stated that a roving commission was sent into the manufacturing districts in 1842 for the purpose of opening letters, and I believe I stated, "for the purpose of seeing who was writing to whom." What do the committee say about that ?-- "During the outbreak in the manufacturing and mining districts, which took place in August, 1842, in the week of the greatest anxiety, a clerk was sent down from the London Post-office. with directions, under the authority of a Sccretary of State's warrant, to open the letters of six parties named therein, all taking a prominent part in the disturbances of that period. In the same week the the same clerk was directed, under authority of two other such warrants, to open the letters of ten other persons named, and a fortnight later to open the letters of one other person; making seventeen in all. Most of the persons whose letters were ordered on this occasion to be opened were indicted, and many both indicted and convicted, before the special commission appointed to try the parties concerned in those disturbances. With one excep-tion, these warrants were issued between the 18th and 25th of August, 1842, and they were all cancelled on the 14th of October." What has become of that one exception I do not know; perhaps that is in force at the present moment. But it goes on, "It is these facts, probably, that have given rise to the report of a commission or commissions having visited the manufacturing districts charged with a general authority to open and inspect letters." I think it is just "probable." (A laugh.) They call my statement "a report" for which there is no foundation; a sort of vague rumour; as if I had dreamt it—as if this was not a roving commission. Why, they do not say the clerk was sent to a particular town, but to "the manufacturing and mining districts," for the purpose of opening letters. I said ten. There is great similarity in handwiting. The clerk sees a letter; "O, Mr. So-and-so has written this letter and I will open it." After reading it he finds he had made a mistake, and says, "I thought it came from this party that I hold a warrant for, but it has not, and I find I have read a letter which I there any precedent for this system ? I believe that it is novel, and invented by the Right Hon. Baronet. The report went on,-"In the autumn of 1843, during the disturbances which took place in South Wales, two clerks were sent down from the post-office - into the disturbed districts, with directions, under authority of a warrant from the Secretary of State, one to inspect the letters of one person at a particular town, the other to inspect the letters of another person at another town: and subsequently, under authority of a different warrant, this second clerk

will prove that my letters were ordered to be de- appropriate occasion. But there stands the broad tained, inspected, and opened on the authority of the fact-that letters of Mr. Mazzini were opened ; that Right Hon. Baronet. (Hear, hear, from the they were regularly conveyed to him after being Opposition benches.) Now I must say that I opened is, I believe, not denied; nor is it questioned feel degraded in admitting this; I think it is a de- that Mr. Mazzini was himself unaware that his corgradation for any Member of the House of Commons to know and feel that he is a worthy object of sus-picion to warrant the Secretary of State for the Hore Denort and the secretary of State for the secretary of Home Department to insult him and to open his his letters had been opened. The decoy, if I may letters. (Loud cries of Hear, hear.) I cannot con- use such a term, not adopted by the Right Hon, ceive a greater personal insult (continued cheering); or a greater insult to the constituency a man represents (hear, hear)-a constituency large, enlightened, zini's letters was communicated to a foreign power the constituency I have the honour to represent. I then, there were facts that the committee did think I will go further; if my correspondence is not to be free, I am not a fit representative. (Cheers.) And in the name of that constituency I again call on the appointed under such peculiar circumtances were Right Hon. Baronet to justify, if he can, the opening of any letters. I know not what story he may have trumped up to this committee of the Commons, or that committee of the Lords, but I say that he owes it to me, to this House (cheers)-and he owes it to my constituents to tell you, and to tell them, the justifification upon which he ordered my letters to be bury. (Cheers.) The names of the two Poles were opened. I asked him before and he talked about my mentioned, the name of Mr. Mazzini was mentioned; "vapouring." I asked him again, and said, "Is it were those the only names specified in the House of true? I hardly believe it." He said, "I must know Commons? (Cheers.) The member for Finshurv. I was asking a question which it was not consistent with his duty to answer." Then, how stands that polis, got up and stated in the House of Commons that question between me and the Right Hon. Baronet? his privileges as a Member of Parliament had been If a Member in his place asks the Right Hon. Baronet If a Member in his place asks the Right Hon. Daronco whether, in the exercise of his functions, he has opened that Member's letters, and he finds that that opened that Member's letters, and he finds that that opened that Member's letters, and he finds that that for the House principally.). There was a state-ment as distinct and as specific as that which was ment as distinct and as specific as that which was in the meanness. aye, and the baseness, to commit the act, has not had the courage to avow it .-- (Great cheering.) The SPEAKER.—Those observations appear to be of personal nature. If the Hon. Member has made those observations in his place personally to the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, the Hon. Gentleman no doubt will be glad of the opportunity to withdraw them. Mr. DUNCOMBE.—Sir, I applied those observations to the Right Hon. Gentleman in his Ministerial ca-pacity. To those observations and that language I allow him to conduct his case, and I believe to hear him. (Cheers.) Under these circumstances, it is a matter I think of legitimate curiosity, to know what

adhere (cheers); so they must and shall remain. I is the justification on the part of the committee for say then, I must ask the committee why they have omitting all mention of Mr. Duncombe. (Cheers. say then, 1 must ask the comment not referred to this subject? I called on them specially to report upon this point, and made, I recollect, this charge before them in the room up stairs. They are totally and entirely silent upon it. They have not done me the same justice (bad and small as that jus-tice is) as they have done to the Polish gentleman. They are not even stated that there was nothing to entire the same of the state of the Right Hon. Baronet at the head of the Government, who observed, who full the beating of the public pulse, wisely came down criminate me in the correspondence opened. But they knew well if they had said that, it would have been a direct censure on the Right Hon. Baronet. That is the difficulty that his committee were placed in : and I am to be sacrificed for the purpose of screening the Right Hon. Baronet. I say that this is an additional reason why another inquiry should be instituted, and I call for that inquiry, for the vindica-tion of my own character, and in justice to my constituents. It is seldom that I have an opportunity of agreeing with the organ of the Government, commonly called the *Morning Herald*. (Laughter.) But I me, you who answer with regard to Mr. Mazzini-must, in justice to that paper, and to the editor, read to the House what I consider to be a most excellent to the House what I consider to be a most excellent a Member of Parliament.] This is your own organ, which says of opening the letters of a Member of Parliament "that nothing short of an extreme case could possibly justify it." That is the statement of the Morn-

article on the subject :---[The article stated that any cabinet, and particularly a Whig Cabinet, was branded Lord SANDON rose amidst some cries of "Question." with infamy and dishonour if it opened the letters of He said, -My back was turned when the Right Hon. repeating it? ing Herald. "Itstampsany Cabinet, and more particu-larly a Whig Cabinet, with eternal infamy and disho-partment that I ack the question, and I repeat my nour to open the letters of a Member of Parliament." interrogatory. (Loud cheers, and cries for Sir James My letters have been opened, and from that you may draw what conclusion you think proper. (Cheers and Lord SANDON resumed his seat, but the Noble Lord liament is not only a misdemeanour, but a breach of dered several of his observations but indistinctly privilege ; because a resolution on your journal states audible. His Lordship said, that as far as he could -that it is a high breach of privilege for the letters of any member of this House to be opened, except by the warrant of the Secretary of State. I say that very resolution justifies me in putting that question (Cheers.) At the same time, as the Right Hon. to the Right Hon. Baronet in reference to my letters; Gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home because, if he has not issued the warrant, other indi- Department did not think it consistent with his duty viduals had been guilty of a breach of privilege, and I shall certainly summon them to the bar of the House for a breach of privilege. (Hear.) I say we ought to have a committee to report whether it is expedient to continue this practice. If there is any doubt in the Herre charment of the mark of the some observations. (Continued uproar, and eries of the Herre charment of the some observations. (Continued uproar, and eries of the House about it, there is none out of doors. Oh !) He must take the opportunity of observing (Hear, hear.) It becomes the more necessary to have | that Gentlemen placed in his (Lord Sandon's) position this report, because in his place in the House of Lords, the First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord Had-dington) stated on the 25th of June—"Your lordships will admit that this is a power which has not only existed in this country in all times, but it is one which the nature of the subject which required that every-thing that there transpired should not be made must always exist in every country that has a Gevern- known to the public. (Hear, and Oh !) It was a ment at all." So Lord Haddington says there can committee of secrecy, and of course the members of be no Government without this power. He is for it, till they were released from their obligation, could claiming it. There would be no Government in Eng-land without this power of forgery and fraud. I say no honest Government requires this power. I say that the safety of England does not require the pro-tection of such means as this; but I do maintain that the honeym of England and of Englishman very safe of it, the report was neither the honour of England and of Englishmen requires the total and immediate abolition of this power. to him the question which he had just put to Sir J. (Cheers.) It is with these views that I now move Graham, and if he (Lord Sandon) were to answer it, "that a select committee be appointed, to inquire some other Member would rise and put another quesinto the mode in which letters have been detained. I tion to him ; and he must therefore at once decline opened, and re-sealed, at the General or at any pro- | to gratify such prurient curiosity. vincial Post-office, and also into the circumstances under which every warrant for that purpose has been rogated upon this subject last year, he had refused issued by any Secretary of State, from the first day of to answer any question respecting it, unless her Ma-January, 1840, to the present time; the said com- jesty released him from his oath of secrecy as a Privy mittee to report their opinion thereon to the House, Councillor, and the House appointed a committee to and also whether it is expedient that the practice examine and report upon the whole matter. A secret should be continued; that the report and evidence of committee was then appointed, in which, as he had the secret committee of last session relative to the already mentioned, there was a majority of his poli-Post-office be referred to the said committee." (The Hon. Member sat down amidst loud cheering.) Sir JAMES GRAHAM contended that he had done nothing in the execution of his public duty of which any public servant need to be ashamed. He denied of his conduct. He should now adhere to the course that any effort was made by the Government to suppress the inquiry into the proceedings of the Post- should reply to the question of Mr. Sheil by stating office. He had himself declared his readiness, if that he could not consistently with his public duty released from his oath of office by his Sovereign, to answer any further interrogatory. He hoped it would Right Hon. Baronet had not denied the truth of his disclose every order which he had issued in connec- be seen that there was a wide distinction between the allegation, but had left the matter entirely untion with the Post-office. He analysed the constitution of the committee which had examined into Mr. had been alluded to. Duncombe's charges, and shewed that a majority of its members consisted of his political opponents. To its members consisted of his political opponents. To Graham in not replying to the interrogatory which that committee, without reservation, he had tendered had been put to him. Still, he must ask who it was all the information which he possessed on the subject. that made this committee a secret one? It was Sir If his conduct had been base and mean, it had been brought under their consideration. Before them, at throw off his own shoulders the responsibility of his dition and disaffection were imputed to the peo-least, he had had the courage to state what he had own work. He thought at the time that the prodone; and supposing that they were prepared to acquit him of baseness or meanness, both personally and officially, he cared not one rush if Mr. Duncombe | evidence which it took should be forthwith published. thought fit to condemn him either upon mere sus- | He confessed that he had always considered it deropicion, or upon information collected he knew not gatory to the honour of England, and to the dignity how, and given by persons he knew not whom. He of a Minister of the Crown, that he should have becontended that the committee had made a most come in any respect a Police Minister to the Emperor satisfactory report, and that it had completely of Russia. followed up the instructions of the House. A Sir John similar inquiry had also been instituted in the at present on the character of Sir James Graham; House of Lords, where he had been examined but he had heard with some surprise Mr. Duncombe's as to his conduct upon oath, and both committees statement that his letters had been submitted to inhad acquitted him of any excess in the exercise of the prerogative of his office. Mr. Duncombe was under a gross mistake as to the abolition of what he called before the secret committee—but it concerned him, where the secret had before the secret committee. before the secret committee before the secret the secret committee before the secret th this power in an unusual manner; and I ask the Honse, can they produce, in the value annals of this iniquitous letter-opening system, one single prece-dent of this species of roving commission? (Hear, hear.) Can you produce any precedent of the destruction of the Bost office, and the foreign destruction of the species of the annals of the the the foreign destruction of the species of the annals of the destruction of the connected with the foreign destruction of the connected with the connected with the foreign destruction of the connected with t whether the House would revoke the power which had

Albany had been detained for the purpose of opening | raising that question by bringing the subject before | resolution that it would not be a breach of privilege But though the committee is silent upon it, I now the House and the country on another and a more to open a letter addressed to a member if it were done Baronet, but by the Post-office, was continued; and the substance of the information obtained from Mr. Maz-The committee state that "the facts of the case, falsi, a suppressio veri is admitted. (Hear, hear.) Now,-I want to know why there is nothing said about the letters addressed to the Hon. Member for Finsthe representative of a great section of this metromade with respect to Mr. Mazzini. (Cheers.) His name was mentioned. Why have the committee said nothing about that name? (Cheers.) The state-ment was repeated before the committee. who ex-shrinking from the responsibility which was imposed cluded Mr. Duncombe-(cheers), who brought the charge. (Loud cheering.) Mr. Duncombe offered to appear before the committee to conduct his case and committee had acquitted, by subjecting them to a to prove his accusation. The committee refused to

to the House and said that a committee should be conceded, that which was at first withheld. (Cheers.) A committee was granted. A great fact-the fact of all others the most important-the opening of the letters of a Member of Parliament, has not been reported on by that committee. (Cheers.) The charge was made. Now, I ask the question-(cheers)now, I ask the question (repeated the Right Hon. Gentleman with great vehemence, amidst loud cheers from the Hon. Gentlemen behind him)-tell

Gentleman put his question; will he oblige me by

Mr. SHELL (with considerable vehemence).-It is not of the Noble Lord, it is of the Right Hon.

under the warrant of a Secretary of State. In 1745 this power was exercised by Ministers as friendly to civil liberty as any which this country ever possessed. In 1837 the House was party to an Act of Parliament in 1007 the rouse was party to an Act of Farnament expressly recognizing the existence of this preroga-tive in the Secretary of State. Now, he contended that the House, seeing that it had intrusted them with such a power, would not hold any Ministers justified who, from a feeling of cowardice, should refuse to exercise it in time either of external attack or of internal disorder. The Hon. Gentleman opposite had condemned Sir J. Graham for issuing seventeen or eighteen of these warrants in August, 1842; but had Hon. Members forgotten the state of disturbance in which some parts of the country were at that period ? The Member for Wolverhampton at that time made a motion limiting the prorogation of Parliament to some day in the month of October, on the express ground that the country was in danger of civil confusion. The mem-bers for Manchester and for Stockport both spoke in terms of strong alarm respecting the "dire confusion" which then prevailed. Ministers at that time asked for no extraordinary powers; but what would Parliament have said to them if in that time of "dire confusion" they had displayed apathy and indifference Would not Parliament, in case of danger, have held Ministers responsible for the non-exercise of that very power which it now blamed them for exercising after tranquillity had been restored ? All that Ministers had done in the exercise of that power, both with respect to Mr. Mazzini and Captain Stolzman, had been laid fully and without reserve before a committee in which there was a majority of their political opponents; and that committee had fully acquitted them of any abuse of that authority. In the exercise of that authority they might in critical times have made mistakes; but what would have been their position if they had endangered the life of one man. upon them? He pressed, in conclusion, upon the House the propriety of not implying suspicion of their committee, and of the Ministers whom that

second trial. Mr. WARBURION justified, at considerable length, the report of the committee, of which he had been a member. In considering the question, whether it was advisable to grant to Mr. Duncombe the committee for which he had moved, he observed that his own opinion was, that the facts of the case had been communicated to the House as far as was consistent with thé public good.

Mr. WARLEY observed that when the House considered what had passed on the present occasion, coupled with what had taken place when the subject was before the House during the last session, it would be admitted that his Hon. Colleague in the representation of Finsbury was placed in a most untions, as the representative of his constituents, in that the British Government were affording shelter the most independent and energetic manner; ex-pressing his sentiments on all occasions with the most perfect boldness, and being thus conspicuous the British Government from the groundless impufor the liberality of his sentiments, he was sought out by a foreigner, who, relying on his position as a Member of that House, placed a petition in his hands, wherein he complained that his letters had been opened at the Post-office, and asked for redress in the form of a petition to that House. And when the Right Hon. Baronet (Sir J. Graham) was applied to for information as to the truth of the facts alleged by one individual, the same Mr. Mazzini who had petitioned, he turned round on being questioned with espect to Stolzman, and said "if you will give me notice of the sort of information you seek. I will see if it might not be possible for me to answer you." the report had been drawn up, but had not yet A secret committee was subsequently appointed to reached him. When it came into his possession he

of which proceeding would, he trusted, afford a the table. lesson to the House not to act in a similar manner The Ho draw what conclusion you think proper. (Cheers and laughter.) Except under the warrant of the Secre-lamost immediately rose again and proceeded to ad-merely a whitewashing of the Government. (Hear, Mr. Roebuck's amendment, which adds to it, these tary of State, to open the letters of a Member of Par- dress the House, though the noise that prevailed ren- hear.) The secret select committee contented itself words, "That the provisions of the said tax as t with mentioning the names of one or two individuals whose correspondence had been violated, and then Mr. ROEBUCK commenced his observations by classing the whole of the other cases which came under its knowledge in a mass, each member of the committee saying that all had been disclosed by them which it was safe or prudent to do, and intimating the danger that would result if such were published. But, his Hon. Colleague had opened a new case for the consideration of the House. He had at first simply presented a petition from Mr. Mazzini, complaining that his letters were opened, and praying for redress. The report of the committee made no allusion whatever to his Hon. Colleague. He had not been called before the committee, nor had he that the circumstances of Ireland were such as to been allowed to conduct the case, which was the direct cause of its being appointed, and which case he He called also on the members of the agricultural had brought before the notice of the House. His Hon. Colleague, however, brought a fresh allegation the bight before the notice of the House. His had brought before the notice of the House. His cease from crawling on their belies before the Mito the attention of the House ; he had told the Right Hon. Baronet (Sir J. Graham) to his face, that he charged him with having opened his letters at the Post-office. What did the Right Hon. Baronet say in answer to this charge? He had replied that he was not absolved from his oath of secresy in the performance of his duties, and the name of the Queen had been introduced in a most extraordinary and unprecedented manner by him in order to shield him from making any disclosures of his acts. (Hear, hear.) This course of observation was quite new to him (Mr. Wakley.) He had always understood by the practice of the constitution, that the responsibilities of the Sovereign rested solely upon the Ministers ac-cording to the established maxim, "the King can do no wrong," (Hear, hear,) which meant that the Crown could do nothing without the immediate agency, and consequently the entire responsibility of Ministers. By whose advice, therefore, was the Crown in the present case induced to absolve Ministers from their oaths of secresy, if it was not by the direct counsel of the Right Hon. Baronet himself? (Hear, hear.) And upon whom rested the responsibility of that proceed-ing, if not upon the Right Hon. Baronet? (Hear, hear.) The subterfuge was a most unworthy one. It was most highly improper; it was most unconstitu-tional for the Minister of the Crown to throw back upon the Sovereign that responsibility which was the result of his own advice-(hear, hear)-and when his Hon. Colleague repeated the charge, and had asserted in terms not to be misunderstood that the Right Hon. Baronet had caused his letters to be opened, that Right Hon. Baronet had not denied the truth of his answered. The Right Hon. Baronet, the First Lord of the Treasury, had however come forward and made out an affected justification of the violation of which the Right Hon. Home Secretary was accused. And what did the Right Hon. Baronet say? Why he reminded the House that in 1842 the whole country J. Graham himself, who had, therefore, no right to was in a state of tumult and agitation; that sebound to take precautions against the machinations of ill-disposed persons; that the threats and the agitations that were manifested, and that the from its operation. menaces of the masses put in motion being then made, had rendered it most necessary that every precaution should be adopted to discover and to prevent this agitation ; and that the Government consequently was justified in using the power which it possessed of opening letters for the purpose of so discovering what was going on. Was, then, his Hon. Colleague in communication with those whose actions and secret machinations were thus apprehended by Colleague, then, endeavouring to excite the masses to move? (Hear, hear.) That was the only inference which could be fairly drawn from the observations of country, that the House of Commons should examine | the Right Hon. Baronet-(hear, hear) ; and that was hear.) Can you produce any precedent of persons being sent into the manufacturing district, or any mannet 'I believe you cannot. I believe the provide of the construction the construction of a particular to the construction of the justification which he put forth in behalf of the so deeply implicated? Was the House to be told that sor Castle; and Mr. Roebuck, with a knowledge of both Ministers were justified in opening letters, and when they were called upon to show the responsibility un-der which they did so, were they to be allowed to re-ply by casting on an individual Member who charged them with violating his correspondence, the brand of being engaged in a seditious intercourse ? ("No, no.") Then if this were not the case, why had his Hon

had been opened by the Secretary of State for the land will repay, with magnificent usury, every effort Home Department, and the answer of that Secretary | you may make for her improvement.

Home Department, and the answer of that Secretary in point of fact was, he could not acknowledge the truth of the allegation because he was not absolved from his oath of secresy. He said, that under these circumstances it was impossible for the public to be truct it was impossible for the House to be satiscircumstances it was impossible for the house to be satis-fied, and they would not do justice to their own chagentlemen on the Opposition benches supported that Right Hou. Bart. upon the voluntary, whilst gentleracter.—they would not be capable of fulfilling the high functions that devolved on them, if they did not men on the Ministerial benches supported him on the compulsory, principle. He hoped that when he read the division list to morrow, he should find that insist on a full and scarching inquiry into the pointed and personal charge brought his Hon. colleague. Cheers.) Mr. ROEBUCK rose to address the House, but

Mr. BROTHERTON moved an adjournment of the debate till'Thursday, which was put and agreed to. The House adjourned at twenty minutes to one clock

### WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19.

The House met at four o'clock.

The following railway bills were presented and read first time :- The Leeds and Manchester, the York and Scarborough, the Ashton and Staleybridge, the Manchester and Leeds (Burnley branch), the Leeds and West Riding Junction, and the Richmond.

In the cases of petitions for the following bills it was reported that the standing orders had been complied with, and the parties petitioning obtained leave to bring in their respective bills:—The Hull and Selby Railway, the Kendal and Windermere Railway, the Cheshire and Birkenhead Railway, the Cockermouth and Workington Ratiway, the Manchester and Carlisle Railway, and Leeds and Dewsbury Railway.

In answer to a question from Mr. M. Milnes, Sir R. PEEL stated that in the beginning of last year certain Italian refugees, subjects of Austria,

resided in the British possessions in the Mediterranean, and the British Government, received a strong remonstrance from the Austrian Government, complaining that these refugees were conspiring against the peace of Italy, and intimating that, if an insurrection should break out in the Papal States, the Commander in Chief at Milan had received instructions to march at once for the purpose of suppressing it. In consequence of this the Earl of Aberdeen communicated to the Austrian Govern-

copics of letters, or extracts of letters, from any individuals residing within the power of the Austrian Government. With respect to the descent upon Calabria, Lord Aberdeen had communicated no information, for he had none-the event itself having taken every one by surprise. On the 12th of June, twenty-two individuals embarked from Corfu in a small boat, without the knowledge of the British authorities, and when the Austrian authorities asked Lord Seaton to send an armed steamer in pursuit of them, he refused to do so, contenting himself with sending to Otranto to communicate the fact to the

Neapolitan Government. Subsequently a formal fair position, for he had always exercised his func- | complaint was made to our ambassador at Vienna. tations which had been thrown out against it.

Mr. FERRAND wished to put the question to the Right Hon. Baronet the Sceretary of State for the Home Department of which he had given notice yes-terday. He desired to know when the report of Mr. Moggeridge, who had been sent down to the midland counties for the purpose of inquiring into certain statements of distress made to the Government by the stocking weavers, would be laid on the table ? Sir J. GRAHAM said, it was true that Mr. Moggeridge had conducted the inquiry to which the Hon Member referred. That inquiry was now closed inquire into the subject and report upon it, the result should take the earliest opportunity of laying it on

> The House resolved itself into a committee of ways property should extend to Ireland," had been read,

his agricultural friends, who complained so much of the treatment which they received from Government, had not gone "about ship," but had given their votes in favour of Mr. Roebuck's amendment.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS declared his intention of sup. porting the amendment in a speech in which he shewed that since the union the relative taxation of Ireland towards that of Great Britain had continnally diminished, till now, in the last financial year, the taxation levied on Ireland was only £4,097,000, while that on Great Rritain amounted to £51,300,000. He then entered into a review of Sir R. Peel's finan-

cial speech, and concluded by declaring that when Mr. Roebuck's amendment was disposed of, he would propose another, to the effect that all persons receiv. ing public money in Ireland should pay thereon the same income tax as was levied in England. He saw no reason why the Lord Lieutenant. the Lord Chancellor, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, should be exempt from a tax on their large salaries

because they were paid in Ireland, which every clerk in the public offices here was obliged to pay, merely because he received his small pittance of the public money in England.

Mr. Ross, Lord BERNARD, and Mr. BELLEW de. fended the Irish landlords from the attacks which had been made upon them by the Hon. Member for Bath. A smart and somewhat angry discussion ensued, in the course of which the words "foul calumnies" were used by Mr. Newdigate, who, on being called to order, apologised to the llouse. At

length Sir R. PEEL rose, and admitted that, although strict justice might require the extension of the ment all that he knew respecting the designs of these tax to Ireland, yet, as there was no machinery for parties, but he gave neither the names, letters, or its collection in that country the american section of the its collection in that country, the creation of the machinery would be so expensive, that the Government would not be justified, in an economical point of view, in proposing its creation ; therefore, he con-sidered that it would be better to accept from Ireland an equivalent for the property tax, and, comparing the benefit which would accrue to England from the removal of the import duties with that which would accrue to Ireland; the latter country would not be justly dealt with if the property tax were imposed on

The discussion was continued for some time after the Right Hon. Gentleman had sat down, Mr. Ser-geant Murphy, Mr. Wallacc, Colonel Sibthorp, Lord Palmerston, and several other Hon. Members taking part in it; after which the Committee divided, when there appeared for the amendment 33, against it 275. The Committee then divided on the original reso. lution, affirming the income-tax, when there appeared for it 228, against it 30.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of. and the House adjourned at one o'clock.

## Police Intelligence.

### BOW-STREET.

TUESDAY .---- INHUMAN CONDUCT OF PARENTS .--- Matthew TUESDAY.—INHUMAN CONDUCT OF TAILENTS.—Mattnew Parris, a trunk-maker, and Ann, his wife, were placed at the bar, before Mr. Jardine, charged under the Vagrant Act (5th Geo. IV., chap. 89, sec. 3), at the instance of the guardians of the Strand Union, with wilfully refusing and neglecting to maintain their three children, being able wholly or in part so to do, in consequence of which they became chargeable to the parish.—Mr. Corder, clerk to the guardians, said the male defendant had worked for years in the service of Mr. Hawkins, trunk-maker in the Strand,

Sir J. GRAHAM observed that, when he was inter-

tical opponents. There was no one fact which he

had not laid before that committee fully and in detail: and after such a statement on his part, no of proceeding which he had adopted last session, and should reply to the question of Mr. Sheil by stating cases of the two foreigners and the other cases which

Mr. HUME commended the discretion of Sir J ceedings of the committee ought to have been public, and he now considered it to be advisable that the

Sir JOHN HANNER thought that no imputation rested as a Member of Parliament and as a citizen of a free into that charge, and should inquire if it were true,

Are they letters written or received : now are you to ascertain a man's handwriting if they are letters writ-ten. There is great similarity in handwiting. The clerk House to consider what his responsibility would have been had any attempt, which he could have pre-vented, been made on the life of the Emperor of Russia whilst on a visit in this country. He did not whether the House would revoke the power which had should not only have been prevented from conducting been given to every Secretary of State since the reign his own case, but should also have been excluded of Queen Anne, to open private letters in case of ne- from the committee-room in which the inquiry was cessity, or whether they would continue it. If they should determine to revoke it, they had the power to do so; but if they determined to continue it, it was impossible for any Secretary of State to exercise it with advantage to the public service, if he were called upon to declare publicly on every occasion to the House all the reasons which had induced him to Mr. Shert ther rose and said—My observations Mr. Shert ther ro cessity, or whether they would continue it. If they carried on ? Because Mr. Duncombe had not been was sent to a third town, there to inspect the letters of a third person. In all three instances the persons whose letters were to be inspected were specifically named in the warrant. One of these warrants was in force eighteen, the other seven days." I say this

calling on Sir Robert Peel to point out the reasonsfor the onus lay upon him-which induced him to governed his conduct in the case of England, Scot-land, and Wales. He had said that there was now a great exigency, and that that applied equally to England and Ireland. If that were correct, then the exigency should be met by the united means of both kingdoms. He therefore called upon the Right Hon. Baronet to tax the realized capital of Ireland, as well as that of England, or else toshow deviate in the case of Irelaud from the rule which of Ireland, as well as that of England, or else to show satisfy him in deviating from his general rule. nister, and to relieve their tenants, of whose distresses they were always complaining, by extending this tax to the realized capital of the sister country. He appealed likewise to the members of the mercantile interest for support to his proposition, on the ground that it would enable them to employ a greater amount of labour, and to pay a higher rate of wages for it. Sir R. Peel had originally refused to impose this tax on the land of Ireland, because he had increased the stamp duties in that country. Now, stamps being chiefly used in the transfer of property, fell heaviest on the middling and lower is final description. The male defendant said that when inquiries were made of him he told the truth to the guardians, and is family appeared in a state of destitution it was classes; and therefore he advised him to remit the stamp duties, which fell on those classes, and to extend the operation of a tax which would fall principally on the more opulent. At the present moment the Irish landlord was receiving great advantage from the amount of tithe recently added to his estate. He had also no assessed taxes to pay. Why, then, should he not submit to the imposition of the income tax ? When such a tax. He was glad to see Mr. Sheil attending in his place in that House; but the other Irish Members, where were they? They had turned tail ; they had deserted their post, and had pusillanimously shrunk from the battle-field in that house, where they must know that their battle must be fought, because from their own personal insignificance they could not command its attention. He adjured Sir R. Peel, the agricultural and the mercantile interests, not to sanction the extra taxation of England for the untaxed landlords of Ireland. He wondered how any landlord of that country could look an Englishman in the face and talk of the advantages of a property tax. It was a little too bad. He would endeavour to remedy such a state of things by imposing the property tax, which they deemed so advantageous, upon their shoulders : at the same time he wished it to be understood that he would exempt the income derived from the trade, commerce, and professions of that country

Mr. SHEIL observed, that as Mr. Roebuck had always expressed great solicitude for Ireland, he was almost inclined to say, "God save it from his friendship !" After stating the reasons which had induced several Irish members to abstain from attending in their places in that house, and after de-claring, amid loud cheers, that he had not felt it consistent with his duty to follow the example of his absent friends, he addressed himself to the consiabsent friends, he addressed himself to the consi-deration of the different proposals of Mr, Warbur-ton and Mr. Roebuck on the subject of the income and property tax. "Perpetuity," cried the one; "Universality," cried the other. "Eternity," said the voice from Kendal; "Infinity," retorted the voice from Bath. But Mr. Roebuck also called for coupling of terration

receiving twenty shillings as wages, and his wife usually families in the neighbourhood, while the eldest son hand over to them eight shillings per week, which he received in Hungerford-market, where he was employed, and the eldest girl the sum of four shillings, which she made by shoe-binding. The shocking condition in which they kept the younger members of the family, at 19, New Churchceeded to the cellar, where he found the found is defendint; and, after a short delay, he heard a rustling noise in a little straw collected in a corner of the apartment, and dis-covered three children huddled together in it behind a rug, without any other covering upon them. The day was very inclement; and, on looking closer, he saw that the little creatures had rags upon them which reached down merely to the hips. On questioning the woman she admitted they were her children, adding that no person had been in the cellar except witness and the gentleman who accommand cellar except witness and the gentleman who accompanied him, and that the children had not been out of it since the month of August last. She also said that the doorwas always fastened when the lodgers went down for water and that her husband, who was far gone in a consumption, had gone to the King's College Hospital, of which he was an out-patient, for the purpose of procuring medicine and advice. As to the state in which he found the cellar, it would be impossible to give a correct description, for it if his family appeared in a state of destitution it was brought on by the intemperate habits of his wife, but he never allowed his children to want food, although he was unable to wash them, being obliged to attend to his work, -The defendants were remanded.

SOUTHWARK.

MONDAY .- DREADFUL EFFECTS OF DRINK .- Elizabeth also no assessed taxes to pay. Why, then, should he not submit to the imposition of the income tax? When he proposed this amendment on a former evening, Mr. Sheil advised him to read over Edmund Burke's speech on conciliation with America. He knew the idea which was passing at the moment through Mr. Sheil's mind—it was that of revolution; it was that Ireland was so turbulent that it would not submit to such a tax. He was glad to see Mr. Sheil attending Blake, the wife of a hatter in the Spa-road, Bermondser, towards the prisoner, and seized her arm, which she en-deavoured to disengage, and she was about to repeat the attempt upon her life, when her husband, alarmed by the noise, entered the room, and seeing what was going for-ward, tried to wrest the knife from the prisoner. The latter, however, made every resistance that was in her power, and repeatedly attempted to draw the knife again uncore that the knife for the knife again power, and repeatedly attempted to draw the knife again across her throat, and in the effort made by her husband to obtain possession of the weapon his hands were very much cut. He, however, at length succeeded in wresting the knife from her grasp, and as she appeared so deter-mined on self-destruction, he called a policeman and gare her into custody. The injury she inflicted on herself was found on investigation not to be of such a dangerous nature as was at first supposed. The witness added, that the prisoner had attempted to commit suicide twice before while in her house, and that witness had no doubt it was while in her house, and that witness had no doubt it was was industrious, and there was no want of the common necessaries of life. The prisoner's husband, although aware of the situation in which his wife was placed, do not attend, and she was accordingly committed in default of finding the required suretics.

### LAMBETH.

MONDAY .- ASSAULTING THE POLICE .- John Kemble MONDAY.—ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—John Kemble, alias Wright, and Joseph Purdy, were charged, the former with violently assaulting a police-constable, and the latter with attempting to rescue him from the custody of the police. From the evidence it appeared that at a late hour on Saturday night the prisoner Kemble, who about three weeks since was charged at this court with murdering his own mother, was found fighting with another person in Lambeth-walk, whom he severely punished. On the par-ties being separated, Kemble was given into custody by his opponent, and on the constable taking hold of him he his opponent, and on the constable taking hold of him he declared he would go quietly to the station-house if the constable relinquished his hold. The officer did so, think-ing he would do as he had promised, but instead of that he attempted to make his escape, and upon being re-taken, he commenced a descente attack on the consta-

in more eigneen, the other seven days." I say this and that the substance of the information derived to a foreign is a most dangerous power, and those persons are not from those letters was communicated to a foreign from those letters was communicated to a foreign from those letters was communicated to a foreign persons to be entrusted with it; to have a power. "The substance of the information," the letter government, but with the Parliament of the Right Hon which had thought fit to arm it with such an interval. We could to have a power and the statement of the Right Hon which had thought fit to arm it with such an interval. But her would into the month of the Right Hon which had thought fit to arm it with such an interval. the proper persons to be entrusted with it; to have a derivation with reference to this room more satisfactory explanation with reference to this room now to the last charge. I stated that my correspondence had been violated and my letters opened. (Hear, hear.) Now, upon this the committee are pe fectly silent. I had only been -informed that mx (Vergoing to the statement of the propertuity of last the opportunity of last the opportunity of last the opportunity of last the properture of the propertunity of last the properture of the properture of the properture of the properture of the statement of the Right Hon. Sentence to this room more statement of the Right Hon. Gentleman justifies that my correspondence had been violated and my letters opened. (Hear, hear.) Now, upon this the committee are pe fectly silent. I had on the proceeding to the prosent motion. My Hon. Friend only been -informed that mx (Vergoing to the last for British manufactures; and the prosperity of Ire-

### CLERKENWELL,

MONDAY. -- INFAMOUS CONDUCT. -- David Dumy was charged with the following heartless conduct :- About three weeks ago a poor girl, about 18 years of age, name Mary Beckwith, who had been a servant at the house of a gentleman in Burton-crescent, was returning to her master's house after spending the day with some friends, when

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Saturday, Febuary 22, 1845.